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World Vedic Heritage P.N. OAK

# World Vedic Heritage

## A History of Histories

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P.N. OAK

SHOUT
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IT

# WORLD VEDIC HERITAGE

## A HISTORY OF HISTORIES

( Volume 1 )

PRESENTING A UNIQUE UNIFIED FIELD THEORY OF HISTORY
THAT FROM THE BEGINNING OF TIME THE WORLD
PRACTISED VEDIC CULTURE AND
SPOKE SANSKRIT

P. N. OAK
FOUNDER PRESIDENT
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WORLD VEDIC HERITAGE

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Third Edition - 2003

# Dedication

All mundane activity is a co-operative effort; so is this work which is hereby dedicated to my family members , relations , friends and the printers who helped in various ways in the completion of this project.

The object in writing this work is to acquaint and awaken the world public to its primordial Vedic Heritage of the times when human beings were not divided and packed into mutually hating, hissing and hitting national and religious compartments .

Vedic culture regards the whole globe as a commom home and all beings (including animal and plant life) as one family.

Hinduism is a modern residual, territorial synonym of primeval, ancient worldwide Vedic culture implying people residing in the Sindhu (pronounced Hindu) region, whose goal is to lead a virtuous life of renunciation and social service sans drugs, hot drinks and womanizing without being pinned down to any prophet or the prophet's book.

Readers believing in such an ideal may help set up World Vedic Heritage Academies throughout the world. This work is also dedicated to that goal of freeing humanity from all forms of terror, torture, tyranny, treachery, trickery, taxation and temptation of so called religions and weld all people into a common harmonious, homogeneous, peaceful, cheerful, helpful fraternity .

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We are grateful to the Author for granting us permission to publish this edition. Two articles have been added to this edition which have been attached at the end as Appendix I & II.

Publishers

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# WORLD VEDIC HERITAGE UNIVERSITY - APPEAL

Around the world there are numerous organizations such as the ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness), the Brahma Kumaries, the Saiva Siddhanta Church (Hawaii), the Rashtreeya Swayamsevak Sangh, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the Hindu Mahasabhas of India and South Africa and the Arya Samaj for whom Vedic culture is an article of faith.

They and others who admire Vedic culture should be happy to find herein overwhelming, comprehensive evidence to indicate that from the beginning of time upto the rise of Christianity a united world spoke Sanskrit and followed the Vedic way of life.

Consequently, a World Vedic Heritage University with branches in all countries needs to be founded to disseminate this old knowledge to the new world. The author, therefore, invites correspondence from individuals and institutions willing to help with resources in cash, kind and labour in that colossal, noble, global, educational undertaking, for world unity, understanding and peace.

♦♦

# INTRODUCTION TO THIS SECOND EDITION

Almost every reader who read the first edition of **World Vedic Heritage** expressed his admiration in some form such as by recommending it to others, or by gifting it or by writing an appreciatory letter to me. Because this book fills an unsuspected void in human knowledge. Ask any Christian Westerner about the culture and history of his pre-Christian forefathers and he will look perplexed. He knows nothing about it. In fact he never imagined that he or she should have had some family history in the pre-Christian milleniums too. That is to say his concept of history is limited to only about a 1000 to 1600 years.

The same is the case with Muslims. For them prophet Mohamed is the last post. Beyond him there is no history. That means a Muslim's span of history terminates at 622 A. D. while a Christian's terminus of history is Jesus.

And since during the last thousand years or so European Christians and Muslims dominated the world through military conquests current histories all over the world have nothing coherent to say beyond a Mohamed or Jesus.

This is a very deplorable state of affairs since humanity has been on this earth for millions of years.

That is why this book fills that void in making all humanity, especially those who segregate and barricade themselves as Muslims or Christians, aware of their link with pre-Mohamed and pre-Jesus

times. (Actually no Jesus ever lived, but we are using that name as a figurehead symbolizing Christianity.)

Besides suppressing or destroying all earlier history Christian and Muslim zealots must be held guilty of two more academic crimes. One is that they have totally suppressed the accounts of the atrocious means they adopted in spreading their cults. Secondly, they have distorted subsequent history. For instance, they captured Vedic temples for misuse as churches and mosques though actually they claim to have built them. They compelled large masses through organized coercion to convert and yet they pretend to have won followers through sheer admiration for their teachings whatever they were.

Modern-day Muslim and Christian leaders would do well to realize and recognize that the ancestry of all humans extends to millions of years before a Mohamed or Jesus. Stamping out all that history in the name of a Mohamed or Jesus is an academic tyranny and crime. European Christians are supposed to be more enlightened and educated than Muslims. Yet in the matter of history they too pretend to have no pre-Christian history. There is great scope and need, therefore, to reinvestigate and record that suppressed history.

To correct all such aberrations that bedevil human history because of deliberate design, negligence or ignorance and present a cogent, continuous, flawless account so that humanity may be made aware of its common Vedic origin is the main aim of this volume.

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♦♦

# INDIGNATION AND INDICTMENT

Writing out this volume has been a mixed experience of both great happiness and intense pain.

The realization of the doctrine expounded in this volume, that all humanity was heir to Vedic culture and Sanskrit language from the beginning of time was a matter of great delight.

The corollary of it that human history has had a planned systematic, enlightened, unitary beginning and has not had a mushroom, disunited, haphazard, freak birth in dark, animal - infested caves was also a highly gratifying thought.

But the excruciatingly agonizing counterpart was the discovery that doctors of academics and proctors of journalism have through their incompetence, inadvertance, intransigence, fear-psychosis, vested interests in religious or professional loyalties or at times even out of deliberate design and sheer cussedness consistently refused, ignored, suppressed, misconstrued or distorted the plethora of evidence that has been coming their way about the worldwide prevalence of Vedic culture and Sanskrit language in pre-Christian times.

The Bible itself describing the pre-Christian world admits (in Genesis 11:1) that "the whole earth was of one language and one speech."

That language was Sanskrit and the common culture of all was Vedic.

Besides, European-Christian scholars of the standing of Sir William Jones, Maxmueller and H.H.Wilson have had immense evidence of diverse kinds, such as archaeological, philological and historical. For instance, they all knew that icons of the elephant - God, Lord Ganesh used to adorn the top of entrances to homes and walled townships in ancient Greece and Italy as in India. If then, India follows Vedic culture, of which Ganesh is an important symbol, does it not follow that ancient Greece and Italy too were Vedic countries? And yet every time, whenever they came across similar evidence of other kinds they kept on rejecting it singly as mere accidental, stray coincidence.

**Faulty Methodology**

Thus, if one is investigating a murder, enmity between the deceased and the suspect could be brushed away with the cynical remark that several people hate each other and yet one does not necessarily murder the other. If a blood-stained murder weapon is found in the suspect's possession, one can argue it away by pointing out that similar blood-stained knives could be found with every butcher. When it is argued that the suspect was found emerging from the scene of murder at the time of the crime, one could still argue that several other people had occasion to come out of the same place at that time; could they all be accused of murder?

It may be noticed from the above instance that every single point could thus be argued away without any murder suspect being ever cornered or convicted That is what scholars the world over have been doing in the matter of world history. Point by point they have been dismissing mountainous evidence as of no consequence and have been themselves guilty of "murdering" history. This will indicate that their methodology of research has been extremely faulty. It is like a warrior standing at the exit of a narrow defile and one by one, cutting down any number of his rivals. That is not the way to do any investigation. It is the totality of evidence that has got to be considered. In such a method every single point, no matter how small or subtle, carries one a step further in reaching a conclusion. This principle of historical research has been completely,

universally ignored hitherto. Consequently a special section of this volume is devoted entirely to the pit-falls of research methodology.

**Deterrents to Honest Research**

Another factor vitiating modern historical research is religious, regional, national, political, emotional or personal loyalties. For instance, jesus Christ is a malpronunciation of the word iesus Chrisn. That should be obvious to any honest researcher on the very face of it. And yet in these days of Western, Christian dominance of world affairs, which Christian will have the guts to admit that Christ is a non-person? Which Muslim will be prepared to admit anything which detracts from the importance of the Koran or Mohamad? Such psychological chains have prevented honest research. Consequently the world is indulging in make-believe research, where all motions of research, are meticulously simulated only to arrive at some phoney, chauvinistic conclusions.

**The Taj Mahal**

A graphic instance is my discovery announced over 29 years ago through my research publication that the Taj Mahal in Agra is an ancient Hindu temple-palace and not a 17th century Islamic tomb. This conclusion, if admitted, would compel all historians, archaeologists, art and architectural experts, museums, governments, universities, tourist officials and people of the news media to change their outlook. Consequently, so far they have all banded together in a conspiracy of silence to look the other way and continue to adamantly project the Taj Mahal as a tomb, pretending not to have heard or known anything to the contrary. But how long can the TRUTH be resisted ? One day all those trying to stem it will be swept off their feet.

**So-called Mosques and Mausoleums**

Likewise the so-called Jama Masjids and historic mausoleums in Delhi, Agra and countless other cities throughout the world are all captured mansions and temples. I have challenged a number of historians, universities, so called experts in Islamic art and

architecture around the world. the mujawars of tombs and Imams of mosques, journalists of leading dailies and radio-TV staff in London, New York and New Delhi who keep on describing the glories of so-called Islamic architecture, to a public debate but none of them has either the guts to disprove the finding or the grace to accept it. They are scared to the very marrow of their bones even to conceive of those mosques and mausoleums as captured mansions and temples even within the privacy of their own hearts. Can one expect such people to educate others when they can't enlighten themselves ?

I have had correspondence with Oxford's and Webster's dictionaries informing them that English (and every other language) is a dialect of Sanskrit and, therefore, the entire etymological concept of all lexicographers ought to be Sanskrit-oriented. But perhaps it is too early to expect them to condescend to accept a change.

Thus in almost every field of human learning modern concepts, moulded mainly by Christian and Muslim tutoring, for the last 1400 years, represent a conglomerate of the wishful thinking of several pressure groups, and not the TRUTH as it was and as it should be.

♦♦

# NOVEL FACTS AND FORMAT

The mention of a new book on history does not generally evoke much attention or excite any special interest because it is presumed to be a mere rehash of past events within the outline of a (more or less) fixed chronology with a little detail, some quibble, jugglery of argument or new interpretation added here and there.

But this volume is a world apart. It has novel facts and a new format to present in an absolutely new framework of world history.

In one sense history can never be new because it has to depend on old events and those cannot be conjured up. But many-a-time it so happens that remote developments are often rejected as unbelievable and the vacuum is sought to be filled up with speculative accounts to fit in with spurious after-thoughts and convenient dogmas.

This is the nature of the current ailment of world history. It is in a state of delirium tremens because of slow poisoning, having been injected with Christian, Muslim and Communist concoctions. It was too much for these toddling faiths to think of a human civilization stretching back to billions of years. So they arbitrarily assumed 4004 B.C. as a 'fairly remote' starting point. Each one of them then hoisted a Jesus, Mohamad or Karl Marx as their respective outpost. Then they decided that any history before them could be bundled up as heathen, Kafir or capitalist

and safely ignored. Any history after them was acceptable only so far as it centred round those three persons or around the aura of the ideas associated with them.

That among those three Jesus is a fictitious person, doesn't bother anyone. Since Europeans have an upper hand in the modern world they consider Jesus to be too holy for any historical probe. Thus history has been subjected to a lot of manhandling and manipulation to arrive at some wishful thinking.

Contrarily genuine ancient histories such as the Sanskrit Puranas have been completely ignored because they don't count and fit into Christian or Muslim concepts.

**Protracted Alien Rule has Demoralized Hindudom**

As for the Hindu intelligentsia it having been tutored in Western ideas and also because it has become demoralized by authoritative Christian and Islamic denunciation of every thing Hindu. Hindudom suffers from a self-deprecatory inferiority complex. As such Hindu bureaucracy and leadership allow themselves to be misled and waylaid by Western notions. Consequently Hindudom itself is, by and large, neglecting its own Vedic, Sanskrit heritage in not asserting the importance of the Puranas and not taking any serious notice of their masterly ancient texts of, say, Ayurved and architecture. Whatever other effects protracted slavery may have it makes a subject-nation lose confidence in its own ability, makes it hate its own heritage and run after the values set by alien rulers. This is what ails the Hindus. This malady is also reflected in Hindu journals and books. The Hindu press imitates the West in giving prominence to even trivial happenings in the West and to utterances of Westerners. Even with regard to happenings in India or the rest of Asia Hindu journalists will highlight topics which excite Western interest even of a malicious kind, or put them across in the Western style. In books and newspaper articles anything quoted from a Muslim or Christian source is considered impartial and authoritative while a Hindu reference will be considered to be dubious.

This is a very dismal situation. It is hoped that readers of this volume would be able to shake off those psychological shackles and take a new look at history with the help of the evidence and arguments presented in this volume.

In studying or reviewing Vedic culture it would be just and proper to study all concepts associated with it as a whole like a living organism and not tear them apart limb by limb. Thus for instance, when Vedic tradition lays down that the Vedas were bestowed on humanity at the start of the Kruta Yug 1,97,29,49,084 years ago, it doesn't behove us to say that "Well! since Maxmueller wants to assume the Vedas to be no more ancient than 1200 B.C. let us take that as more authoritative as against what our sages, savants, unbroken tradition and almanacs say."

Further, when Vedic tradition says that the Vedas and their language Sanskrit were bestowed by divinity at the start of the universe we look up to European Christian Victorian scholars for approval. And since they shake their heads and declare that 'it is impossible' we too echo it and say "Yes! certainly it is impossible". This is a very hateful way of studying pre-Christian history. It amounts to vesting the veto in the antagonist.

It is forgotten that Jewish, Christian and Muslim traditions all unanimously echo the Vedic version of creation in the book of Genesis. This is pointed out in relevant chapters ahead. After all, the story of the creation has been recorded and handed down by generations of selfless souls - sages and spiritualists - and not by mercenary chauvinists and politicians.

In addition to the above weighty consideration it will be pointed out in the following pages that Vedic tradition is also able to explain and correlate all history. Eliminate or ignore Vedic tradition and all history becomes an inexplicable mass of floating, rootless and tangled ideas. For instance, Jewish, Christian and Muslim traditions and terminology can be explained only in the context of earlier Vedic history because they are all chips of the Vedic block. Some other similar instances are cited in a chapter titled 'How Much

History Does The World Know.'

The Puranas form the historical wing of that Vedic tradition. Therefore, they cannot be ignored. When Vedic tradition claims a multimillion - year antiquity, the Puranas come forward to explain the developments during that long span.

We thus have an unbroken continuity of the history of humanity from the start of the creation to the Mahabharat war. As a result of that war the world Vedic set-up was shattered and its fragments came to be known as Syria, Assyria etc. It is at that point that modern texts pick up the thread of history. Beyond that point modern histories draw a blank and assert that at some earlier stage man evolved from a monkey and then lived as a cave man. Whether those conclusions are valid we have discussed in a special chapter.

**Reader Receptivity**

The first immediate reaction of a large section of the public on reading an unheard of thesis of the kind expounded in this volume is likely to be one of shock, disbelief and rejection. But the cogency of the argument, the continuity of the thread of history and the comprehensive evidence are likely to be persuasive factors which may ultimately make this theme more agreeable and acceptable than the earlier ones which leave many questions unanswered. Galileo and Einstein too were at first denounced and rejected. Likewise my historical deductions too will be accepted in course of time.

**Handicap**

The thesis handled in this volume is of encyclopaedic proportions. As such it needed colossal resources of men, money, material, reference works and enough time, which I lacked.

Consequently all the details of the publications from which I have quoted were not always readily available in the handy secondary sources used by me. But that, I believe is only a technical flaw. The primary source could, if necessary, always be easily traced with the clues provided. Moreover, even in those cases that little shortcoming is over-compensated by other supporting evidence and

logic. Therefore the reader is requested to ignore that minor flaw and move on to grasp and assimilate the substance of the thesis and allow it to settle down in the inner self for leisurely pondering instead of pronouncing an instant unfavourable verdict.

Since this is an important, unforeseen framework of world history, shaking and shocking established concepts all along the line, it calls for cool reflection and thorough assimilation over a period of time. I, as the author, am in no hurry to receive a favourable reaction and therefore, the reader too may not hasten to pronounce instant judgment.

♦♦

# THE UNIFIED FIELD THEORY OF HISTORY

This volume should rank as very unique in the entire range of world historical literature, because, so far as we can see, in modern times no one has presented a consistent, plausible, continuous, single-source account of world history. Each one has begun at some random point, discussed some chosen periods and topics of history and called it a day.

Such treatment is symptomatic of the confusion that abounds in the minds of the intelligentsia regarding history. That confusion is multilateral. This volume is intended to remove that confusing haze from the reader's mind and open before him a new vista of logical, systematic and thorough thinking in history.

Theologians agree that despite diverse manifestations the immanent divinity is one. Likewise physicists agree that the seemingly diverse elements of the physical world emanate from a single source. That indicates that there is a certain common starting point for everything. Naturally history is no exception. History too had a single-source, one point beginning. That is to say the beginning of the cosmos and the start of humanity was not a random, freakish, spontaneous, wild growth of just anything, anytime, anywhere, anyhow. It was a planned and systematic beginning. This is what we call the Unified Field Theory of History. Consequently we believe that in modern times this volume is the first work to propound such a view.

The world began millions of years ago with the Kruta Yuga

(i.e. the 'ready-made' era) with a complete, ready-made setting of human beings, plants and animals, with humanity rooted in Vedic culture and speaking Sanskrit. Thereafter, divinity kept aloof watching and umpiring the affairs of the world, even as people start a stage play or a field game, factory or business firm with fully-trained participants and thereafter keep away watching and umpiring the performance.

All history must start from that metaphysical point. The present concept that man was born somewhere, somehow and that he developed one or more languages anyhow must no longer be regarded as rational.

That single-source unity of humanity continued through three eras namely Kruta, Treta and Dwapar. Towards the end of the Dwapar Yuga came the nuclear and biological devastation of the Mahabharat war.

The shattering effect of that unprecedented annihilation caused three main types of fragmentation. Administratively, the unitary world government was broken into regional states such as Syria, Assyria, Scythia, Babylonia, Egypt, India and China. Contrarily current historical texts assume that man evolved from a monkey he then developed a language and later be organized states like Babylonia and Syria.

Theologically the Vedic pantheon was shared by breakway cults and creeds, with each swearing allegiance to some particular form of divinity.

Linguistically, the teaching of Sanskrit throughout the world, having broken down, local mannerisms and corruptions of the ancient, primordial Sanskrit gave rise to various regional languages of Europe, Asia and Africa. That was how ancient Vedic unity broke up into the present cleavage in every sphere.

Likewise the teaching of all Vedic sciences and arts such as architecture and Ayurveda (the Vedic science of medicine) suffered a severe setback because while their texts remained Sanskrit, the ancient sway of Sanskrit as the universal language having come

to an end, those who could read or teach ancient Sanskrit texts, dwindled progressively.

It was that catastrophe which ushered a dark age over the human world. Humanity became divided into sectors and pockets with some groups remaining cut off in distant regions, sinking to a state of primitive living. It is those which we regard today as the forest tribes or the backward communities such as the Red Indians of America or the aborigines, Maories of Australia and New Zealand. Other pockets of humanity were in a slightly better state of civilization. Yet humanity as a whole totally lost its great scientific and technological advancement of the Mahabharat era and was pushed back almost to square one to make a fresh start.

Eversince though the Western world has caught up once again with some remarkable technological advancement yet that is about all that can be said on the credit side. Even there the Westerners have totally failed to resuscitate and recapture the lofty principles and standards of economical and painless prophylactic proficiency of Ayurved and the immaculate grandeur of Vedic architecture. Even in other fields such as theological unity, social cohesion, political and administrative unity, eradication of poverty and crime, ensuring unimpeded access to all parts of the world, eliminating sectional, sectarian and religious strife, modern society rates very low. The propagation of factional religions like Buddhism, Christianity and Islam have driven wedges in human society and plunged it into social and theological confusion. The Vedic moorings have been lost. Humanity today is in the hapless position of being thrown overboard from a wrecked Vedic ship to fend for itself in a dark, stormy, shark-infested sea of divisive selfish interests with each individual or group trying to outdo, undo or kill the others.

It is this story which this volume unfolds, of how a once united world is being progressively (or regressively!) riven into ever smaller fiercer and more enmical factions.

It is hoped, incidentally, that this Unified Field Theory of World History would help unite humanity once again in Vedic culture,

in the universal teaching and speaking of Sanskrit, abandonment of all religious and political labels and treating the whole globe as one realm where man may once again move freely as in ancient times sans passport and sans visa. This way tuition in history will cease to be a mere academic exercise and will have a certain overwhelming social utility and purpose.

This volume should also serve as an encyclopaedia of lost history. Several truths long remaining hidden and unknown have been salvaged and presented herein for the enlightenment of the world.

This volume also points out that a mere study of historical records is of no use and does not make one a historian if along with that study one does not have a mind keen to know the truth and one is not courageous enough to speak it out from house-tops in the teeth of fierce opposition from various pressure groups.

Though the subject matter of this volume is history, unlike others the reader won't meet here a mere rehash of old events but an absolutely new narration of lost and unknown history, a plausible explanation of garbled and half-understood concepts and a fresh new research methodology.

The evidence presented in this volume should be regarded not as exhaustive but only as indicative of a vast new, virgin field of research.

Thousands of new research volumes containing such information countrywise, regionwise and language-wise will have to be published.

For this great task it would be proper to found a World Vedic Heritage University or Academy to conduct research and tuition in this primordial human heritage.

♦♦

# A NEW FRAMEWORK FOR WORLD HISTORY

History is a subject in which there is no dearth of books being constantly published around the world. But all such books amount to nothing more than a little tinkering here and there within the ambit of traditional concepts.

This volume has a radically different role to play inasmuch as it lays down an altogether new framework for the study, comprehension of and research in world history.

**Big Bang And Darwin**

For the last few centuries, eversince the European system of education has been dominating the academic world, it has been facilely assumed that the world of matter was created with a big bang and life evolved as envisaged by Darwin. Even though some modern-day physicists and biologists may be entertaining serious doubts and reservations about those two theories yet for all practical purposes most scholars of all disciplines continue to think, speak, teach and write as though those two concepts about the creation of matter and life have an unquestionable, immutable, authoritative finality about them.

**Cosmos Created At One Go**

This volume is meant to deal a death blow to those two concepts and assert that the world of matter and life was created all at one go by divinity as described in ancient Sanskrit scriptures. The Vedas were also delivered to humanity at the very start of the

universe as a book of all knowledge concerning the working of this complex and limitless cosmos. Simultaneously the administration of the universe was entrusted by divinty to a trained band of sages, and administrators known as Kshatriyas. They all spoke one universal God-given language namely Sanskrit. Eversince the world of human affairs has continued to function in a procreating and mutually educating cycle. That universality of administration and language continued right through from the start of creation, upto the Mahabharat war.

**The Breakdown**

The colossal nuclear devastation wrought by that war shattered the worldwide primordial Vedic, Sanskrit culture. It was then that the fragments of that earlier universal Vedic culture flew apart and came to be categorized as Syria, Assyria, Scythia, Babylonia, Greece, Rome, Egypt, China and India. The British Empire too was similarly dismembered into several independent nations after World War II

The so-called modern languages too are nothing more than regional corruptions of Sanskirt, generated after the Mahabharat war carnage led to the collapse of Sanskrit tuition throughout the world.

As against this very plausible and cohesive explanation of how modern languages are all mere dialects of Sanskrit, modern philologists advance some confused, haphazard and unconvincing arguments for the mutual inter-relationship of various languages.

This volume thus bridges all gaps, straightens out all confused thinking and provides a consistent and logical account of all history right from the creation, as has not been conceived, attempted or accomplished to our knowledge in modern times. Therefore, this volume should rank as belonging to a class by itself, a history of histories, a pace-setter and not as a mere one-among-many, humdrum history books.

In chapter after chapter hereafter we shall discuss different

facets of human life, from military organization to medicine and theology to technology to point out that the basic concepts of so-called Jews, Zoroastrians, Buddhists, Christians, Muslims and people professing every other faith, the terminology they use and the spiritual practices they adhere to are all of Vedic origin.

**The Ultimate History**

Though in a way there is nothing ultimate in this world, since everything seems to be strung and moving in an unending cycle, like the belt of a machine yet in another sense, this volume may legitimately claim to be the ultimate in history because of its role in pointing out that Vedic culture and the Vedic language, Sanskrit constitute the eternal bond or the eternal thread that runs through all human life, speech and activity.

This should also sound very logical. Because, everything in this cosmos must proceed from one focal starting point in a systematic, consciously directed and controlled manner. The big bang concept of the physicists and the Darwinian concept of the evolution of the species and survival of the fittest envisage a random and freak beginning and growth. Survival of the fittest is a very illogical doctrine though it has a deceptively convincing ring about it.

In any traffic mishap or air accident we sometimes find an helpless infant safe while several hefty adults get killed. Is that survival of the fittest? In a storm stout, strong and tall trees are uprooted while tiny plants remain unmolested. Is that survival of the fittest? It then amounts to saying that one who survives must be the fittest while one who got killed was unfit. This is illogical.

All planets and stars are spherical objects flitting into a gigantic cosmic clockwork mechanism. Our own globe was one whole, round land mass. In course of time continents separted developing craggy outlines. The same thing happened to humanity. At the start of the cosmos for a long period humanity was united in the divine Vedic culture, everybody speaking Sanskrit. After the Mahabharat

war that social-administrative-political-linguistic-cultural unity was shattered. As a result, people 'got' divided into different regional units such as Scythia, Parthia, Syria, Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt and China.

**The Estrangement**

Later they became further divided, separated and estranged as they began speaking different varieties of broken Sanskrit, adopting different deities, professing strange ideologies and swearing allegiance to different creeds and religions.

Such schism is getting worse day-by-day. Smaller and smaller splinter groups are being created. This is perhaps humanity's destiny because cosmic prophecy as recorded in Sanskrit scriptures does indeed speak of such progressive deterioration in public standards and behaviour leading to dire distress and divisions in the present Kali Yug, the last and the worst in the eternal cycle of the Yugas.

**Sikhism**

India, the surviving central core of Vedic culture is itself under severe strain. Parts of its geographical corpus were torn apart in 1947. In recent times some ambitious, power-hungry politicians in the north are feverishly busy whipping up a mass hysteria misleading Sikh masses to proclaim that they are non-Hindus. What a travesty of truth and history it is to assert that the disciple-corps (that is what 'Sikh' alias 'Sishya' means) raised to save Hindudom by valiantly fighting against the Mughal army, is no more Hindu or was never Hindu! The fact that every Guru worshipped Vedic idols, and died to save Hindudom is easily forgotten. Though the Holy Granth is all full of the adoration of Vedic deities Sikh temples scrupulously omit to enshrine any of them. Their chief shrine, the Golden Temple at Amritsar displays paintings of the atrocities by the Muslims to resist which the then Hindus organized a brave disciple corps of valiant fighters. By conveniently by-passing and ignoring all that some self-styled leaders, having an eye on some petty gain, are declaring that Sikhs have closer affinity with the Muslims and that Hinduism is their common enemy. This amounts

to reading history topsyturvy. When even the Sikhs, who are the very flesh and blood of Hinduism have sprouted such leaders in our times, it is no wonder that in the distant past similar selfish considerations of a few individuals led to breakaway groups separating themselves from the world Vedic brotherhood, calling themselves Christianity and Islam.

**Dravidism**

Likewise in the south some non-Brahmin leaders are working up a mass hysteria against north Indians as a whole on the one hand, and against their own Brahmin community on the other. Their slogan is Dravidism which is absolutely indefensible historically.

Dravids (Dra=Drashta i.e. seer. Vid= Knower alias learned) was the name of the first group of Vedic sages who proceeded to South India and other parts of the world (such as Europe) to start Gurukulums i.e. educational and socio-economic training establishments. People graduating from these institutions played different roles in society as Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The current untouchability and disdain attaching to the Shudras started only with Islamic invasions when Hindu fluidity and virility was stifled and a petrified Hinduism failed to oust the Muslim invaders. It is since then, as in a game of musical chairs, that castes became birth-oriented. Whosover was a Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya or Sudra at the time of the Muslim onslaught, held on to that label for all generations to come no matter what he did for a living or the kind of life he led. Many such cobwebs of mistaken concepts need to be cleared.

This volume which plays that cleaning role, is in a way a history of histories and the ultimate in history because it achieves several objectives at one stroke. Firstly, it discovers a unitary start for universal humanity. Secondly, it clears the linguistic mess and confusion and points to the unerring conclusion that Sanskrit was the first language given to humanity by divinty. Thirdly, it points out the invalidity of the vague talk and confused notions about an Aryan race or Aryan people and clarifies that the term Arya

included everybody who led a life according to Vedic rules. Therefore, the term Arya doesn't connote any race or colour. Fourthly, this volume highlights a number of problems and puzzles of historical narration which have so far remained un-noticed, un-explained or slurred and glossed over with confused and haphazard explanations. Fifthly, this volume decisively discusses very many problems concerning the reading, writing, study, teaching and research in history, which had hitherto remained unknown.

Our contention that human affairs on our globe were given a headstart by divinity with an initial stock of well-trained human beings of all ages and all calibres, and with volumes of comprehensive knowledge (i.e.the Vedas) may be dismissed as merely superstitious and unscientific.

All humanity at any given moment will probably never be totally convinced about the way humanity at first populated this globe and progressed. Were human beings parachuted here from other heavenly bodies ? Even if they were, how were they put to birth, reared or trained even on those other planets are some of the questions raised. The explanation that trained human beings were sent down to populate the earth from heaven or from other planets is the best that could be offered. It is not less "scientific" than the Darwinian theory or the Big Bang theory. It must be remembered here that a metaphysicist is as much a scientist as a physicist. In fact metaphysics is a much more superior science because it takes an overall view of every branch of life and every aspect of the world instead of confining itself only to one topic.

So whether well-trained adult humans were incubated in heaven or on earth or were parachuted here from elsewhere must remain as much a collective mystery for humanity as a whole as every child's conception, birth, progress, prowess and death remain an unknown mystery to it.

The assumption that the world of human affairs began with an initial well-trained generation of adult humans furnished with superior, divine knowledge (the Vedas) and equipped with a divine

language Sanskrit, is a most logical and scientific assumption because that is how any factory, field-game or a stage-play starts. Such organized productivity starts only with complete assets, preparation and skill provided in advance. It doesn't start with a protoplasm or a big bang. That is exactly what Sanskrit scriptures say. Therefore, those scriptures are fundamental scientific and historical documents recording the creation of the cosmos and of humanity.

Moreover, such a beginning is confirmed by historical research too. Pushing historical research further and further back in time from whatever point on earth such as Timor or Timbuktu we find the Vedas and Sanskrit language to be at the farthest end. Every language, religion, cult, creed or country finds itself related to the Vedas and to Sanskrit in the ultimate analysis. And since that twin heritage is India's preserve in our own times, every country on earth feels the need of indological research for an understanding of its own cultural background. According to the well-known adage, the proof of the pudding lies in its eating, similarly the proof for the conclusion that the Vedas and Sanskrit language form the primordial heritage of mankind from its very inception is provided by all kinds of evidence. Therefore, it has got to be accepted.

If people ask us how and where could God have trained the first generation of humans in their earthly duties, we may point to the humble bee as an instance. Who trained her in honey-manufacture? Similarly humanity too was born with is own congenital skills. This is why we have to believe the Sanskrit scriptures, viz the Vedas, the Puranas, the Epics (Ramayan and Mahabharat) and Manusmriti which constitute the earliest divine record of the creation of the cosmos, in God's own language, Sanskrit.

**Narrow Range of Mundane Logic**

To satisfy the heckler and quibbler, in mundane terms about the origins of humanity beyond what the scriptures say is not possible. It may be that man's mundane logic operates only within very narrow confines and it is beyond the capacity of the tiny human brain to comprehend the mystery before birth and after death.

This shouldn't be surprising when we know that all human senses such as smell, sight and hearing have fixed upper and lower limits beyond which they don't operate.

**Basic Puzzles Remain Unsolved in all Spheres**

That one is not able to satisfy man's basic question as to how creation began with a first generation of heaven-trained sages, rulers and craftsmen, is not a drawback of history alone. No branch of human learning is able to answer its basic questions. For instance, botanists don't know whether the seed came first or the tree? Biologists can't tell whether the egg came first or the hen? People can't explain whether it is effort which brings results or destiny? Physicists are puzzled whether light is a wave or particles? Oceanologists are surprised that oceans never overflow despite incessant inflow of water from innumerable rivers. Surgeons have failed to locate the cell where the soul resides in the body. A male pathologist who loves to flirt with women cannot explain why he likes to kiss their spittle and call it nectar on earth when he rants against human spittle in his medical classroom lecture as the dirtiest distasteful, dangerous and diseaseful thing on earth?

**Man Has to Take the Creation for Granted**

All the above instances indicate that whether in history or other spheres man has to take the world, as it is, for granted. He has to shape his life within the narrow confines circumscribed for him by divinity alias Nature. Man has to admit that the higher mysteries of cosmic life must remain unexplained to his tiny brain. Therefore, in the field of history too we have to admit, on the all-around evidence we notice, that the Vedas and Sanskrit did come to earth with humanity. How? Like the inborn honey-making skill of the bee we find that the Vedas and Sanskrit language along with the first generation of fully trained humans formed the basic stock-in-trade with which divinity (alias Nature) started the human world. We, therefore, take that as the starting point of human history.

**How Ancient is Humanity?**

Though classroom historians are likely to presume and assert

that they know the outline of world history fairly accurately, yet researchers concerned with truth and not with academic prestige and bluff and bluster confess that they know very little about the origin of humanity.

Dr. Donald C.Johnson of the Museum of National History, Cleveland, Ohio, USA, observes "Fossil discoveries in Europe, Africa and Asia are pushing human origins further back in time.... It is becoming increasingly clear that the scenario of human evolution is much more complex. The problem-time is three to ten million years ago. There appears to have been a great diversity of possible human ancestors, and we don't know how they were related."[1]

**The Universality of Sanskrit**

A similar wonder is expressed by scholars at the world sweep of Sanskrit literature and in fact of every aspect of Vedic culture. For instance, A.A.Macdonell observes in his book titled **India's Past** (page 116) "The history of how Indian fairy tales and fables migrated from one country to another to nearly all the people of Europe and Asia, and even to African tribes from their original home in India, borders on the marvellous. It is not a case of single stories finding their way by word of mouth... from India to other countries, but of whole Indian books becoming through the medium of translations the common property of the world...many fairy tales current among the most various people can be traced to their original home in India."

**The Universality of Vedic Music**

In an altogether different facet of human activity, namely music, once again we find Indian, Hindu, Vedic music to be the basis of world music. German author, Weber writes in his book on **Indian Literature** (page 297) "The Hindu scale - Sa, Re, Ga, Ma, Pa,Dha Nee has been borrowed also by the Persians, where we find it in the form of do, re, ma, fa, so, le, ci, It came to the West

(1) P. 13, How old is man ? from the Encyclopaedia of Ignorance, Pergamon, 1977.

and was introduced by Guido d'Arezzo in Europe in the form of do, re, mi, fa, sol, lo, ti...even the 'gamma' of Guido (French gramma, English gamut) goes back to the Sanskrit gramma and Prakrit gamma and is thus a direct testimony of the Indian origin of our European scale of seven notes."

Above is just a random sampling of how, no matter which aspect of human life scholars pick up for investigation, they are willy nilly led to the Indian, Hindu, Vedic, Sanskrit, Arya, Sanatan, origin of human culture.

Yet all these scholars have been working in individual isolation and bewilderment unaware of the common rendezvous to which they are all veering. It is like several people digging tunnels through a mountain from different directions and heading unknowingly to a common central intersection.

At such a juncture it is no mean providential coincidence that I conceived of this volume which is able to correlate the efforts and conclusions of scholars of a myriad facets of human activity, and to point out to them all, that instead of continuing to wonder in isolation about the Vedic terminal that they have reached; they should be aware of fellow scholars in other branches who are heading towards the same terminal.

And since they are all converging on a common point, instead of wasting their energies any more in hypothetical speculation, how very easy and gratifying would it be if they all hereafter concentrate on the study of the creation as expounded by Vedic tradition. Let all scholars of the world, of even science and technology, for once study with deep trust and faith what Vedic tradition and Sanskrit texts have to say about the origin of humanity and of their own special branch of study, even as a hypothesis. Such a study they will find very satisfying and illuminating and answering all their doubts.

Most scholars have hitherto placed implicit faith in concepts handed down by a Sir William Jones, Maxmueller and the like from an age in which notions of the Christian elite about the physical

world around them were very primitive. They may heed the warning of Herasim Lebedoff "From the above-stated specimens, it must be obvious to those who are acquainted with the Indian orthography and idiom, that Sir William Jones changed the words and their pronunciation, in consequence of his defective knowledge of the Sanskrit language. Many of the inquirers into Asiatic literature, however, have been induced to place an implicit confidence in his information, as authentic."[2]

Incidentally the name Herasim (of the author quoted above) is the Sanskrit name Hari-Simha i.e. the Lion of a man named Hari.

Because the contemporary world has relied till today on histories of India's Vedic, Hindu culture written by ignoramic and hostile alien Muslims and Christians it has developed topsy turvy prejudicial notions. For instance, in the field of music it is loosely asserted that India's alien Muslim invaders and monarchs gave a great fillip to Indian music through court patronage.

That chauvinistic claim propagated by Muslim court stooges and implicitly believed in by their sycophant following is scotched by Ethel Rosenthal's observation that "In **The Indian Empire**, Sir William Wilson Hunter remarked, that a regular system of notation had been worked out before the age of Panini and the seven notes were designated by their initial letters. This notation passed from the Brahmins through the Persians to Arabia, and was then introduced into European music by Guido d' Arezzo at the beginning of the 11th century...Hindu music, after a period of excessive elaboration, sank under the Muhammadans into a state of arrested development...."[3] Thus, far from enhancing music Islam degraded and stifled it.

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(2) P. XX A Grammar of the Pure and Mixed Indian Dialects....Methodically arranged at Calcutta, according to the Brahmanian system of the Sanskrit Language by Herasim Labedoff, London. printed by G. Skirven Ratcliff Highway, 1801 A.D.

(3) P. 2 The Story of Indian Music and its Instruments by Ethel Rosenthal.

How very systematically Christianity and Islam deliberately throttled the earlier world-wide Vedic culture may be gauged from Godfrey Higgins' observation that "In the isle of Baray there is one stone, about seven foot high, and when the inhabitants come near it, they take a religious turn around it according to the ancient Dravid custom (Borlase, page 163). This was called the Deisol (i.e. Sanskrit, Suryadev). By the Council of Paris in 1672 all these places were ordered to be destroyed, which proves their former existence and accounts for their present scarcity in France."[4]

Such suppression was a feature common to every country overtaken and overrun by Islam and Christianity. For instance, in Britain a **British Society of Antiquaries** existed in the time of Elizabeth and King James..... "but it being suggested that the said society would be prejudicial to certain great and learned bodies for that reason the members thought it fit to break it off. Nor were there wanting very powerful men that proved enemies to them, and among other things they were pleased to allege that some of the society were persons not only disaffected to but really of a quite different persuasion from the Church of England."[5]

This is yet another instance of topsy-turvy notions prevalent about history among modern intelligentsia. It is asserted almost axiomatically that the adoption of Christianity made the Europeans progressive and helped them usher the modern industrial civilization.

It may be recalled that Christianity took about a thousand years to spread over the whole of Europe (from the 4th to the 14th century). Thereafter, the so-called Industrial Revolution came a full 500 years later.

Contrarily a very closely guarded secret is that the European Industrial Revolution coincided with the plunder of ancient Sanskrit texts from India and their translation in Europe.

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(4) P. 213, The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey Higgins.

(5) Preface to A Collection of Curious Discourses written by Eminent Antiquaries upon several Heads in our English Antiquities, first published by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, printed at the Theatre, M-DCC.XX

If, therefore, Europe ushered the present machine - age that is not because of Christianity but in spite of Christianity. Because, it is apparent from the evidence cited above that Christianity long held the Europeans in the vice of primitive ante-diluvian notions. Besides, Christianity suppressed all pre-Christian history of Europe and forbade any research into the past. Such was the terror of the Church of England that a society of antiquarians had to dissolve and disband itself for fear of the Church.

As against such terror of Islam and Christianity which enslaves human minds, Vedic tradition not only allows full rein to one's logic but also makes the pursuit of truth and freedom from the constraints and miseries of earthly existence the highest goal. It should, therefore, be the duty of every right-thinking person not only to acquaint himself with Vedic culture but live according to its tenets to re-establish the unity of mankind and of the entire globe sans political and racial divisions.

It is this realization of the need to acquaint humanity with the intellectual restraints in which it has been placed by sectarian interests, with the false chauvinistic notions on which it has been fed and with the amount of history that has been deliberately blacked out or distorted, which impelled me to present to the world this volume revealing our common divine Vedic inheritance.

**The Chronological Skeleton**

It is usually presumed that since a general chronological outline of history comprising accounts of dynastic rule or of democratic regimes and of battles etc. is generally well known what more could any new book on history tell ?

Such a view of history amounts to a dry, dull, dead concept like a human skeleton hung in a doctor's clinic. Though similar skeletons form the frame of every human being, yet each personality's look, activity, thoughts, capabilities, voice, intelligence and prowess are far different and are not deducible from the skeleton. Likewise, the pith and flesh of the personality of every country will not be apparent from a mere chronological sketch of its past. The skeleton

of a beauty queen and of an ugly witch will seem the same but the reactions that the two inspired while alive would be widely different. Therefore, though the chronological skeletons of, say, a Muslim Arabia or Christian England or a Hindu India between the 8th and 20th centuries may look closely similar as being pockmarked by battles etc. yet the refinements and specialities of Hindu culture will have hardly any comparable counterparts in the other two.

India itself as a geographical entity would be hardly distinguishable from other land masses. But as a continuing home of Hinduism alias Vedic culture India is incomparable. Vedic culture is not only India's speciality it is a world phenomenon. Therefore, too the present volume ought to be regarded not as a humdrum history book but as a history of histories.

**Overall Informal Discourse**

This volume is a kind of an informal discourse or a fire-side chat (devoid of technical jargon) on matters pertaining to world history and culture addressed both to laymen and professionals.

It presents one principal discovery namely that Vedic culture and Sanskrit language pervaded the whole world from the beginning of time, and an auxiliary discovery that the current historical research system needs to be spruced up, because though a number of facts were widely known they were hitherto treated as stray bits not fitting into any systematic pattern. The World Vedic Heritage discovery expounded in this volume correlates all those known-details and shows that they point to a systematic single-source beginning for humanity.

This may, at first sight, appear to be a random hypothesis. But many-a-time even a random hypothesis proves to be the ultimate solution. This happens practically in every branch of learning. In Physics, for instance, Max Planck (a German) proposed in 1900 A.D the quantum theory of electromagnetic radiation (light) to explain the spectrum of radiation emitted by a body. Planck was

but it alone seemed to adequately explain all the known properties of radiation as against other prevailing theories. And later Planck's hypothesis was found to have a sound logicalism.

Thus a very useful research rule is to accept a theory which unifies all known facts into a systematic doctrine to the exclusion of others which have failed to explain the inter-relation of all details.

In view of the above discussion the subject matter of this volume falls into two main parts, one presenting the Unified Field Theory of History, and the other discussing research methodology.

The presentation is made in an informal manner, avoiding strait-jacketed norms and forms. For instance, source references have been at times quoted within brackets during the course of the narrative itself instead of distractingly relegating them to the bottom as footnotes.

Likewise in some stray instances matters pertaining only to Indian history have also been included. That is to illustrate how methods of historical analysis can be applied to specific situations.

Ancillary information is also provided on several topics wherever possible to give readers a more comprehensive or correct idea of the Vedic way of life.

At times some subjective didactic remarks have also been thrown in with the conviction that history cannot be treated as a formal curricular subject useful merely for passing an academic examination. When even fairy tales have a moral, history can never be divested of its moral. History can be meaningful only if its study is related to the present bearings of the individual, the moorings of his nation and the stirrings of humanity as a whole. The current general tedency of treating history as an impersonal subject like, say, geography or mathematics militates against the basic objective behind the study of history.

All such innovations found in this volume may persuade some academicians inured to current straight-backed, impersonal treatment of history, to berate the research value of this volume.

To such I would like to point out that the obiter dicta included in this voluume should be considered as an embellishment or supplement and not as a detracting factor. Those who have no taste or stomach for the didactic treatment of history in this volume may still benefit from the rest of the matter which they consider to be of academic relevance.

History tells us that every head of state is the Defender of (a certain) Faith. Likewise ordinary, academic history too is meant to make a citizen aware of his nation's faith and of the basic faith of humanity as a whole.

In that same tradition this volume has a wider, higher and nobler faith to sustain namely to make the world aware that humanity as a whole must rise above the current crippling political barriers and religious divisions to its original, unitary universal faith.

**Special Format**

Such a volume, written in defence of that universal, primordial Vedic Sanskrit faith, being unique in conception, its contents, called for a format of its own. Therefore, the author hopes that readers would glean whatever is useful and not treat it as compromised or cancelled out by what does not meet their taste. It would be unjust to expect this volume to conform to the narrow confines of a traditional research work, because this volume while certainly being a research publication has several other dimensions and functions too.

**Several Unique Features.**

Though a number of volumes on history keep appearing in print all over the world everyday, yet in all modesty and earnestness the present work is claimed to occupy a very unique place in world historical literature. It is believed that within living memory such a comprehensive and single-source account correlating all known evidence into a systematic pattern of world history starting from the creation and solving all historical riddles along the way has neither been attempted nor convincingly executed earlier.

Take, for instance, the very terms 'Genesis' and 'Nemesis' signifying respectively the very beginning and end of the cosmos. Standard English dictionaries (and all other European dictionaries too) offer a haphazard, roundabout explanation reaching out to some Greek root as the dead-end. But the etymological explanations they provide are not right, because the history currently taught at school, is faulty. For instance, the word 'genesis' is not based on any Latin, French or Greek root (as gen 'to become') but it is the Sanskrit word 'janma' namely to be born. Similarly the term Nemesis (is not from the Greek root nemo, 'to give what is due' as the Oxford Dictionary explains) is the common Sanskrit expression (नामशेष) 'nam-sesh' i.e. becoming so destroyed or extinct as to exist only in name.

This should help not only in understanding the close nexus between etymology and history but should also serve to alert scholars of every branch of learning that history being at the very root, if history goes wrong, conclusions in their own fields of learning are likely to go absolutely awry.

One of the functions of this volume is to remove that feeling of smugness and complacence in the minds of the intelligentsia and urge it to take a second, fresh, close look at world history. The framework of world history erected in their minds heretofore may have to be dismantled and replaced by a better one.

Another aim is to impress on the reader the need to pay serious attention to ancient records and traditions and not dismiss them as mere chauvinistic myths or poetic fancies. The Ramayan and Mahabharat, for instance, carry copious and fairly detailed accounts (considering their remote antiquity) of sovereignty over 'three worlds', interstellar travel and devastating missiles. All these were unbelievable fantasies in the Victorian era when European scholars wrote most of our current histories. But in our own age Russia and the USA are actually building up arsenals and barrages of fearful missiles, satellites and beams of the very kind that are said to have been used in bygone eras by the Devas and Demons in their rivalry.

History, therefore, seems to be a story of eternal conflict between different sections of humanity with the traces of the past being constantly wiped out by the belligerents in mutual assaults.

But apart from such human destruction, or erasures of evidence by the natural elements such as air, fire and water it is the aim of this volume to show that there is also a more drastic mode in which divinity or Nature wipes out traces of past civilizations. Just as a school-boy writes on one side of a slate; then wipes it off with water, but until that side dries up for re-use he writes on the other side of the slate; or just as a farmer turns the soil with his plough to remove every trace of an harvested crop to sow another crop, could it not be visualized that divinity too keeps on swallowing older civilizations by sucking them inside the earth or submerging them under the oceans or making them vanish in the thin air? This is apparent from the numerous stone statues surviving at remote, isolated spots such as those on Easter Island and the ruins of the Incas sighted in desolate mountainous terrain? This law or mode of Nature of writing a finis to past chapters of history also needs to be taken into account.

Yet, despite such breaks, dents, gaps and voids, there has been a Vedic Sanskrit thread connecting them all - is what is being presented in this volume as a new discovery, as a connecting link and as a master-key to understand what had been hitherto regarded as inexplicable details or independent uniform patterns.

Incidentally, the law of nature cited by us above, of starting humanity on a new slate by cataclysmic extinction of old civilizations may have a lesson for geologists and biologists too. Geologists have found that many a time older rocks come on top of younger rocks while archaeologists often end up with discovering only potsherds and stone implements. Therefrom they conclude that we are the first to make scientific and technological progress. They are unable to reconcile the realistic descriptions of technological achievements of the past with the primitive relics found.

Therefore, the law stated by us above is likely to help geologists

and archaeologists also in solving certain riddles of their own branches of learning. Thus again we see how flaws in history affect other fields of study. In this sense metaphysics may be deemed to be a science of sciences because it helps us understand divine laws affecting all aspects of human life.

Some of the chapters included in this volume, such as the one dealing with the Vedic socio - economic system or the derivation of Indian names are to equip the reader with a lot of general information to lead to a better overall understanding of the main thesis of this book, and also to enable the reader to tackle historical riddles which he may confront in future.

Several chapters of this book present information and explanations totally unknown to the scholastic world such as the pre-Christian origin of the Papacy in Rome and of the Archbishopry of Canterbury in Britain, the Ramayan and Mahabharat having been as much the epics of Europe as of India and of Sanskrit being the source language of all human speech.

♦♦

# DE-BRIEFING AND DISINFECTION

Everybody's mind is like a palimpsest. A man is born with some in-built tendencies and preferences. These get qualified later by what he hears, sees, learns or experiences. Those impressions and inclinations are further modified by his job requirements and his religious, political and national affiliations.

Thus no one comes to think afresh on a given topic with an open or clean mind. In the case of this volume particularly, such an approach would prove frustrating and infructuous because the very subject-matter of this volume runs counter to almost all major concepts fondly hugged by contemporary intelligentsia.

Those in authority everywhere these days have been tutored to believe that the material world was created with a big bang in the high heavens; that life evolved from a protoplasm, that man developed from a monkey, that the Aryans are a race which immigrated into India from abroad, that the Vedas are non-descript ballads composed by primitive nomads, that the Rigved was composed around 1200 B.C. and the other Vedas at 200 years' interval thereafter, that the Ramayan, the Mahabharat and the Puranas are myths, that while every other nation knew figures 1 to 9 India taught them the use of a zero only a couple of thousand years ago, that Muslim invaders made a great cultural contribution by their murder and massacre sorties into India, that Muslims almost always built only tombs and tombs and mosques and mosques but hardly any mansions for the living ever, that the Muslims have had an

architecture of their own though they have no ancient architectural texts and no standards of measurement, that West Asia had no culture and history worth the name before Mahomad and Europe had no past worth any mention before Jesus, that Sanskrit, Latin, Greek, Arabic and such other languages developed somewhere, and that soon after the monkey-man stage and cave-man stage man somehow organized states like Syria, Assyria, Scythia, Parthia, Greece, Rome, Egypt and China.

All such concepts which are these days considered the very quintessence of knowledge and badges of the highest scholarship are challenged in this volume.

Readers are, therefore, requested to approach this volume with an open mind, a mind like a clean slate shedding their pre-conceived and pre-tutored notions.

Such de-briefing of one's mind is something like washing a kitchen clean before starting cooking a meal for the day, and like thoroughly disinfecting an operation-theatre before starting a major surgical operation.

When a whole set of old, deeply imbedded ideas have to be uprooted and thrown out to learn new ones such unlearning, calls for tremendous courage and effort.

An illustrious illustration of such an effort actually carried out leading to brilliant results is found in the life of Swami Dayanand about 150 years ago.

As a young man who had been imparted the usual mundane schooling he happened to request a blind ascetic, Virajanand to instruct him in the Vedas.

The blind sage agreed to accept the young aspirant as a pupil the day he would burn all his mundane text-books. And surprisingly the would-be pupil did as directed. Later this young man blossomed into the great Dayanand, founder of the Arya Samaj and interpreter of the Vedas. Swami Dayanand's interpretation of the Vedas inspires great awe and respect all round though it is completely at variance

with what a dime-a-dozen lecturers, sporting doctoral degrees, teach as mercenaries in academies around the world.

There are two vital lessons for the world in this. One is that the education imparted by run-of-the-mill mundane mercenaries is hardly ever free of falsehoods and distortions because there imparting true knowledge is not the main consideration. Professional convenience and rewards of office determine the content of what the mercenary will divulge, teach or openly profess. Contrarily an ascetic scholar would fearlessly speak out what he sees as the Truth. It was this realization which made Vedic culture train its top scholars to renounce temporal ambitions and lead a life of service and frugality. The second lesson is that real knowledge can be imbibed more thoroughly only if one unlearns, debriefs and disinfects the mind of all earlier tutoring as Dayanand did.

And that should not be difficult on a little reflection. After all the big bang theory or Darwin's evolution doctrine are single - man speculative concepts. Nobody can be found to have seen or heard the big bang. The Darwinian doctrine of man evolving out of a monkey too lacks total credibility since men and monkeys have been co-existing for ages all around us and yet not a single monkey is ever seen to be transformed into a human being. Such untenable doctrines are believed in by contemporary intelligentsia only because they are paid for it and they have been tutored into believing in those concepts from positions of authority. The new generation is further paid to pass-on those same faulty doctrines to its juniors and subordinates from their own positions of authority. On sober reflection such education will be seen to be based on coercion. Contrarily we request the reader to purge his mind of that compulsive tutoring and realize that he has a right to think anew with an open mind on matters presented in this volume through better logic and new evidence.

♦♦

# HOW MUCH HISTORY DOES THE WORLD KNOW?

It turns out that the world of today knows very little true history. It is our endeavour in this volume to show that all modern historical treatises comprise only a few recent genealogies and chronologies. Basic material information about the world's ancient past remains unknown.

## Natural Obliteration

One very natural reason for this is that with every new generation the history of a few remoter generations is automatically wiped out from public memory. Ask any individual about his ancestors. He will be able to mumble some information about his father and grandfather alone. But about his great grand father and remoter ancestors he would not know even their names. Likewise the modern world too knows only two generations of history, so to say, namely, one of Mohamad and the other of so-called Jesus. What the world has forgotten is that before the Christian era it was all unitary Vedic culture throughout the world, and Sanskrit used to be the common language of all.

## Suppression

Recapitulating that lost history is the subject matter of this volume. That is a very vital part of history concerning all humans and yet, surprisingly, it has all been suppressed, ignored and forgotten during Christian and Muslim domination of the world. Rampaging neo-convert Roman Christian and Arab Muslim armies

destroyed all vestiges of the worldwide Vedic culture that survived the great Mahabharat War and plunged the world into an age of dark, stark ignorance; so much so that a Christian Europe woke up hailing the primitive primary pronouncements of a Galileo, Copernicus or Newton as great discoveries without knowing that all those amount to rudimentary lessons of the hoary, divine, worldwide Vedic civilization.

**Why Dark Age?**

The term "Dark Age" is well known in European history. But its rationale has remained unexplained so far. This was but natural because a Christian Europe was unable to perceive (just as a man's back is hidden from his own eyes) that neo-Christian and neo-Muslim, convert zeal had itself been the cause. In its eagerness to make a complete breakaway from the heathen, Vedic past neo-convert Christians blotted out every Vedic school and seminary and other establishment of public enlightenment and culture. Islam also played a similar sinister, destructive role in West Asia. Yet both Christianity and Islam self-righteously, but without any justification whatsoever, claim having ushered in eras of enlightenment. This is how partisan chauvinism blatantly falsified history.

Any embezzlement is bound to leave incriminating evidence. Muslim and Christian tampering with history too reveals many inexplicable lacunae. It is some of these we intend to bring to readers' notice.

**"Bachelor" Degree**

Consider the Bachelor degree. Bachelor signifies an unmarried person. And yet an overwhelming majority of those calling themselves bachelors are married. How is it then that no university has made any provision for exchanging that Bachelor degree for a 'Married Man' (M M) degree after the male degree-holder acquires a marital status?

In the case of women the situation is even more bizarre. In

the English dictionary even an unmarried woman is never called a bachelor. With what justification then do universities, which are seats of the highest learning, confer the Bachelor ( of Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Medicine, Engineering etc) degree on women ? Can any modern scholar explain away that incongruity ? This shows how those who are taught fabricated, concocted history are unable to satisfactorily explain away such discrepancies, even as an embezzler of bank money is hard put to satisfactorily reconcile the lacunae left by his meddlesome, misappropriating hand.

**Matriculation**

Take another instance. Matriculation is the name of the final examination of school education. What does the term MATRICULATION mean ? Do all those letters spell out a school-end examination ? Standard English dictionaries stammer out the explanation that Matricula in Latin signifies a register. That explanation does not enlighten us. If it is contended that the names of all those qualifying at that examination are listed in a certain register, hence the name, that same explanation should apply to all other examinations as well. In that case the term matriculation would be a synonym of the word 'examination' and not of the school-end examination alone. It should be apparent, therefore, that even dictionary-makers trot out make-believe, half-hearted, improvised explanations which cannot stand close cross-examination. This is but natural when so-called philologists and compilers of dictionaries too have learned the same faulty world-history which scholars of other fields have studied. For this reason rewriting world history would necessitate rewriting even the dictionaries of European and Islamic languages.

**Muslim Armies But Not Christian Armies**

Let us now consider a third instance. In Indian mediaeval history armies of Muslim invaders of diverse nationalities are invariably referred to only as Muslim armies while the armies of European powers such as the French, British and the Portuguese are never dubbed as Christian armies... Why ? Practially no scholar will be

able to give a plausible explanation.

**Jesus's Birth A Myth**

Another inexplicable fact in modern histories concerns Jesus. Christian scholars admit that Jesus was neither born on December 25 of 1 A.D. nor at the stroke of midnight. If that is so, is not celebrating his birth on December 25 a public deception? Nobody seems to be clear either whether even that imaginary birth ought to be placed at the zero hour of the night between December 24/25 or December 25/26?

When it is admitted that Jesus was not born on the first day of 1 A.D. does that not automatically vitiate our reckoning of both B.C. and A.D. years? Scholars of Christian tradition whisper that Jesus may have been born in 4 B.C. Even that is not known for certain. And even there the date and time of his birth are unknown.

**Confusion in B.C. and A.D. Computation**

Even assuming that Jesus was born on December 25, the first day of 1 A.D. should have been reckoned to be December 25. That is to say December 25 should have been the New Year Day which it is not, which means 1 A.D. starts at least a week after Jesus's birth or 51 weeks earlier. In other words, the B.C. era continued at least for a week or even 51 weeks after Christ was born. So much for the day of his birth. But when it is admitted that even the year of his birth is speculative it ought to be clear that our reckoning of the B.C. and A.D. eras is off the mark not by mere weeks but by years. Whether that unknown quantity of years is plus or minus in the present reckoning of the Christian era is further unknown. This detail itself should be enough to convince open-minded scholars that Jesus is a fictitious non-person. But that is not our topic in this chapter. What we are concerned with here is, pointing out that modern histories are confused conglomerates of numerous fictitious concepts. Jesus and his so-called era is one of them.

**The Months**

We now come to the months of the year. The terms Septem

(ber), Octo (ber), Novem (ber) and Decem (ber) signify the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months respectively. Even that is known to very few. But what justifies that ranking when in modern usage those months are actually reckoned as the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th respectively? Had modern historians known the answer to those questions they wouldn't have remained ignorant of the world's pre-Christian Vedic heritage.

**Christmas**

Let us now examine the term X'mas. If X doesn't signify Jesus and 'Mas' doesn't connote a birthday how come X'mas means Christ's birthday? Christians, and especially the clerics will try to churn out some improvised explanation but in the heart of their hearts they would have to admit that they don't know the answer.

The other connected question could be, why is X'mas not alternatively known as, say Y'mas or Z'mas?

**The Papacy**

Why is the head priest of Christianity known as a pontiff or as Pope in English and Papa in French? What is the origin of the word?

Why is the Pope's edict known as a bull and not an ass or a tiger, for instance?

**Vatican**

What is the origin of the term Vatican?

It is obviously presumed by all modern historians that the Papacy and the Vatican are Christian institutions. If that were so they should have been founded around 1 A.D. or at least during the lifetime of Jesus. But both the Papacy and the Vatican have a pre-Christian history. Most scholars would be surprised to hear this.

**Rome**

Why is Rome known as the eternal city? and if Rome was

founded by Remus and Romulus, as is currently vaguely believed, how do the names of those two individuals lead to the name Rome?

What was the religion ( or religions) of the world before Judaism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam?

What is the origin of the name Aegypt?

**Cocktail**

What is the justification for a blend of several liquors to be known as cocktail?

What is the origin of the tailcoat?

We can reel out a number of such questions which present theories are hard put to explain. This is only to indicate how unsatisfactory contemporary knowledge about world history is. *This volume is intended to provide the world with a master-key to all history and to acquaint humanity with its lost unitary Vedic heritage from the beginning of time, so that all questions of the type mentioned above may be properly answered.*

♦♦

# THE CURRENT HODGE-PODGE OF HISTORY

All current historical texts are confused, distorted and truncated accounts. We want academicians throughout the world, to realize this serious flaw and reform tuition in history. Here we propose to give only a few glaring instances of untenable or confused concepts that are being taught in the name of history. We do not claim to catalogue all faults and flaws in contemporary teaching, writing and research in history because those might be too many for a single mind to comprehend or catalogue. But the instances we cite here should certainly help readers in identifying and weeding out other faults.

**When did the world Begin?**

The first glaring fault that haunts current history-texts is that no one seems to be sure when the world began. During the Victorian era the world was believed to have been created one fine morning in 4004 B.C. And eversince world historians have never publicly repudiated that notion. For all practical and official purposes they must be deemed to hold on to that view. Yet historians in their wordly wisdom are shrewd enough never even to utter that date. Because, to express faith in that year as marking the beginning of this world would expose them to public ridicule. They, therefore, prefer to remain discreetly mum on that vital point about the very commencement of the world.

**No Aryan Race**

The second fault is the talk about an Aryan race. On this point

too historians prefer to be vague. Nobody seems to know who started the notion of an Aryan race. Historians are supposed to have inherited some such basic ideas from Maxmueller. But Maxmueller himself had warned that the Aryans shouldn't be considered to be a race. Yet somehow the notion persists that Aryans constitute a race and almost every scholar talks in terms of an Aryan race. In fact contemporary scholars are incapable of interpreting history without assuming the existence of some race known as Aryans.

**How Many Races?**

A further confusion on that point is that historians do not seem to be sure how many races there are in the world. Therefore they talk vaguely of Negroids, Semites, Mongolians, Europeans, Dravidians, Indians ,etc. and find to their discomfiture that what they term to be the Aryan race cuts across two or more groups named above. On this point too, therefore, historians prefer to remain sweetly vague and skip over the topic glibly, taking care never to discuss it in depth lest the hollowness of their belief may become too uncomfortable to bear and sustain.

**Abrupt Beginning**

A third fault is that modern texts begin abruptly by mentioning a number of ancient communities such as Scythians, Babylonians, Chinese, Egyptians, Greeks etc. without being very clear about their co-relation or sequence and as to how and when man, emerging from a monkey (?) a la Darwin, evolved those different states.

**Architectural Misconception**

A fourth fault is about classifying architecture. Hindu buildings built according to ancient Sanskrit texts have been merrily attributed to Muslim invaders. There again there is further confusion. Some, like Percy Brown term it as Islamic architecture. Others like E.B. Havell call it Hindu architecture, while most others describe it as Indo-Islamic. None seems to be sure whether the historic buildings around the world, deemed to be Islamic, were built by Hindu designers

according to Islamic texts or by Muslim designers according to Islamic texts or by Muslim designers according to Hindu texts? Therefore, historians and architects end up by classifying it as Indo-Islamic to hide their uncertainty and remain equivocative. Greek and Roman architecture is sometimes deemed to belong to a class by itself while at times it is regarded to be akin to Hindu architecture. Likewise, Gothic architecture is associated with Christendom and yet on deeper reflection it has got to be admitted as of pre-Christian origin.

**Baseless Assertions**

A fifth, highly unpardonable fault is that all around the world thousands of historic buildings have been conceded to be of Islamic origin without calling for any evidence. A planted cenotaph inside or Koranic grafts outside and hearsay has been enough for historians, archaeologists and architects to write tomes after tomes waxing eloquent over the characteristics of fancied Islamic architecture.

**Double Standards**

Double standards are also being followed in history teaching and writing. While a history of Russia written by Hitler will be summarily repudiated by the former, and a history of Great Britain written by Napoleon will be never tolerated by the Britishers, in the matter of Hindu history, art, architecture and even scriptures Muslim and Christian scribblings are deemed to be the most authoritative. Muslims and Christians should be deemed to be disqualified from writing on Hindu history not only because they have had a record of studied hostility to Vedic culture but also because they are mere babes of yester-years whose outlook on the world and the antiquity of time doesn't extend much beyond a Mohamad or Jesus.

**Christian and Muslim Short Sight**

A Muslim is unable to visualize any period of history or region of the world in a non-Islamic context. The same is true of Christian scholars. They are obsessed with Christendom and Europe. To them

anything pre-Christian must be bundled up as heathen, pagan and must end up in Greece and Rome. Thus their intellectual horizons are stunted and severely circumscribed by their latter-day religious loyalties and their regional affiliations. A remarkable vindication of the above conclusion of mine came my way when I wrote to the Head of the Department of French Civilization at the Harvard University in U.S.A. asking for some information about pre-Christian France. The single line reply I received was that they know nothing of pre-Christian France. This connotes a very appalling state of research regimen amongst Western scholars. That reply from Harvard indicates that Western academics and academies are sworn to write off the pre-Christian history of Europe. To them it is of no consequence at all. Branding and bundling up the whole of it as HEATHEN they prefer to consign it to perpetual oblivion. The same is true of Muslims mutatis mutandis. This necessitates reviewing all pre-Muslim and pre-Christian history and rectifying subsequent distortions. Thus, what passes for history today is Muslim and Christian wishful thinking. In so doing, therefore, naturally their research methodology too has been warped out of shape. They have ignored heaps of unsuitable evidence and based their ponderous conclusions on flimsy, irrelevant, irrational and contrived data or arguments.

Current historical texts are consequently a confused conglomerate of Anglo-Islamic alias Euro-Islamic alias Christo-Islamic convenience.

**Linguistics**

Likewise in linguistics, languages have been arbitrarily and confusedly classified as Semitic, Dravidian, Indo-Aryan or Indo-Germanic or Indo-European as though Europe, Germany and Aryan are synonymous.

There is thus no end to the chaotic hodge-podge of concepts regarded as immutable in current historical texts.

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# WHAT LED ME TO THIS DISCOVERY?

The principles, concepts and narrative of history expounded in this volume and through my other publications and lectures have at times prompted inquisitive minds to inquire about the cause and source of my radically different thinking.

Sage Vyas, the author of the epic Mahabharat, reputed in Vedic tradition to have forestalled and decisively answered every possible question relating to human affairs, has, true to that reputation, also provided an answer to the question mentioned above.

**The Law of Discovery**

An eternal law he has enunciated, in this regard, lays down -

"When at the end of an era
Vedas and history get lost
Inspired by Brahma they are recast
In penance by a mind with an aura".

That is to say, Vedas and history which tend to disappear at the end of an era reappear through divine prompting in the minds of individuals engrossed in tapasya i. e. meditative concentration. This same rule applies to all great discoveries. These are made, not by mercenaries during routine employment but by devoted souls.

**Research Needs Flash of Genius**

Incidentally, this has a lesson for posterity. Routine, hired research should be discouraged. Instead individuals duly educated should be allowed to go out into the wide world to pursue their

avocations. While so engaged those exhibiting special dedication and an inventive spark on their own initiative and inspiration, unmindful of rest, remuneration and reputation who make a mark of their own as dramatists, producers, artists, poets or scientific and technological geniuses, should be adopted by the universities, academies and the state administration as their national scholars and provided all facilities to work in peaceful, secluded concentration.

**Concentrated Contemplation**

In my own case since childhood I had an irresistible natural urge to visit historic forts, palaces, temples and towers. I used to roam in those historic surroundings, enchanted and engrossed in studying the massive masonry and musing over the stirring happenings in those locations. Even when at home, on bed or at the dining table, my thoughts hovered around those stately buildings whose gracious outlines used to stretch themselves before my mind's eye.

**Disturbing Questions**

After about 35 years of gorging of those gorgeous sights, and incessant chewing of the cud of historical rumination some disturbing questions cropped up in my mind. I wondered how most historic buildings in India were ascribed only to Muslim rulers whose reign in India started in 1206 A.D. What had happened to historical mansions prior to that date? Where did the 7000-year long line of Hindu monarchs from the Pandavas to Prithviraj live if they had no worthy mansions? If they had no stately buildings what for did Muslims invade India? Did they wage war only to capture large tracts of open land? And if invading alien Muslims could raise stately mansions and forts during their uncertain and tumultuous tenures how is it that native Hindu Kings had not built any mansions for themselves and their progeny on their own native soil? Even if alien Muslim invaders are supposed to have built those buildings how is it that there are only tombs and tombs and mosques and mosques but no corresponding mansions? Is it possible that persons who did not have a roof over their own head would be solicitous enough

to provide mosques galore for the poor and mausoleums galore for all and sundry ? And when in Muslim regimes successors murdered their predecessors and brother killed brother, did it stand to reason that they would raise stupendous palatial mausoleums over the bodies of slain rivals when none raised any mansions for them or for himself and his wives and children ? If at all those mausoleums and mosques were actually raised by the Muslims where are the design drawings and expenditure sheets ? Where again are the Muslim text-books of architecture if they were such great master-builders ? And if royal treasuries got plundered and expended on internecine succession struggles, where was the money left to raise mosques and mausoleums ?

**Colossal Falsification**

Any number of such questions running riot in my mind made me so uneasy as to compel me to study Muslim chronicles. And I was shocked to discover that there is no contemporary record of any Muslim ruler having raised any building. There are only sly, sketchy, shoddy claims a few generations later by idle Muslim chauvinists, ascribing some stray buildings to some Muslim ancestor, real or fictitious. What was more shocking was that historians, architects and archaeologists all over the world had not only allowed all those shady claims to pass muster but had themselves unwittingly buttressed that colossal falsification of history by publishing massive volumes describing the fancied niceties and characteristics of non-existent Islamic architecture and had trained generations of degree-holders all over the world to repeat that trash parrot-like and to perpetuate that fantasy.

**Brainwashed Intelligentsia**

The result of centuries of that universal brain-washing has been so disastrous and tragic that today among millions of journalists, historians, architects, archaeologists and other scholars around the world not one is ready to admit the mistake about the Taj Mahal and other so-called Muslim buildings for fear of professional loss of face. They have neither the honesty nor professional sense of

duty to engage in a judicious review of the antecedents of historic buildings. They keep discreetly mum but doggedly persist in ascribing those buildings to one Muslim or the other in an attempt to desperately cling to their own cultivated beliefs even if they are wrong.

**History a Casualty**

The distorted history of ancient buildings is a graphic instance of how history becomes a casualty under alien rule. That era of alien rule which had begun in India in 712 A.D. and ended in 1947 has resulted in the falsification of India's history.

**Reconstruction of History**

And exactly as enunciated by sage Vyas the reconstruction of that lost history began to take shape in my mind soon after 1947, because of my unwitting TAPASYA (concentrated meditation) through divine promptings. So much so that in the December 19, 22 and 26, 1961, issues of KESARI (a Marathi newspaper published from Pune) my thesis appeared in the form of three lengthy articles under banner headlines and the same thesis was read by me as a research paper at the silver jubilee session of the All India History Congress held in Pune in December 1963.

**The Big Discovery**

That was the beginning of my career as a researcher in history. The big discovery that I had made viz that the entire Islamic achitecture theory being propagated around the world is without foundation, led me to examine all history from times immemorial. And I made several more discoveries, some of which I have expounded in about 14 publications heretofore. But I feel that the world has strayed so far away from real history that nothing short of founding a World Vedic Heritage University can cope with the problem. The dimensions of this discovery are thus as colossal as its divine origin is mysterious.

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# THE FIVE-THOUSAND-YEAR BARRIER

All modern historical research in any direction seems to stumble into some mysterious, incognizable 5000-year barrier.

Talking about the Indus Valley civilization or of Egypt or the Hittites or China our search proceeds only upto 5000 years at the most and no more.

In some other respects we even meet with a sub-barrier of 2500 to 3000 years. Thus Maxmueller placed the Vedas at no more than 1200 B.C. The Japanese talk of their royal line to be 2500 years ancient. The Chinese, the Koreans and several others trace back their known history more or less to that same length of time.

That historians tracing back the history of any country or civilization are unable to see beyond 3000 to 5000 years seems surprising when humanity is believed to be millions of years ancient.

What is that 5000-year curtain beyond which humanity draws a blank ?

That 5000-year barrier is the cataclysmic Mahabharat war. That war resulted in nuclear destruction on a vast scale. Besides, that war was also followed by a number of other calamities such as earthquakes and storms. Those great upheavals almost wiped out earlier records and history from public memory.

Some sketchy history of that millions-of-years stretch beyond the Mahabharat war, reaching back to the time of the cre tion,

has come down to us recorded in the Sanskrit Puranas (i.e. ancient histories).

Lord Krishna had undertaken a special peace mission in a last-moment effort to avoid that highly destructive conflict. He appealed to the Kaurava prince, Duryodhan to relent. He foresaw a cataclysmic disaster for humanity as a whole. But his appeal fell on deaf ears. The war did follow. Nuclear and biological weapons and fire-arms were used by the combatants on a colossal scale and a gigantic section of humanity was wiped out.

A number of natural disasters also followed. The magnificent Dwarka, the city of gold was swallowed by the sea soon after Lord Krishna, its divine ruler died.

The Yadavas (i.e.the Judaists alias the Jews) had to evacuate the Dwarka region and migrate to the Sur and Asur (i.e. Syria and Assyria) regions to begin life anew in what we know today as the Mosul tract on the border of Iran and Iraq. Later they had again to move on to Palestine, Jerusalem and Egypt.

Until the Mahabharat war humanity was united under a universal administration. All people followed the Vedic way of life and spoke Sanskrit from the start of creation i.e. from the Kruta Yug to the end of the Dwapar Yug and the beginning of Kaliyug.

The Vedic civilization and Sanskrit language have thus pervaded the world for millions of years prior to the Mahabharat strife.

It was the destruction caused by that war which led to the fragmentation of the unitary, universal Vedic system. Likewise that war also led to the breakdown of the universal Gurukul system of Sanskrit education. Therefore, local variations of Sanskrit hardened into modern languages. This is what explains their linkage with Sanskrit.

Later with the imposition of Christianity over Europe by the Roman army and of Islam over West Asia by Arab armies humanity was further estranged from its pre-Mohamed and pre-Christian past. These two religions denounced and destroyed all previous

historical record as heathen, pagan and therefore, disgusting and unwanted.

Thus ancient history was curtained off first by the Mahabharat war. Later destructive Christian and Muslim hysteria further narrowed the scope of knowledgeable history. That is why we are constrained to reconstruct that history from scant relics of traditional memories handed down from generation to generation and from stray archaeological remains. It is an exercise like that of school children who are required to figure out the missing words in a broken sentence so that it may make some sense. Reconstructing maimed, missing or distorted history calls for similar skill. In fact the class-room exercise of supplying the most plausible missing words in a broken sentence is a practice-lesson for acquiring the requisite skill during adulthood to supply the missing links in gaps of historical evidence to reconstruct the story of the past.

According to some calculations public historical memory at any given moment does not extend to more than 24800 years or so. It is also believed that earthly civilization has undergone colossal destruction by fire or water, famine or war 64000 times. The Ramayanic and Mahabharat civilizations are some of those we know through the two epics written about them and of earlier rulers we know from the Puranas.

Each era has its own ups and downs of scientific advancement and decline. The law of waxing and waning fortunes applies as much to civilizations as to individuals. Therefore, past accounts which talk of aircraft, magic-missiles and contacts with beings from other planets must not be disbelieved. When in our own times we have television and space-craft we must deduce from similar references in ancient writings that in past ages too humanity must have made similar progress.

Since the cosmos consists of innumerable satellites, planets, stars and galaxies separated by great distances there is no reason why humanity could not have established both physical and radio contacts with other planets in different eras. Similarly, there is

no reason why there couldn't be other heavenly bodies with human or super-human civilizations.

Historians may make use of such deductive logic to draw wider conclusions instead of confining themselves merely to some written statements and their interpretations.

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# BASIC DEFINITIONS

The two key words used very often in this volume are Vedic (culture) and Divinity alias 'God'. At the outset it may be noted that the proper spelling should be 'Vaidik' and not Vedic. Yet we shall stick to the latter spelling because that has gained currency.

In maintaining that Vedic culture existed throughout the world from time immemorial until the rise of Christianity and Islam what is meant is the culture represented by the Vedas, Upanishads, Smriti literature, the Puranas, Ramayan, Mahabharat, Sanskrit langauge, Yoga, Pranayam, etc. and the festivals and practices associated with them.

Let it not, therefore, be said that only fire worship is favoured by the Vedas, and not idol worship or that Shiv is not a Vedic deity or that Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsis do not form part of the Vedic tradition, or the Vedas do not belong to the Dravids or that astrology shouldn't be regarded as a part of Vedic culture.

Vedic tradition generally represents reverence for Vedic tenets, (or their substitutes), adoration of the cow, reverence for all life, a largeness of heart which allows a person to adopt any form of worship or remain an atheist, faith in rebirth, belief in the Karma theory, respect for womanhood, identity of thought with word and deed, peaceful, sociable and moral behaviour and an innate faith in an all-pervading divinity. In short, the modern term Hinduism stands for Vedic tradition. Consequently, Hinduism shouldn't be regarded as a collateral of Islam, Buddhism or Christianity. Those

three are individual-centered religious factions while Hinduism alias Vedic culture is the primordial mother-faith of all humanity, uniting them in a common bond of cultural fraternity and in the common language, Sanskrit. Vedic tradition does not demand religious allegiance to any one supreme individual. It does not promise salvation on mere confession, surrender or identification with an individual like Jesus or Mohammed. Vedic tradition lays down that every individual will automatically reap the reward or punishment for his own good or evil thought, word or deed.

The Vedas form the seed. Vedic culture is the luxurient tree that has sprouted from it. Its stem and branches are formed by the Upanishads, the Ramayana, Mahabharat and the Puranas. The whole mighty growth of the Banyan tree is not decipherable in its tiny seed. Therefore, it is wrong on the part of scholars to say that because such and such a deity or concept or word finds no mention in the Vedas it is not a part of the Vedic tradition. That is a mistake which West-oriented Vedic scholars have been committing all along.

The term 'God' or 'Divinity' used in this volume is meant to convey the super-human power which created this universe and sustains it. Readers from devout theists to avowed atheists will be free, in reading this thesis, to regard God as a benign supervisor inclined to confer boons on humble supplicants, or as an inexorable, impersonal, computerized mechanism not amenable to any prayer.

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# THEORIES ABOUT THE CREATION

Any history must begin with the creation of the world we live in. But most present-day theories begin with a random mention of a number of civilizations from the Incas to Indus Valley and Scythians to Sumerians. The inter-relation of those civilizations is not knon, their sequence too is unknown. Besides, nothing is known about relics found in places like the Easter Island. Even the Indus Valley civilization came to light comparatively recently. There could be many more such civilizations hidden from our view. Thus there is complete confusion in history beyond 2000 years.

Let us, therefore, begin with the current concept about the creation. Since all contemporary education is run on European lines, because of the current political ascendancy of Europeans, it is their notions about the creation which are considered as the most acceptable, respectable and plausible.

Westerners have two joint theories, one for the material, physical world and the other for life.

For the physical world again there are two theories. One is the steady state theory and the other the big bang theory of creation. Both those theories fail to explain who created and what sustains the steady state or what caused the big bang.

**The Big Bang**

In the big bang theory it is assumed that a big fire-ball roving the firmament broke into bits to form the uncountable stars and

planets. But what caused the big bang? Another question could be that instead of being blown to bits why did not the fire-ball continue to grow bigger and bigger? Physics is unable to satisfactorily answer such questions.

But let us take a parallel example from human experience to examine the validity of the big bang. In the cauldrons of our glass factories we have similar rolling roving balls of fire. Does that ball by itself break into and cool down to form shapely, utilitarian glassware? It doesn't. In order to be turned into nice, good, useful objects that fire-ball has to be carefully tended, consciously blown into the required shapes and then cooled down and properly stocked for use. It mustn't be forgotten that a blast is a mishap which reduces things to useless, shapeless rubble. For instance, an explosion in an automobile factory will not produce more cars of diverse shapes and capabilities. Contrarily all production even in that single factory will come to a dead halt. We thus find the big bang theory of physics untenable.

Therefore history has to turn to Vedic metaphysics to know how the world was created.

But before turning to metaphysics, let us consider what modern intelligentsia believes about the creation of life.

**Darwinism**

Just as modern historians place implicit faith in Western physicists and thoughtlessly adopt their explanation about the creation of the physical world, modern histories have equally irrationally adopted the Darwinian theory about the origin and evolution of life.

Thirty years after hugging his theory Darwin himself had begun to doubt its validity as is apparent from his remark "My theology is simple muddle. I cannot look at the universe as the result of blind chance; yet I see no evidence of beneficent design in the details."

Darwin died on April 19, 1882. That is to say Darwin lived

in the Victorian era which was notorious for floating untenable, half-baked dogmas in various spheres and tom-tomming them as the ultimate scientific truths. For example, Europeans of the 18th and 19th centuries weren't quite sure about the earth being spherical and revolving. They asserted very confidently that the world was created in 4004 B.C., that the Aryans were an Indo-European people (whatever that may mean), that life first appeared with mattter turning into proto-plasm and thence led to diverse species with the monkey ultimately leading to the human form, and that some nomads composed the Vedas around 1200 B.C. All those illogical, Victorian concepts still form the stock-in-trade of modern Europeanized historie

Thomas Huxley, a naturalist, friend and champion of Darwin's theory, had once ( in June 1860) been very appropriately asked by Samuel Wilberforce, the Bishop of Oxford, "Is it through your father or your mother that you claim descent from an ape?" With his irrevocable faith in Darwin's theory Huxley had probably no alternative but to categorically admit that both his maternal and paternal ancestors were full-blooded monkeys. If all modern scholars were forced to give a written statement of their belief in their simian ancestry, I wonder how many will be ready to sign it. Yet in their public life they continue to pay professional lip-service to that doctrine because it is profitable and respectable to do so. It is a kind of a social scare which makes them ostensible conformists. Readers may judge from this the calibre of so-called intellectuals around the world. They can never be trusted for their conclusions because their academic proclamations are trimmed to the requirements of their social, political, religious, notional, national and professional inhibitions. This should convince readers that there are very very few brave souls who could qualify as real researchers, who are prepared to follow the truth wherever it may lead.

**Life and Matter are Distinct**

The Darwinian theory is most unscientific. Firstly, it must be remembered that life is life and matter is matter. Life cannot emanate from matter. There are various grades of life as there are various

forms of matter. Both are independent entities. Secondly, if one species had evolved into another we should have seen at least some monkeys in some forests around the world turning into humans even today. Thirdly the argument that a large ape when standing on his hind feet looks like a human being can be dismissed by observing that looks are deceptive. A rope may look like a snake and yet the two are quite different. Fourthly, when one species leads to another the resultant species is impotent, such as the mule and the sweet lemon (among fruits). Fifthly, even in these days of test-tube babies will the semen of a man injected into a she-monkey or that of a male monkey injected into a woman produce a man? Thus when even a 50 per cent human genital stock is unable to produce a human being how can cent per cent simian genital stock produce a cent per cent human being? Moreover had monkeys evolved into humans we should have had monkeys qualifying at least through kindergarten and primary school levels while humans obtain doctoral degrees.

**The Library Analogy**

Darwin was apparently misled by his imagination. He noticed that there are various grades of life slightly different from each other. From that he concluded that one may have led to the other. But the illogicality of that conclusion may be illustrated by taking a parallel instance. If a person arranges books in a library in the order of their pages, from a single-page book to a 1000-page volume, could he claim that since the pages increase gradually each bigger one evolved from the smaller one? The flaw in that argument will be evident when it can be shown that one can look at it from the other end too and argue that each smaller book evolved or devolved out of the bigger volume. But in either case a further flaw is that if one species led to another why does the former continue to exist?

The Darwinian theory is also unable to explain whether the seed comes first or the tree? and whether the egg comes first or the chicken? and whether a woman evolved from a man or vice versa.?

Moreover, there can't be one law for physical matter and an opposite law for life. In physics, the currently accepted concept talks of a big fire-ball breaking into smaller bits while in the matter of life the bigger species are said to evolve from the smaller or simpler species. One cannot possibly apply two distinct kinds of logic to the evolution of life and matter.

**Rebirth**

This can be illustrated by another analogy. In physics it is argued that matter is never destroyed but only changes form. The Bhagawadgeeta too very cogently points out that the same law applies to life as well, viz. that life is never destroyed but only changes form, i.e. it changes only the corpus or physical, exterior body, as one changes apparel. Therefore, if one finds the human population swelling, the obvious conclusion is that some other species is dwindling in numbers.

**History and Metaphysics**

In dealing with the origin of history we thus find ourselves being drawn inevitably into metaphysics. There is yet another bond between history and metaphysics. According to Vedic tradition all life passes through a cycle of 84,00,000 births or species. History deals only with an infinitesimal link in that enormous chain namely with the sojourn of the human species on this earth during the short span between its birth and death, while metaphysics deals with the human soul's journey and sojourn before and after death. When viewed in this context, history becomes a part of metaphysics. It also automatically explains why moral, metaphysical considerations apply to human affairs viz. because one's previous and subsequent births are also governed by the same metaphysical laws.

Both the Darwinian and physicists' theories mentioned above, fail to explain what created this vast cosmos and also what sustains it? But all religions do tell us that a super-conscious power called GOD creates and sustains the cosmos.

Among the metaphysical concepts those of the Christians,

Muslims and a number of other individual-centered faiths don't even qualify for consideration for various reasons. One reason is that they emerged very late in time namely, only within the last two to three thousand years while global human life is admittedly millions of years old.

**Validity of Theories of Creation**

Any theory about creation to be credible and authentic must fulfil several conditions. One is that it mustn't come from a mortal like a Buddha or Mohamed or St.Paul, John, Luke or Matthew. I am not mentioning Jesus because he is a fictitious person. A Buddha or a Mohamad or any Tom, Dick and Harry is unable to recollect or recount the story of his own birth. The story of everybody's birth has to be told by one's elders namely father, mother, nurse, midwife, doctor etc. Likewise the story of the creation of the cosmos, has to come from a superior anterior source which conducted the 'delivery'. A Bible or a Koran written just over a thousand years ago cannot profess to give an authentic version of the creation of several million years ago.

The second condition is that a single individual like a Jesus or Mohamad can never be a sole agent of divinity. Humanity is too vast and too widespread to be left to the care of a single mortal.

The third condition is that the original version of the creation must be couched not in a modern language like Latin or Arabic but in a language which came with the creation, namely Sanskrit.

Considering all such conditions one has to conclude that the story of the creation as told in Vedic scriptures is the only genuine, authentic, credible, unchallengeable and most scientific version. It alone satisfies all the conditions mentioned above.

**The Divine Creator and Sustainer**

According to all Vedic literature, Lord Vishnu (reclining on the enormous coils of the eternal time-serpent) created this universe millions of years ago ( the exact computation of which is given in all Vedic almanacs), as a going concern, all at one go, with

the first few groups of direct heaven-born, heaven-trained and heaven-educated human beings from sages and kings to drawers of water and hewers of wood in a cosmos stocked with all kinds of life and matter. Thereafter, Lord Vishnu has been sitting apart watching and umpiring the game of procreation and other mundane developments as per the script he has envisaged for the cosmos.

This can no longer be dismissed as a metaphysical fantasy. It has got to be accepted as the most scientific and cogent explanation of the beginning of the universe as recorded in the Sanskrit scriptures, which constitute the Creator's own version, given to the first-generation of heaven-trained sages, at the time of creation, in the Creater's own divine language, Sanskrit. Here, it must be remembered that every synonym of Sanskrit proclaims it to be the language of the Gods. That is not because of anybody's modern-day, political chauvinism but because of ancient memory handed down from generation to generation from the time of the creation. Even the scripts of Sanskrit are likewise known as Devanagari and Brahmi signifying a divine origin.

One can find a parallel in human affairs. Any game, sport, stage-play or a factory can begin only when all equipment and trained workers go into action according to a prepared plan in properly laid-out surroundings. Human life has, therefore, been very appropriately described by Vedic literature as the sport (Leela) or drama conducted by divinity according to a prepared script. Human beings are actors, tools or pawns in that divine dramatic sport. That is why generations of beings are daily born and daily carried away to the dust-bin of oblivion, coming from nowhere and disappearing into some unknown state. Let historians, therefore, take heed that Vedic literature constitutes the source of the history of the creation.

**Vedic Version Unassailable**

The Vedic version of the creation, alone adequately explains all problems. For instance, the origin of languages. Historians and philologists struggling to find out how and when language began

have propounded wild guesses about man developing his own language beginning from a wild, inarticulate state. But there again at every step they are confronted by other inexplicable problems. For instance, why does every language bear a striking affinity with Sanskrit?

**This Heaven-Created World**

Let alone language, a human baby has to be carefully fed, tended and instructed for at least fifteen years to become what we consider to be self-operative. Even our educational practice shows that even to teach low-grade children we employ highly qualified scholars. Therefore the notion that man progressed on his own from a wild state, is untenable. Wild tribes remain wild for milleniums unless they receive help and training from more sophisticated fellow-beings. Therefore the Vedic version that the world began with a first few generations of self-operative, heaven-trained sages, kings and captains of industry, mothers, midwives and gynaecologists, is the only credible, authentic version of the beginning of human history.

**Sanskrit the Primordial Language**

In the same manner the first God-given language, the language of the Vedas and of all Vedic scriptures (including scientific and educational texts) is exclusively Sanskrit. All Vedic scriptures also repeatedly assert that they are of divine origin. For instance, Ayurvedic (namely Vedic medicinal) treatises candidly, honestly and repeatedly record that the matter contained therein was first handed down by divine personalities. All modern languages are local, regional dialectical corruptions of Sanskrit, emerging out of the ruins of a worldwide, unitary Sanskrit educational and administrative system, which broke down and gradually became extinct after the great Mahabharat war, over 7,000 years ago. It was also then that the splinters of that great worldwide Vedic culture, which had pervaded the world from the beginning of time, came to be designated as Babylonia, Scythia, Sumeria, China, Egypt etc. Problems connected with their history, theology and languages which have hitherto baffled historians, would be very easily resolved if world

scholars realize that all those so-called separate cultures are splinters of the original, unitary, worldwide, Vedic civilization. That civilization is also known as Aryan, Sanatan or Hindu.

**Panini's Grammar**

This leads us to the conclusion that Panini's grammar of Sanskrit is the grammar of the original, divine lingual heritage of all mankind. Consequently, Panini's grammar must be considered to be the ultimate arbiter of all lingual construction and not of Sanskrit alone.

The great realization that Sanskrit, Vedic heritage belongs to all mankind needs to be taught to all, through the founding of a World Vedic Heritage University

**Hinduism a World Culture**

The term Hinduism is only a modern synonym of the ancient worldwide, primordial Vedic culture. Therefore Hinduism must not be considered to be a special brand of culture developed by Indians. It is not necessarily that Vedic culture was extended by Indians to the whole world. Contrarily it could be that it is the world Vedic culture which survives primarily in India today.

**What is the Soul?**

Since the human soul alias consciousness is the base or the springboard of all history, it would not be out of place to discuss it here.

A surgeon once quipped lightly that though he had performed several surgical operations nowhere could he find the 'Soul'

In purely mundane and material terms, the soul is an infinitesimal gaseous substance locked over the nose in between the eyebrows. It is that sacred spot which is marked with a vermilion, saffron or sandal dot in Vedic practice.

That gaseous substance, which may be compared to the sealed gas unit of a refrigerator, gets expelled down the nose through the last breath when a person dies.

That is the spot where Lord Shiva is said to have his third eye. That is why it is marked in Vedic tradition with a sacred, auspicious dot which also provides a kind of a sacred insulation from mundane aberrations.

The soul occupies the high front seat like that of the driver of a horse-drawn coach while the eyes are actually the windows through which the 'soul' looks on the outside world.

An indication of the 'soul' being there is provided by the fact that when concentrating on something a person knits his brows. Similarly at the time of death the optical axis losing its balance takes a whirl and gets fixed askew.

That particular gaseous substance acts as the active centre linking the brain and the heart. It is the ignition or 'starter' like the one in an automobile.

That spot is activated by electronic impulses received through the ceaseless emission of flares from the Sun, to make a person think and act, as the space-ship landing on the moon is activated by impulses generated by scientists on earth. Thus invisible streams of electronic impulses from the Sun provide the energy lines for all kinds of life acting and reacting on terra firma. Those impulses cease to activate the body when the sealed 'soul' unit leaves the body. That soul is put there by divinity and, therefore is distinct from other inert matter. Each soul being of a special quality its potential and life-span varies.

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# THE VEDAS

The Vedas are a big enigma. What are they? How many are they? Who composed or compiled them? When were they composed? What is their theme? Such are the questions which crop up and have been avidly discussed for ages without anybody finding answers which would satisfy everybody. We shall now try to answer them here.

**What are the Vedas?**

The Vedas are, as their name suggests, a compendium of knowledge, a kind of encyclopaedic, multi-volume book of knowledge.

But there are several vital differences between an ordinary book of knowledge or encyclopaedia and the Vedas.

The Vedas are the ancient-most. They are so ancient that nobody has been able to determine when, where and how the Vedas originated. That is because they are divine. Orthodox tradition holds that the Vedas were taught by divinity to the first generation of sages initiating a tradition of reciting them verbatim from generation to generation.

People are prone to dismiss this as sentimental nonsense. But it must be considered firstly, that the immutable divine origin of the Vedas is a firm tradition. Secondly, all efforts hitherto to trace the original source and the time of composition of the Vedas have totally failed. Thirdly , no two scholars agree on the meaning of the Vedas and their purpose though most agree that the Vedas

have a hoary antiquity and holy purpose.

Let us, therefore, be clear about the fact that the Vedas constitute a divine book of knowledge of every apsect concerning the cosmos as it relates to and affects human life.

**How Many are the Vedas?**

It is usually said that there are only four Vedas namely, Rigved, Yajurved, Samaved and Atharvaved. The theory floated by Western scholars that these Vedas were composed in that order, one after the other at the interval of a few centuries each, about 3,500 years ago, is completely at variance with orthodox Vedic tradition. According to tradition the four Vedas constitute one composite, integrated whole handed down by divinity for verbatim oral recitation.

But since the Vedas constitute the total book of knowledge they included several additional volumes, appendices, enclosures or auxiliaries such as Dhanurved and Ayurved and many more. But during the course of nearly 2000 million years of human history, several of those ancillary volumes were forgotten and lost. The Dhanurved is also almost totally lost. But the Mahabharat is usually assigned the status of the 5th Veda. And we would like to add Ayurveda to that list as the sixth Veda, and so on.

**Who Composed or Compiled the Vedas?**

We have no hesitation in saying that divinity itself composed the Vedas because they are so comprehensive, so universally respected, so holy, so ancient and so enigmatic that no human agency could compose them. Also no human agency could enforce their hereditary recitation from generation to generation, all the world over by abstemious and pious families leading a life of almost indigent destitution and total sacrifice of wordly ambitions. That miracle couldn't have been possible unless a compelling obedience is built-in in the Vedas themselves because of their divine origin. Has any publisher of any encyclopaedia been able to create a system for its verbal recitation for ages by innumerable families worldwide without any remuneration, coercion or temptation whatsoever?

**When Were the Vedas Composed ?**

According to tradition the Vedas constitute an eternal book of knowledge which is a permanent part of divinity. It does not have to be composed. It is only to be handed over to humanity for hereditary recitation after every flood.

**What is the Theme of the Vedas ?**

The theme of the Vedas is to explain to man the working of the cosmos and how humanity should ordain its life to fit into the divine cosmic order.

The technology which produces a manufactured product has to exist before the factory starts working. Similarly, the Vedas which explain the technology of the infinite cosmos constitute a pre-existing part of eternal divinity. To try to date them is as futile as the attempt to fix the origin or date of the solar system or the electrons which constitute this universe.

**Western Scholars**

We may summarize the attempts made by several scholars to fix the age of the Vedas. Maxmueller the doyen of the Western school, whose faulty assumptions are being blindly followed by the West-dominated academic world of today, based all his calculations on the then prevalent blundersome assumption that the world was created in 4004 B.C. His next faulty assumption was that the Vedas are a Brahmnical work and the Brahmans were some arrogant, domineering, exclusive, discriminatory community. Maxmueller's third mistaken notion was that Buddhism was a revolt against Brahmanism. Maxmueller's fourth mistake was to believe that the Buddha lived in the 6th century B.C. In our book titled SOME BLUNDERS OF INDIAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH, we have devoted a special chapter to point out that the Buddha lived in the 19th century B.C. Maxmueller's fifth blunder was to assume that the whole range of Vedic literature was composed by some rustic individuals in the following order one after the other like a busy publishing house, viz. the Rigved, Yajurved, Samaved, Atharvaved,

Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishadas in a continuous long trail from about 1200 B.C. to the 6th century B.C. just in time for the Buddha to be born at the time of the completion of that literary series to revolt against it all, in great disgust.

It is a pity that all the above blundersome assumptions form the bedrock of tuition conducted all over the West-dominated academic system throughout the world.

It is as wrong to describe Vedic culture as Brahmanism as it is to describe the modern educational system as professorism because professors exercise authority. Vedic culture was a four-fold system in which all its four components had their duties, functions and standards of behaviour properly demarcated.

It is also wrong to look upon the Buddha as a rebel. Buddha was a devoted follower of Vedic culture. He abandoned his princely status and took to monkhood only because his mind had lost interest in palace luxuries and not because he detested Vedic culture.

Considering the above series of Maxmueller's faulty assumptions his dating of the Vedas at 1200 B.C. at the earliest deserves to be discarded.

Two other Western scholars Whitney and Winternitz have condemned Maxmueller's loose logic and have castigated other scholars who lauded Maxmueller's surmises as scientific deductions. Dr. Winternitz pointed out that the style of language takes as many as a thousand years to change and not just 200 as assumed by Maxmueller. Consequently, Maxmueller's estimate of the antiquity of the Vedas, amounted to an undervaluation.

Dr. Howe assumes the various stages of Vedic literature, as fancied by Maxmueller, to be right but allows a gap of 500 years (instead of 200 a la Maxmueller) and concludes that the entire range of Vedic literature was composed by some individuals around 2400 and 2000 B.C.

**Vedic Language Remains Unchanged**

But it needs to be pointed out to scholars of the above line

of thinking that the whole basic idea in reciting the Vedas verbatim, from generation to generation with meticulous emphasis on the intonation of every syllable and a careful mathematical count of the letters involved, is to ensure that the pristine purity of Vedic wording may remain undefiled throughout the ages. Added to this, when one considers that the Rigved, Yajurved, Samved and Atharvaved constitute but one composite work, it is wrong to judge them as having been composed at different periods of time by some individuals. Vedic recitation tradition proves that Vedic wording has remained unchanged and that it continues to retain its purity as it was at the time of the creation.

Trying to determine the age of the Vedas from their language is highly unjustified when it is realized that even in physical science date-estimates of different scientists are at great variance from one another. Thus, for instance, according to various geologists 20,000 to 80,000 years have elapsed since the close of the last glacial epoch. Yet another scientist, Avinash Chandra Das has presented two different estimates in two editions of the same book. In one edition he asserts that the territory of Rajasthan was under the sea 60,000 years ago while in another he says it was only 27,000 years ago. Considering such uncertainties even in physical sciences, a philological dating of the Vedas does not deserve any serious consideration. Moreover, it must be realized that Vedic language being neither mundane nor human, measuring its antiquity by human philological conjectures is highly improper.

**Estimate of Vedic Antiquity**

Summarizing some representative estimates of the date of the Vedas, a Vedic scholar, the late Balasaheb Hardas of Nagpur pointed out in a public lecture series in the 1950's in Pune that Pundit Patankar of Rajapur believed the Vedas to be 21,000 years ancient on the basis of astronomy.

Another scholar, Mr. Lele put the figure at 40,000 years.

Pundit Sudhakar Dwivedi estimates the Vedas to be 54,000 years ancient.

Pundit Krishnashastri Godbole added another 18,000 years to that figure.

Another scholar, Pundit Dinanath Chulet believed the age of the Vedas to be 1500,000 years.

Yet another scholar, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, founder of the Arya Samaj organization basing his calculation on the Yuga computation of the Vedic almanac, concluded that the Vedas were obtained over 1960 million years ago.

All the spiralling speculations mentioned above seem to confirm the traditional view that the Vedas were conferred on humanity by divinity at the start of the universe. And that was millions and millions of years ago.

Readers who shudder to think in terms of millions of years of antiquity may, perhaps, at the very least, concede that the Vedas are of immeasurable antiquity.

All the representative views mentioned above have generally banked on philological, geological or astronomical data to arrive at the date of the Vedas. But we suggest an altogether different approach. We venture to suggest that the basic purpose of the Vedas provides a good clue.

**Purpose of the Vedas**

Why at all were the Vedas furnished to humanity? What is their justification?

The justification is that the maker of a complicated mechanism such as an automobile, a radio receiving set or a TV set invariably makes available to the user alias customer a booklet explaining the working of that mechanism. That is our common experience. So even when such comparatively insignificant mechanisms have a booklet explaining their working, does it not stand to reason, that God Almighty, the Maker of this complicated, limitless, timeless cosmos realized His responsibility of furnishing to His 'customers' and 'consumers' (namely human beings), the book of knowledge

(namely the Vedas) explaining this cosmos as forming the background of human activity and as to how humanity should conduct its life during earthly existence? Does not a consumer expect such preliminary and fundamental service and consideration from a responsible master-manufacturer? How would divinity then fail in this primary duty? On the contrary, an overwhelming section of human opinion considers divinity to be omniscient, omnipresent omnipotent, merciful and a very considerate father of all. When such a divinity launches humanity in a cosmos of limitless infinity and immense complexity it stands to reason to expect God as a benign father and also as the sole cosmic-entrepreneur to furnish humanity with an expert and exhaustive guidebook. *That Guide Book or the book of knowledge about the 'mechanism', purpose and mode of use of this cosmos and about the role that humanity has to play in it, is known collectively as the Vedas.*

It is but natural in the above circumstances that the Vedas have to be kept ready for use by humanity from the very first generation. Therefore, we conclude that the Vedas were taught verbatim to the first generation of sages. Consequently, the age of the Vedas is the age of humanity. Let scientists and philosophers apply their own tests to determine when man first set foot on this globe and that will automatically give us the date of the availability of the Vedas to mankind.

And it is precisely on this consideration that claims to divinity of scriptures like the Bible and the Koran ( apart from other considerations) totally fail. A guiding spiritual scripture must be ready for the very first human being. Humanity cannot wait for a freak Jesus, Mohamed or Bahaulla to appear at any random date billions of years after human beings started living on this globe. But people usually lack courage to develop such a conviction. Consequently, they abandon logic and in a spirit of political compromise mention the Vedas, the Bible and the Koran in the same breath, which is highly improper.

**Why Doubt Divine Origin?**

Some readers might shudder to think of the Vedas as having been bestowed by divinity at the start of humanity and exclaim that such a miracle is impossible and inconceivable.

To such we would like to say that when this entire limitless, highly complicated cosmos and human existence in it from birth to death constitute a series of endless miracles, what is wrong with the Vedas being one additional miracle?

Divinity also has at its command various modes of creation for a variety of lives from invisible germs to giant animals. Divinity can also destroy life in one sweep by an epidemic or flash flood, lightning, earthquakes etc. With such an immense power potential, is it not possible for divinity to produce the first stock of adult humans readymade to populate this earth for reproduction thereafter?

Consider how the meeting and mating of men and women creates an illusion of luscious romance though its ingredients are all foul-smelling factors like phlegm, blood, spittle, perspiration, urine and excreta. Is that illusion not a miracle?

Consider how a human life sprouts and is tended, within the womb for over nine months. Is that not a miracle?

Visualize how myriads of lives are constantly dropping on the earth like rain, from nowhere, and being drained away into death and oblivion in an unending, relentless trail. When we have a divine mechanism capable of all such miracles, can it not as well furnish the world with a first generation of human beings well versed in the Vedas?

**Vedas not of Hindus or India Alone**

The Vedas are a human heritage and not of the Hindus or of India alone. The mere fact that the Vedas belong to all mankind proves that the world's basic faith is Hinduism and that all human beings followed Vedic culture until they were divided first by

Christianity and later by Islam. It is, therefore, necessary for all to cultivate and assimilate more and more knowledge about the Vedas.

अनंता वै वेदा : (Ananta Vai Vedaha) is a traditional saying which signifies that the Vedas are uncountable i.e. limitless. This is quite plausible because the Vedas represent the total body of knowledge concerning the whole universe.

Sage Yajnavalkya is said to have obtained new Vedic hymns through penance when his enraged preceptor stopped coaching Yanjavalkya in the Vedas. Those hymns are said to constitute the Shukla Yajurveda

Several Vedas are said to have been lost. Vedas was formerly a generic name signifying collectively the entire stock of god-given knowledge at the time of creation. The four Vedas that we talk of in modern times seem to be subsequent groupings of only a small part of that vast body of knowledge which has survived and come down to us. Since those four Vedas which the Hindus preserve and recite with meticulous, studied reverence, could be a mixed assortment of bits of divine, surviving knowledge it is natural that no scholar is able to make any head or tail out of Vedic hymns.

The primordial divine syllable om (ॐ) itself represents the entire body of the Vedas. In the Kruta Yuga (the God-made-era) the Vedas were undivided. That single body of knowledge was then known as Varma Hans.

The well known scripture, Shreemad Bhagwatam informs us

एक एव पुरा वेद: । प्रणव: सर्व वाङ्मय: ।
देवो नारायणो नान्य: । एकोग्निर्वर्णएवच ॥

that (at the beginning of creation) there was only a single (undivided) Veda and that OM was the origin of all knowledge (literature, speech, linguistics etc.). All Vedic chants begin with OM. Any mistake in Vedic recitation is supposed to be covered and rectified by the syllable OM, because that is the seed as it were of all speech and knowledge. Since several Latin prayers begin with OM it is clear

that all those Europeans who are Christians today are descendants of Hindus who used to recite the Vedas. That syllable OM is written in bold capitals on the chapel arch inside the so-called St. Paul's cathedral in London.

**Coaxing The Vedas**

Though there are thousands of individuals and institutions around the world who profess to explain the Vedas to others or to conduct research in Vedic language, thought and content, yet they have all failed to find any relevant theme from beginning to end of any one Veda or of all the Vedas together. Whether the Vedic stanzas are meant to be sung at fire-worship, is also not certain. Everybody seems to be beating around the bush trying to coax some consistent meaning out of the Vedas.

Despite such total, universal failure to make head or tail out of the Vedas, people in general continue to look upon the Vedas with reverential awe. This itself is one proof of the divine origin and power of the Vedas.

Another proof is the adherence of millions of families to Vedic recitation as a profession from time immemorial without practically any material or mundane allurement.

**No Human Being can ever Comprehend the Vedas**

There are many reasons why no single person will ever be able to gauge or tell about the total purpose, meaning and content of the Vedas. This we have discussed elsewhere. Here we shall mention one aspect namely that the Vedic texts that have come down to us are like the mummified corpse of a long dead world monarch. Just as one is unable to visualize the details of the reign of a long dead Pharaoh by looking at his mummified body, similarly the mere possession of the word-corpus of the Vedas (also of the Avesta) is not likely to lead us very far. The life i.e the meaning of the Vedas has lapsed into oblivion long back. *The Vedas contain such labyrinthine knowledge of all branches mixed up inextricably together that individuals can never comprehend the cosmic*

*dimensions of Vedic knowledge.* In this respect humans are comparable to ants, and the Vedas to sky-scrapers of divine knowledge.

Even so it would be wrong to discontinue Vedic recitation. The Vedas, are a precious divine heritage and a sheet-anchor of human life. They are the fountainheads of holy knowledge with which humanity must remain in constant touch by continuing to recite the Vedas and meditate on them. Great minds detached from mundane affairs can with meditative concentration cull from the Vedas immense scientific knowledge and spiritual guidance from time to time.

**The Vedic Mystery**

Vedic tradition is as ancient as humanity itself. To be exact it is 1,955,885,082 years old (as of 1994 A. D.) as documented by the chain of annual Vedic almanacs meticulously maintained to keep track of the astronomical importance of every moment of every day in diurnal, devout, individual Vedic routine of all people.

Compared with Vedic antiquity Christian and Muslim traditions which are of only about 1372 to 1600 years' duration repectively so far are but mere bubble-like aberrations on the eternal stream of time. Hence what they need to realize is that their ancestry too is Vedic.

The Vedas were handed down for day to day oral recitation by divinity to humanity from the first generation onwards.

Oral recitation was enjoined to maintain the guiding role of the Vedas and the accuracy of their wording and to ensure that they may not remain unread as books in a book shop.

The Vedas contain technological, mathematical and moral guidance for humanity from divinity in their condensed, codified wording, in the very manner in which a thoughtful father provides multilateral guidance to his children setting out on a long, arduous, risky journey by themselves.

Since the Vedas embody a multilateral code there were originally umpteen ways in which the Vedas could be recited to cull the required guidance in any desired branch of knowledge.

Thus the same Vedic wording is capable of yielding a wide variety of meaning pertaining to different branches of knowledge.

Therefore the superficial interpretations derived by modern scholars, engaged in mundane pursuits, often lead to absurd meanings. For instance, when an Ashwamedh Yajnya was performed publicly around January 9 (1994) in Nagpur (India) stanzas 20 and 21 from the Shukla Yajurved compendium were omitted on the insistence of some opponents because they allegedly alluded to a supposed intercourse between the sacrificial horse and the chief queen. There are two absurdities in that superficial interpretation. Firstly, that heterogeneous sexual act is a biological incongruity and impossibility. Secondly, had such been the real import of the wording of the Vedas they wouldn't have commanded respect and dedicated hereditary adherence by thousands of families around the world for generations!

The Vedic wording is so complex a conglomerate of different meanings pertaining to a wide variety of diverse branches of knowledge that all commentators so far have differed from one another.

**Three Qualifications**

Three qualifications are essential in anyone hoping or attempting to cull some relevant meaning from the Vedas viz. (1) He (or she) must be an expert in Sanskrit because the language of the Vedas is divine Sanskrit. (ii) He must be a recluse free from all mundane attractions and distractions. (iii) He must have attained a high standard of proficiency (say, of the M. A. / M. Sc. level) to be able to cull a few drops of knowledge from the Vedic wording pertaining only to the particular branch of knowledge in which he himself has attained a high level of proficiency.

The rest of the Vedas will remain a closed book even for such

dedicated, devout souls unless they again attain a state of undivided meditative concentration on the Vedic wording pertaining to their specific branch of knowledge.

**Vedic Mathematics**

A practical instance of the above law is the compendium titled Vedic Mathematics. The Shankaracharya of Jagannath Puri who compiled that book fulfilled all the three qualifications mentioned above viz. he was a higly qualified mathematician, he was a Sanskritist and he was a recluse with nil mundane attachments or aspirations.

Some doubters have questioned the relevance of the title of the book **Vedic Mathematics** by pointing out that the formulae laid down in the book do not figure anywhere in the Vedas.

There precisely lies the point of our analysis presented above viz. that the Vedas being a condensed, codified, conglomerate of the highest calibre of multilateral, technological and scientific knowledge a devout, other-wordly soul, musing and meditating on the Vedic wording, may pick and choose a word here or a syllable there or a vowel or consonant elsewhere, place them in a certain sequence and produce an uncanny formula. Because the knowledge condensed in the Vedas is as vast and as baffling as the cosmos and the illimitable space that envelops it. The worldly minds who tend to mismatch a horse with a queen in reading the Vedas make an ass of themselves, lacking even horse sense.

A wide variety of institutions and individuals from Harvard to Hiedelberg and Yaska down to Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Yogi Arvind have exercised their minds in interpreting the Vedas and yet what they have produced are mere scratches. Such is the mystery of the Vedas. Their conglomerate wording is a vast divine treasure of knowledge to be kept alive through hereditary recitation so that some gifted souls may through the ages cull some celestial grains of knowledge from them from time to time. That is why the mere recitation of the Vedas imparts a holy aura to the premises and persons connected with the recitation.

**Why Were the Vedas Sub-Divided?**

Since the Vedas constitute a condensed, codified conglomerate of the highest principles of all branches of knowledge necessary for human existence, bestowed on the first generation of humans at the start of the creation by Divinity, the question arises as to why did Vyas dabble and meddle with them? What authority or necessity made him do that? Surprisingly no scholars hitherto have even raised that question much less answered it.

There are several answers to this. One is that changing times necessitated a sub-division of the composite text.

Human affairs beginning with the Kruta era was like a chriot drawn by four horses. At the end of that era one horse (or horse-power) drops off and in the Treta era only three steeds are left. Likewise the Dwapar era began with only two horses. And now in the Kaliyuga the chariot of human life is being drawn by only one wild, unruly, ematiated steed. It is like any other vehicle giving progressively deteriorating service with advancing age.

Consequently the Vedas too needed to be trimmed with every passing era to suit the lowering physical, intellectual and moral calibre of succeeding generations. The trimming is about a fourth part with every passing era. Moreover the colossal destruction wrought by the Mahabharat war had shattered the worldwide, hereditary Vedic recitation chain.

**Significance of Divine Help?**

Sage Vyas is mentioned in Vedic tradition to have invoked the help of Lord Ganesh alias Ganapati himself as a steno in dictating the gigantic history known as the Mahabharat.

It could be that Lord Ganesh 's help was also sought for Vyas 's entire gigantic literary output and not for the Mahabharat alone because it was to be a gigantic history and time was running out. So Vyas badly needed divine secretarial help.

**Vyas a Unique Personality**

Sage Vyas's birth and life story mark him out as a unique personality, almost a divine being. He figures among the seven great personalities reputed to be physically immortal in Vedic tradition.

It is said that when sage Parashar was crossing a river in a boat he impregnated the boat woman Satyavati alias Matsyagandha because he could foresee that a unique offspring would be born from the union at that auspicious moment. The child born was known as Paaraashar (i. e. son of Parashar).

As per Vedic tradition every recurring Dwapar era gives rise to one Paaraashar alias Vyas.

Vyas having been born in Yamuna dweep (island) he was also known as Dwaipayan. Having been born amidst a bower of berries he is also called Badarayan.

The epithet Vyas stuck to him later when he divided a composite Veda into four parts since 'Vyas' connotes 'divider' (Ref प्राचीन चरित्र कोश by सि. वि. चित्राव, under the title Vyas)

Vyas is credited with a gigantic, super-human literary achievement viz. composing the 18 Puranas; writing out the Mahabharat a gigantic epic which is almost a history of the entire human race, composing a spiritual compendium known as Shreemad Bhagavatam and dividing a composite Veda into four different parts.

Several peculiarities mark out sage Vyas as a unique superhuman personality viz. firstly, the way he was impregnated in a ferry during a river crossing because of the prophetic, propitious thought-wave of the great sage and seer Parashar. Secondly, his gigantic literary achievement of the highest literary, historic, sociological and spiritual standards. Thirdly, his being one among seven physically immortal persons. This may sound incredible to many. But since the whole creation consists of myriad miracles what can prevent divinity from keeping some chosen souls perpetually alive and kicking ?

**What Does Ganesh Signify?**

Writers of great literature often realize that what they happen to write or propagate is dictated by an unseen power and therefore the writer himself sometimes wonders whether he (or she) actually wrote those words. In such cases the individual is only the ostensible instrument of an unseen divine hand.

Besides that the term Ganapati alias Ganesh signifies 'head of a department or of a group (Gana-pati = Gana-esh)''

Since in the great Mahabharat war highly devastating atomic and biological weapons were bilaterally used in the internecine ideological conflict the worldwide Vedic civilization was left battered, shattered and tattered.

All Sanskrit tuition and Vedic recitation came to an abrupt halt. Therefore sage Vyas had to renew contact with the worldwide tattered remnants of the Vedic educational system and seek the help of the heads of various educational and Vedic establishments to restore some sort of an order, cohesion and continuity in the shattered Vedic social, educational and spiritual system. Vyas was therefore a great organizer and co-ordinator of a shattered system. In that gigantic effort he needed the help of Ganapati (alias Ganesh) i. e. (surviving) heads of various establishments who were literary giants in their own right but suddenly bereft of staff support. But for such an eventuality Sage Vyas would have had no authority to dabble with the Vedas which are of divine authorship.

The immortal, superhuman literary-cum-spiritual achievement of Vyas lends credence to his physical immortality too, as a stand-by.

One other reason why the Vedas had to be sub-divided is that the colossal destruction caused by the Mahabharat war brought about worldwide extinction of the Gurukul Sanskrit educational system and of the numerous modes of hereditary Vedic recitation by specializing families. For instance, if the common Vedic condensed code was recited in one way it, say, revealed astronomical truths. If recited in other distinct ways the Vedas probably revealed principles

of nuclear physics, space travel technology, mathematics, cosmic chemistry etc. Thus there used to be in the remote past numerous modes of reciting the Vedas in hereditary tradition by different families. That system having been shattered by the Mahabharat war the various modes got discontinued leaving perhaps only four modes of Vedic recitation in modern times and consequent total loss of advanced technology that was available upto the Kaurav / Pandava era.

**Common Belief**

The common belief prevalent among modern Vedic scholars is that the currently extant four modes of Vedic recitation and the numerous extinct forms of Vedic recitation were merely to preserve the accuracy of the Vedic wording.

That doesn't sound quite reasonable or believable. If that belief were correct then the present four modes alone wouldn't ensure the accuracy of the Vedic wording when numerous other modes remain unknown.

**The Flaw in Modern Vedic Scholarship**

In fact there appears to be a fundamental drawback in the Vedic tuition imparted from Harvard (in USA) to Heidelberg (in Germany) to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute in Pune (India) to Tokyo (in Japan). Their scholars have, probably, never raised and discussed the fundamental question as to why did sage Vyas in the Dwapar era meddle with the Vedic text handed down by divinity at the start of the Kruta era to the 1st generation of humanity ? And why does Vyas still command profound respect ?

In modern times we have for the first time posed that problem. The elaborate answer we have given above is that Vyas being faced with the appalling prospect of the whole crashed Vedic, Sanskrit educational system disappearing into total extinction did his best in contacting and organizing surviving heads of different Gurukulums and salvaging as many branches of Vedic Sanskrit learning as possible. The result is that only four modes of Vedic recitation out of umpteen

could be salvaged.

**The Surrounding Aura**

The Vedas have a divine, magical aura enveloping them. Therefore only individuals who have risen obove, mundane distractions and dissipation may be able to glean some guidance from Vedic wording. Consequently attempts by suited booted scholars around the world undertaking mercenary research sitting around a table with one eye fixed on the Vedic text while the other keeps roving over considerations of pay, promotions, prerogatives, privileges, jealousies and perquisits can only lead to absurd, childish, incoherent, inconsistent, meaningless abracadabra. That is why even hereditary reciters of the Vedas never even attempt any elucidations of the wording they recite. Their job is just to keep alive and preserve the recitation tradition so that once in a while gifted souls may from time to time detect and isolate some divine principles from it.

**Proof of Vedic Divinity**

That millions of families throughout the world have down the ages been devoting themselves hereditarily to nothing but Vedic recitation in absternious, pious, modest isolation sans incentive or dictatorial compulsion is a very eloquent proof of the divine origin of the Vedas.

Another indication is that the Vedas form the basis of that primordial, pious, worldwide culture of which Sanskrit language, the Upanishads, Puranas, the Ramayan, the Mahabharat and all ancient sciences and arts are nostalgic sprouts.

**What Are Vedic Times?**

Modern scholars often use the term Vedic times in a very nebulous, indeterminate manner. Most feel very safe in clinging to the imperial Maxmuellarian view that the Rigved was composed (by whom?) around 1200 B. C. and the other three Vedas were composed (?) at an average 200 years' interval thereafter.

A few scholars who have felt free, from time to time, to express divergent conclusions have tried to push back the date of the origin of the Vedas to 5000, 10,000, or 20,000 years. These latter groups of scholars don't make it clear whether the four Vedas were composed together at one time as a single entity or as separate compendiums at different times.

But they all seem to be totally wrong not in one but in a number of respects viz. (1) Since the Vedas were necessitated by the human creation on this globe they are as ancient as humanity itself viz. about 2000 million years. (2) Since the Vedas were divided into four compendiums in the Dwapar era by sage Vyas they constituted basically a single undivided text for the earlier two eras. (3) Thirdly, since it is the Vedas which have sprouted the Vedic civilization it is wrong to imagine, that the Vedas constitute the mindless mutterings of some wandering cowherds. (4) As the Vedas have sprouted a very holy, erudite and idealistic civilization attributing some frivolous, superficial meaning to Vedic texts is the height of scholastic thoughtlessness.

**The History of Zero**

The current belief among scholars about the origin of zero is very hazy. The present notion is that the zero was introduced to Europeans by Arabs who picked it up from India. Nobody knows how, when and why? Everybody just takes that bland statement far granted without any cross-questioning.

Why should Arabs be middlemen? Could not Indians directly coach Europeans if at all? Or could not Europeans reach India? Moreover, whenever one talks of Arabs in modern academics, one always imagines them to have been Muslims from the beginning of time. But as Muslims Arabs had lost all erudition. On being forced to turn Muslim Arabs, Iranians and Turks one after the other plundged into illiteracy and took to murder, massacre and mayhem.

It was in pre-Muslim and pre-Christian times that Vedic culture and Sanskrit language pervaded the whole world since the beginning

of time. That Sanskrit education and Vedic knowledge included every detail from zero to infinity.

But since Europe got converted first it was forced to shun all Vedic education. Thereafter Europeans thirsting for knowledge had to repair to Arab lands just across the Mediterranean where Vedic academics still flourished for about 300 years until lights of Vedic education were blown out there too and West Asia also got steeped into Islamic ignorance and turmoil. So, Christianity and Islam, one after the other, reduced all Vedic learning (in the lands that they swept) to zero to such an extent that they even lost all knowledge of zero itself.

That zero has been part of Vedic calculations from the very beginning of time may be judged from the fact that the meticulous accuracy of Vedic recitation is sought to be maintained by a strict count of the 10 Mandals, 1017 Sooktas, 10580 mantras, 1,53,826 words and 4,32,000 letters (in the Rigved for instance).

The whole Vedic world was used to that meticulous Vedic count in pre-Muslim and pre-Christian times. All that learning (along with the use of zero) was reduced to a zero by Christianity and Islam.

Since Vedic learning including mathematics survived in India in the form of Hinduism (despite Muslim and Christian inroads), the belief spread that non-Indians learned the use of zero from India. That has to be understood in the limited sense that Muslims and Christians learned the use of zero from India only after their conversion had reduced them to illiteracy. In pre-conversion times they were all an integral part of the Vedic world and as up-to-date in Vedic, Sanskrit learning as India. Today India appears to be the original repository of Vedic knowledge only because other lands lost touch with Vedic learning progressively from the time of the Mahabharat war and totally after conversion to Islam or Christianity.

**Vedic Sociology**

Aiming at ensuring a smooth, bearable existence for all beings, Vedic culture built up a psychologically planned social structure.

Five norms of conduct were enjoined on every member of the

society. These were - (1) Satya (सत्य) i. e. Truth. (2) Ahimsa (अहिंसा) - meaning non-killing, non-harming, non-violence. (3) Asteya (अस्तेय) i. e. non-stealing, non-grabbing, non-misappropriating. (4) Aparigraha (अपरिग्रह) - not claiming ownership or possession of any worldly thing or property. (5) Brahmacharya (ब्रह्मचर्य) - This last requirement is usually translated as celibacy. Actually it implies observance of strict rules of conduct in consonance with laws of nature as per one's age, status and social standing. These qualities eliminated any motivation for social or individual strife.

To inculcate the above qualities in every member of society a joint family system was put in vogue where it was a corporate life with the raw younsters learning and taking over smoothly from experienced elders. Such a family ensured division of labour, expertise of the elders, loving nurture of the very young and very old, guarantee of economic sustenance for every individual, good engaging company for all and an engrossing mass attention and attendance because of a large number of comings and goings of a plethora of friends, relations and acquaintances on frequent functions, celebration and get-togethers.

**Segregation of the Sexes**

Vedic culture envisages two distinct spheres for males and females not out of any considerations of inferiority or superiority but with a view to ensure the fruition of their lives and careers in the context of their physiology and psychology.

A woman has her menses, conceptions and deliveries. Being delicate and attractive all and sundry cast covetuous glances at her . She also likes to adorn her body. Taking all such peculiarities of the female into consideration Vedic culture has ensured for the woman the role of the empress of the home. When a bride is ushered into her marital home, the Vedic priest actually utters the words " *Samrajni Bhava* (सम्राज्ञी भवऽ) Be ye the queen of this (new) household." She is of course the apprentice queen under the other elder 'queens' who have preceded her in the household.

In such a family - setting the woman is safe from the gazes of strangers. She has social occasions and company galore to show herself up in all her finery and charm and generally spends her time in congenial company.

Contrarily the mere male with his rough, tough and blunt nature and no great physiological handicaps is supposed to cope with the hurly burly of the outside world.

**Western Aberration**

In the aftermath of the Mahabharat war and later imposition of Christianity, Westerners gradually drifted away from the Vedic norms of conduct and adopted the drink and dance and mixing of the sexes type of life from the school stage onwards with the result that in the U.S.A. teen-age free sex and wife-swapping is getting common and is resulting in enormous crime, spread of incurable diseases such as AIDS and misery to vulnerable sections such as old men, children and women. Considering all this Vedic arranged marriages have proved the best bulwark against breakup of homes and families.

**A Laudable Exmaple**

A British group of educationists has taken a laudable step in re-ushering Vedic values in Western society. It has set up four Schools : 1) St. James Independent School for junior boys. (2) St. James Independent School for senior boys and two similar schools for girls, ruling out co-education (because the needs, reflexes, requirements and emotive responses of male and female minds are different) and made Sanskrit a compulsory subject of study for every standard from primary to the A level. That pattern needs to be adopted all over the Christian and Muslim countries to resurrect their Vedic heritage.

**Vedic Display Signs**

A system of visual self-certification is a part of Vedic culture. For instance, every household has to be swept and cleaned early every morning and as an assurance to everybody concerned a prominent, artistic, geometric pattern is drawn just outside the

entrance in white stone powder (with at times some colour added). It is known as Rangavali alias colour-design. Absence of such a design in front of any house usually indicated some calamity such as mourning, disease or destitution. The design at the entrance signified that the household had been swept and cleaned for the daily routine of the inmates and welcome visits by others.

Every individual too wore a mark on his or her forehead between the eyebrows after bath to assure others of his or her physical cleanliness to begin the day's chores.

An adolescent girl looking forward to marriage and married women, both wear a red vermilion dot on their foreheads. To distinguish between them a married woman further wears a Mangala (auspicious) sootra (necklace) of tiny black-beads and gold around her neck and silver rings on her toes. That made the distinction clear between the married and yet to be married.

A woman wearing a plethora of green bangles and/or a green saree or blouse was a mark of pregnancy so that she should be accorded the conveniences and considerations that her physical status demanded.

A widow was known by the absence of the vermilion dot on her forehead so that her well-wishers may help her find a new spouse.

Vedic culture has far-sightedly provided such visual signs for smooth functioning so that everyone may receive community help and co-operation that his or her situation demands without anyone having to ask any question or solicit explicit help. Such provisions insured Vedic society functioning like a well-oiled machine sans fuss and sans noise.

The Mangala Sootra (literally 'The holy thread') also implicitly proclaimed that the wearer being a married woman the sanctity of her moral tie up with her husband was not to be violated by any amorous advancas or aberrations.

**Vedic Chanting Taboos**

Vedic chantings is a lifetime profession involving meticulous expertise and wholetime hereditary dedication. Women transplanted into other families by marriage, engaging in household chores (such as sweeping, grinding, cooking, nurture of babies and preparing for and participating in social functions) and with physiological digressions such as menses, conceptions, deliveries and child-care cannot be envisaged to ever qualify for wholetime professional Vedic recitation.

Moreover Vedic chanting was not child's play like picking up a book and reading out a nursery rhyme. Vedic chantings took different forms to yield profound secrets pertaining to different sciences. Such expertise in recitation needed full-time dedication, say for 12 to 20 years at a stretch, at the preceptor's hermitage where only males were sent from the age of 5 or 8. Since such an upbringing was impossible for a woman womanhood was considered a disqualification. It is wrong to read into that taboo any discrimination against a woman's person or her intelligence.

**The Vedic Computer Technique.**

A report appearing in the Times of India (a daily published from Bombay) dated March 22, 1993 read :

"Computer scientists are now beginning to realise that all their endeavour over the last three decades into making natural language accessible to computer programming was already done about 2,600 years ago. Though much removed in time, space and culture, a 7th century B. C. Sanskrit grammarian seems to have provided all the answers to today's computer problems.

"The grammarian -Panini - is now being called the first software man, without the hardware. And the focus is on the roughly 4,000 rules of Sanskrit grammar that he evolved; rules that are so scientific and logical in manner that they closely resemble structures used by computer scientists throughout the world.

"Sadly, the link between artificial intelligence and Panini's grammar was discovered in far away America, by a NASA scientist

called Mr. Rick Briggs. Scientists, over the years, had been bogged down by ambiguities in natural languages and efforts into computer processing were proving too difficult — until Mr. Briggs discovered Sanskrit. Since then, millions of dollars have been pumped into research with many Western countries doing extensive work on the subject.

"How does Panini's grammar work? Grammar is basically an abstraction of the language. As a rule, grammar is usually written after a language has developed. Sanskrit has other forms of grammar, but Panini's is the only one which with only 4,000 rules successfully covers almost the entire range. And each word under the Panini grammar can be tracked back to its root, quite akin in form and essence to computer languages like say Cobol or Fortran."

Our Comment - By tradition Sanskrit is a God-made language. The Vedas which constitute a codified book of knowledge are of divine origin. Their language Sanskrit is therefore not of human origin. That is why it is of mathematical precision described above. Panini is the master tabulator of Sanskrit but not the originator of the language.

Even computer hardware must have existed in Vedic culture as may be deduced from Bhrugu Samhita and Nadi Granthas which record the life predictions of billions of born and unborn individuals, deduced from their horoscopes worked out from the permutations and combinations of the 30 degrees of each of the 12 houses, the 12 zodiacal signs, the nine planets and 24 hours constituting the diurnal cycle.

The other possibility could be that those horoscopes and their life-forecasts were spelled out by gifted Trikaldarshi (त्रिकालदर्शी) minds which could see the past, present and future.

**Astronomical Code in Rigved**

Dr. Subhash Kak a computer scientist at the Louisiana State University (U. S. A.) has discovered an ancient astronomical code embedded in the Rigved. The code reveals the earth-sun and earth-moon distances and the solar year to be of 364.24675 days

a remarkably accurate value.

The astronomical code reinforces our conclusion that the Vedas, far from being rustic mutterings as has been assumed by scholars tutored in the Western view, are a conglomerate of codified cosmic scientific formulae.

An analysis of the code in Rigved reveals that the sun is 108 sun-diameters away from the earth while the moon is 108 moon diameters away from the earth.

Modern astronomical studies believe the actual figures to be 107.6 for the sun and 110.6 for the moon. May be modern calculations are imperfect.

Incidentally, the above cosmic, mathematical detail explains the preponderance of figures 8, 108, 1008 etc. in Vedic social and spiritual practices.

**Muslim Call For Prayers in Saam Vedic Tune.**

It is not generally known that the Muslim Arabic call for prayer given from mosque-tops five times-a-day is intonated in Saam-Vedic notes and tune. This is one more proof that Arabs followed Vedic culture in pre-Islamic times. The call says 'I aver that Allah alone and none else is worthy of worship. I aver that Mohamad is Allah's messenger. Gather all for Namaz, for your good because Allah alone is worthy of worship. Allah is great.''

The Allah referred to above is the Sanskrit name of the Mother Goddess. Since she was the family deity of the Kureshi family (to which Mohamed belonged) that name came to represent divinity in Islam.

**Sura And Ayat**

Chapters of the Koran are known as 'Sura'. In Sanskrit (सुर) 'Sura' signifies divinity. The Arabic word 'Ayat' signifies a particular stanza or assertion of the koran. That too is a Sanskrit term meaning 'emanating from.' Therefore the two terms together mean 'Quotes' emanating from divinity.

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# VALIDITY OF BASIC CONCEPTS CONCERNING THE VEDAS

In Vedic theology God is referred to by various names according to His diverse distinguishing traits. He is termed Eeshus which signifies that he is the supreme lord, a kind of owner, proprietor, founder, progenitor and sustainer.

He is also known as Bhagawan i.e. the lustrous one. We know from mundane experience that all animation needs heat. Our heart-beats, our breathing, our digestive system, our industrial machinery, all need heat alias energy of one kind or the other. Naturally therefore, one who creates, sustains and runs this entire limitless cosmos, must be a lustrous body. He must be the very embodiment or source of cosmic light or energy. The term Bhagawan means just that.

**The Cosmic Time Table**

The cosmic-schedule of God alias Bhagawan is set out in the Bhagawat Puran which is a part of Vedic literature. According to that Puran, Brahma himself appears first at the start of the periodic creation of the cosmos. When the cosmos is dissolved in a deluge that is Brahma's night and he goes to rest or lies dormant. Thus Brahma's figurative working day is the span during which one creation lasts. That may be compared, in mundane terms, to the head of an industrial establishment. When He appears on the scene the entire cosmic industry' throbs and hums with activity. When Brahma

goes to sleep the cosmos is dissolved.

The periods of cosmic creation and dissolution have been known and accurately worked out in Vedic tradition because that is the primordial, parental, divine heritage of all mankind. In that respect Christianity and Islam stand nowhere. This is one of the numerous indications of the fact that Hinduism alias Vedism is a class apart. It should never be compared or classed with Christianity, Islam and such other creeds based on mortal individuals. Vedic Sanskrit tradition is divine and peerless.

**Kalpas and Yugas**

The 'day' alias KALPA i.e. working period of every creation lasts 4,320 million human years. That is followed by an equally long period (namely another 4,320 million human years) of rest, oblivion or dissolution, which is called the 'night' of Brahma.

Every KALPA is made up of 1,000 cycles of four YUGAS. Each cycle of the four YUGAS comprises 4,320,000 human years. The Yugas in their proper order are: Kruta, Treta, Dwapar and Kali lasting in that order for 1,728,000 human years, 1,296,000 years, 864,000 and 432,000 years respectively. A KALPA therefore consists of 4000 Yugas.

Every KALPA consists of 14 MANVANTARAS i.e. periods comprising 71 cycles of four Maha Yugas. Each Manvantara is headed by a Manu, a sort of a chief executive alias administrator. The Maru Smriti that has come down to us is reminiscent of a divine code meant to regulate human behaviour as laid out by the first Manu. Therefore, the highest sanctity, awe and reverence attach to it. At present the world is passing through the 7th Manvantara of the present Kalpa.

**The Starting Era**

The Kruta Yuga is an age of perfect virtue. In it all human beings stick to a strict code of truth, honesty, integrity and dutifulness unmindful of the consequences. Thereafter, in each successive Yuga honesty, integrity, adherence to truth and

dutifulness diminish by a quarter each time. Kali Yuga is the worst. It is one such Kali Yuga through which we are passing at present. In this period human beings become vain, garrulous, opportunists, aggrandizers, faithless, oppressive, cruel and lazy exploiters. The truth of this ancient Vedic forecast should be apparent to anybody who is able to cast a detached look at the present-day world.

The first Yuga is known as Kruta because it is readymade by divinity. The world is created all at one go stocked with all kinds of life and matter in different stages of development. Thus seeds and trees, eggs and chicken, youngmen and women, children and the old, and everybody from heaven-trained learned pundits and sages to the aborigine is created by divinity to serve as a rolling stock for the game of procreation to roll on through various Yugas, Manvantaras and Kalpas.

The divine incarnations are interspersed through these ages, to destroy the wicked and protect the virtuous from time to time, when things seem to go out of hand, just as an umpire intervenes when necessary in a boxing bout, a wrestling contest or a soccer match.

The English term 'age' is itself a corrupt form of the Vedic term Yug.

The cosmos in which our lives are moulded is thus a kind of a computerized mechanism which works to an atomic time-clock schedule meticulously monitored by divinity.

**Vedas-The word of God**

By tradition the Vedas are known as the very breath alias words of God. And this they actually are. Because just as a dramatist and stage-producer lay down the rules for stage actors in a play, just as organizers of sports competitions and field games prescribe the rules of those contests, or just as manufacturers of television sets, radio receivers and automobiles issue a booklet explaining how that particular machine works and how it should be handled, similarly when putting humanity on this globe, divinity supplied

to man basic knowledge about the composition of this cosmos, its working and about the manner in which God desires humanity to play the game of life. That basic knowledge of the laws which govern this complicated, computerized cosmos is condensed in Vedic codes.

**The Master Code**

The Vedas thus constitute the master-key to all knowledge concerning this cosmos and all that is in it. Obviously Vedic words and sentences are like precious seeds or codes. Seeds need special nurture and expert knowledge to yield their full potential as trees or plants. If they are thrown on rock, or sown out of season, or are not watered, or the required fertilizer is not supplied or if they are planted in small, shallow pots or in glass cases the seeds may not sprout or would grow only into stunted plants. Thus we know how, huge banyan and mango trees have their pigmy varieties too grown in small trays, as drawing-room novelties.

**Incomprehensibility of the Vedas**

The Vedas can, therefore, be understood only by certain sages through meditative concentration. What is happening at present is that around the world in several countries, colleges and academies scholars are trying to analyse and understand the Vedas through mercenary staff who have obtained a master's degree or a doctorate in Sanskrit. This is like asking a person who has obtained his Master's degree in Shakespearian literature to interpret a text of nuclear physics written in English. Mere competence in Sanskrit is not enough to comprehend the meaning of the Vedas because the language of the Vedas constitutes a divine code, like symbols, sign and language used in a document pertaining to some hidden treasure. Only one who knows how to interpret and inter-relate them will be able to find his way to the treasure. Thereafter he must also have the finance, labour and equipment to dig out the treasure.

**The Botanical Parallel**

A parallel may be found in botany. One may have an assortment

of seeds to grow a variety of plants from a cactus to a lotus and from a bouganville to a banyan but that potenial could remain unutilized unless one has enough planting space, fertile soil, manure, water, labour and finance.

**Elevated Minds Needed**

The same is the case with the Vedas. Mere possession of the Vedas in college libraries is of no use. Where are the self-less, sage-like, gifted minds who would be able to understand and interpret the Vedas? College professors or academy - experts in Sanskrit lack the necessary acumen because they are people involved with mundane matters. To be able to comprehend the Vedas one must have an elevated mind which is poised far above mundane affairs.

**Intermixed Strands of Knowledge**

There is also another catch. The Vedas contain the strands of all the 16 branches of wordly knowledge and their 64 technologies and arts. Thus a nuclear physicist could cull from the Vedas all the keys to his own branch of knowledge while a mathematician, astronomer or medical man could each glean from the same Vedic stanzas the highest truths and principles of his own branch of study. Consequently, the Vedas constitute a miraculous master code of all knowledge concerning this universe from physics to metaphysics in a seed-like, condensed, miniscule, consolidated form. Because of this peculiarity it isn't possible for even a master of Sanskrit to understand or comprehend the Vedas. This is why Vedic academies and university chairs in Vedic studies engaged in wild, shallow, superficial scanning of the Vedas have produced diverse ludicrous interpretations without anyone being able to make any sense to himself or to others. Only Swami Dayanand, founder of the Arya Samaj, could make some headway in one direction because his was an ascetic, scholarly, selfless, meditative soul. But the Vedas have a cosmic sweep. Therefore, comprehension and interpretation of the Vedas would need numerous sages like Swami Dayanand, each an expert at least in one branch of science.

Since it is impossible to have so many gifted people in diverse

branches of learning all at one time, the Vedas are bound to remain largely incomprehensible to humanity.

But that is no reason for despair or disillusionment. One doesn't throw away a coded key to a treasure because it is incomprehensible. One preserves and protects that parchment with a sense of awe, amazement and reverence in the hope that some day somebody will come around who will be able to interpret the Vedas each in his own field. And actually there are scholars around the world who are able to cull from the Vedas the highest principles of their own field of study. For instance, there are scholars who deduce astronomical laws from Vedic stanzas. There are others who can interpret the Vedas in terms of physics and chemistry. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that all knowledge from agriculture to astrophysics and music to medicine has been made available to man by divinity, in the form of the Vedas, at the start of the creation.

**Hereditary Recitation**

In order that such a magical master-code of all knowledge shouldn't get garbled, tangled or messed up with foreign matter Brahma himself trained the first (or first few) generation (s) of seven sages such as Kashyap, Agastya, Galav and Etri in meticulous oral recitation of the Vedas backwards and forwards, keeping an exact mathematical count of the letters involved and intoned.

Whether, at that time, humanity lived all in one place or was spread out over the various continents as we know them today, we don't know. But that detail is not vital for our study. Whether living at one place or spread out as communities of differing hues over the continents divinity stocked them with all kinds of people from erudite reciters of the Vedas to simple village folk and forest tribes.

It is only because of such divine dispensation that there are, today, thousands of families around the world who continue to maintain the tradition of Vedic recitation from generation to generation eking out an unassuming, unpretentious, contented,

dutiful and ascetic living, Is such a tradition possible or thinkable without a divine direction, in these days of fierce competition for self-aggrandizement ?

**The Miracle Factor**

The only argument against accepting the Vedas and their recitation tradition to be of divine origin, would be that such a miracle is not possible, that divinity cannot produce grown up pundits all at once, that every human being individually and humanity as such collectively have to evolve from the cave man wild state.

To this our reply would be that divinity founding the world as a going concern all at one go with full-grown human beings well trained in Vedic recitation and all other trades and learning, is the only logical way to start a world. The big bang theory of the physicists or the evolution theory of Darwin which presumes that life sprouted from matter and thence evolved progressively into a number of species are not flawless concepts. Moreover, even a big bang and evolution are divine miracles.

If we look around we shall find miracles happening everywhere all around us at every step. How do millions of individuals of diverse means and potentialities continue to be born in an unending cycle from nowhere ? How do they continue to vanish into death and total oblivion ? Why are some talented and others dullards ? Why is one born as a woman and another as man ? Why is one affluent while the other condemned to penury ? Why does a doctor-poet. who denounces the hair as the dirtiest thing which needs to be shaved off on an operation table, go into raptures in his poems, over tresses of hair lending to physical beauty ?

Considering all such anomalies, contradictions and mysteries one has to admit that human existence itself is a total mystery. If as part of such a magical world the Vedas too are a mystery-pool of divine knowledge, the recitation of which was taught by divinity itself to seven specially trained sages, what is wrong ? Divinity is omnipotent. If it can create and sustain a myriad suns in a state of fierce conflagration cannot divinity produce accomplished

first generation men and women ? And it should be remembered that select teams from the first generation were trained not only in the Vedas but in all mundane arts, sciences and professional skills. All texts of Vedic literature such as those of music, architecture and medicine assert their divine origin. Why disbelieve them ? The other solution, that man developed himself from a wild state does not seem feasible from our experience and observation.

The Vedas are incomprehensible to ordinary mortals because they comprise knowledge concerning the entire illimitable cosmos and not of the earth alone. Secondly, they are unfathomable because they are embodied in a phraseology which is nearly 2000 million years ancient. Our own mother-tongue is hard to understand when couched in a phraseology which is even 500 to 600 years old. The common phrases of our own day, such as 'iron curtain' and 'cold war' would be unintelligible a thousand years hence when no trace is left of the current America-Russia hostility. Thirdly, Vedic language is incomprehensible because it is like seeds harbouring a great unseen, unknown potential.

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# THE UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED VEDIC THEOLOGY

In the 20th century of the Christian era Hinduism alias Vedic culture is misunderstood to be one among many similar competing faiths like Buddhism, Christianity and Islam.

Hinduism alias Vedic culture is a world apart. It is the primary faith of all mankind which has existed and governed human social relations and spiritual development from the beginning of time until the rise of Christianity. In other words, the ancestors of all those who claim to be Buddhists, Christians, Muslims or Judaists today were adherents of Vedic culture. When due to the colossal destruction of the Mahabharat war a unitary world administrative and educational system broke down, groups of people became socially and culturally isolated and divided. Later, coercive faiths like Christianity and Islam intensified that estrangement by forcing people into warring factions parading as religions. Hinduism alias Vedic culture is no religion. It is a code of conduct for all humans from morning till evening from birth to death. It is a regimen, a discipline of life. It enforces clean, moral conduct and not allegiance to a Jesus or Mahomad.

That the ancestors of all those who today profess to be Judaists, Buddhists, Christians or Muslims were Vedists earlier can be proved with immense evidence of diverse kinds. Here we shall elucidate how their theology remains entirely Vedic even though they have separated from and have forgotten their Vedic moorings.

According to Vedic theology Iesus (Lord Vishnu) reclining on

the enormous coils of the eternal time-serpent, gave birth to Brahma, the creator, who in turn created the cosmos and taught its basic knowledge ( the Vedas) to a newly created generation of sages. Eversince, the Vedic recitation tradition has been meticulously preserved through heredity by priestly families all over the world. Similarly Iesus (Lord Vishnu) deputed the first few generations of Kshatriya rulers to administer the world. Every ruler, therefore, deputized for Lord Vishnu. Iesus alias Lord Vishnu also incarnates from time to time to regulate affairs of the human and animal world when He sees the need.

We shall now see how the Vedic tradition of reincarnation and terminology of Iesus and Brahma continues to be used in all so-called latter-day religions. The Vedic tradition of reincarnation is available for everybody to read in the Bhagawadgeeta wherein Lord Krishna has stated that God incarnates Himself from time to time to save the righteous and destory the wicked.

**Vedic Prophecy**

Judaism is Yeduism and Yedus belonged to Lord Krishna's tribe. Therefore that same Vedic prophecy of the Geeta has been reiterated in the Old Testament of the Jews too.

Jesus Christ is only a corruption of the Vedic term Iesus Chrisn (i.e.Lord Krishna).

And since the Koran of the Muslims adopts the entire hierarchy of 'prophets' mentioned by the Bible from Abraham (i.e. Brahma) down to Jesus Christ (i.e. Iesus Chrisn) it is obvious that Mohamed also accepted the Vedic tradition of divine incarnations beginning with Iesus and Brahma. In the same context the claim of the Koran that Mohamad is the last prophet, is obviously untenable even from the point of view of pure logic. Because the life-cycle in the universe is eternal. And if the life-cycle is endless there cannot be an abrupt end to divine incarnations alone. Even on this single consideration the divine inspiration claimed for the Koran by Mohamad and Muslims in general turns out to be unsustainable.

The term 'Satan' (or 'Shaitan' as Muslims call him) is Sanskrit (सत्-न) 'Sat-na' i.e. 'not the real, truthful or genuine one'

The word 'prophet' itself is a Sanskrit synonym of the word *AVATAR*. The word Avatar signifies 'descent' (from the high heavens). The correct Sanskrit synonym is Pr-pata (प्र-पत) i.e. 'falling (from the heavens) towards (or 'on to') the earth. It is that Sanskrit word 'pr-pata' which is being pronounced as 'prophet' (as 'Pitar' becomes 'Father') in English. Thus both the Vedic idea of repeated incarnation and Sanskrit synonyms for incarnation can be traced amongst all non-Hindu people too.

According to the Vedic doctrine, Brahma is the progenitor of the human race and it was Brahma who furnished the Vedas to mankind.

The same Brahma is accepted as the progenitor of all human beings by the Jews, the Christians and also the Muslims. This is not generally realized. But the Abraham of the Jews and of the so-called Christians is no other than the Brahma of the Vedas. That Abraham is only a mal-pronunciation of the name Brahma will be clear when it is realized that correspondingly in India in English words 'school' and 'station' are pronounced as 'eschool' and 'estation' by millions of people.

Just as the Christians and the Jews have distorted the name Brahma to Abraham the Muslims have changed it to Ibrahim.

Brahma himself is created and sustained by Iesus (i.e. Lord Vishnu). This too is obviously acceptable to all non-Hindus since Christians call God as Jesus, which is but a corruption of the Vedic term Iesus. The Jews too have that same word Iesus. This will be realized by taking a close look at the Jewish name ISSAC. There if the last letter 'C' is made to retain its alphabetical pronunciation 'see' then the name Issac could be seen to be Iesus. But instead the modern world wrongly pronounces the word as 'EYEZAK'. The Muslims give that same spelling an Arabic twist and pronounce it as Ishac alias Ishaq, though it is the original Vedic Iesus.

Look at another detail. All people in the world, who appear to belong to different faiths today, such as the Jews, Christians and Muslims, believe in the deluge. That is because their ancestors all followed Vedic culture. That culture is the ancientmost. In Vedic tradition alone we have a mathematical statement and the most ancient elaborate account of what transpired during the flood marking the end of every KALPA. Naturally, therefore, when followers of other modern-day religions too talk of the flood, it is obvious that they have inherited the flood story from their Vedic ancestors.

Those flood stories having been repeated in scriptures like the Bible and the Koran they betray their Vedic affiliation.

Besides, even the name of the leading man who survives the flood is unmistakably identical among all. Vedic tradition calls him Manu while the Christians call him Noha and Muslims spell the name as Nuh, which is obviously the last syllable of the name Manu.

**Adam and Eve**

The Adam and Eve story of the Bible is clearly coined on the Vedic tradition since, in the Varaha Avatar (Boar incarnation) legend Swayambhuwa Manu and his consort Shatarupa, who come into being are advised by Brahma, the Creator "Beget many children and rule over the earth, for you shall be the ruler of men." This is exactly the advice repeated in the Bible. The Koran in turn proclaims its allegiance to the Biblical tradition.

The trinity of the Christians has been devised as a substitute for the Brahma-Vishnu-Mahesh of the earlier worldwide Vedic theology.

Mother Mary of the Christians is a perpetuation of Goddess Mari-amma of Vedic culture where 'amma' signifies the 'mother'

The Christian term Mater Dei is the Vedic term Matri Devi i.e Mother-Goddess.

The temple of Vista in Rome was the temple of Vishnu.

The name Hanuman is common among Europeans, being spelled as Hahnemann in Germany and as Heinemann elsewhere.

At times one comes across individuals who, when told of such common traditions, inadvertantly wonder whether it couldn't be argued that the Bible or the Koran may as well be the original source of the common human tradition? To resolve such doubts they need only remind themselves that Christianity, Islam and every other creed was non-existant 1,500 to 2,500 years ago while Vedic tradition spans millions of years. Under such circumstances there shouldn't be any doubt in anybody's mind that it is Vedic tradition which is the parent source of all human culture.

It will thus be seen that the Vedic theology of the creation of the universe continues to form the base of all human tradition whether Hindu or non-Hindu. This should alone suffice to convince anybody and everybody that there is nothing in this world which is non-Vedic and non-Sanskrit. This proves that all people on this earth who today profess allegiance to different faiths are descendants of Vedists alias Hindus. In other words, the Vedas and Sanskrit form the very roots of all human civilization. Consequently all the seemingly different faiths are branches of the Vedic, Hindu tree. They ought not, therefore, to believe themselves to be different and shouldn't function as separate rival entities. Their faiths should continue to seek nourishment from their parent stock namely the Vedas, Lord Brahma and Iesus i.e. Lord Vishnu.

In Chapter 11 of the Book of Genesis the Bible significantly records "And the whole earth was of one language and one speech. Ant it came to pass as they journeyed from the EAST, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there. And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one and they have all one language...The Lord scattered them abroad from thence."

That one language and one speech of people coming from the East was obviously Sanskrit spoken by the first born people in the plains surrounding the Sindhu alias Indus. That is why this primordial culture of the world came to be called Shintoism (in

Japan) and heathenism (i.e.Hinduism) in a baptized, Christian Europe.

The Old Testament of the Bible is divided into different parts called Books of Moses. Since 's' and 'h' are interchangeable (as will be apparent from the word 'semisphere' being spelled as hemisphere) we may rewrite the name Moses as Mohes. The term Mohes alias Mahesh in Sanskrit, signifies 'the Great Lord' (Vishnu alias Krishna)

**Moses**

That Moses is no other than Mahesh i.e. Lord Vishnu alias Lord Krishna will be apparent from the fact that the story about the perilous birth and childhood of Moses is identical with that of Lord Krishna.

And what Vedic scriptures propound is the same as what Moses (as quoted by us above) says in the Old Testament.

This should convince everybody that the Old Testament is nothing but a later abridgement and a local vernacular version of ancient Sanskrit, Vedic scriptures.

It may be noted that Mohamad and the Koran regard themselves as but descendants of the tradition of the Old Testament and the New Testament of the Bible. That is to say Mohamad regards Jesus Christ as his senior in the genealogy of prophets. And Jesus in turn regards Moses and Abraham as his mentors alias progenitors.

Now since the Vedas are the oldest piece of literature and they are in Sanskrit, and they were bestowed on humanity, at the time of the creation, it is apparent that Vedic culture and Sanskrit have been a twin universal heritage. But how many Christians and Muslims would know or care to know and admit that their Bible and the Koran conform to the Vedic tradition and that, therefore, the whole of humanity must revert to and unite in its parent Vedic culture and the divine language Sanskrit ?

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# VEDIC THEOLOGY IN THE BIBLE AND THE KORAN

Both the Bible and the Koran, though professing to be the scriptures of two different faiths, totally accept Vedic theology and theogony is but natural because Islam is just 1372 years old and Christianity is less than 2000 years ancient. Compared to primordial Vedic cultures Christianity and Islam are but newborn babes. If then they draw heavily on Vedic theology and theogony, should that be any matter for wonder! Do not children imitate the thoughts and sounds of the homes in which they are born! This simple natural rule must be kept in mind by historians. Far from realizing that the Bible and the Koran had no other alternative but to repeat what Vedic tradition laid down (since there was nothing else to go by) modern scholars tend to believe that the Bible and Koran not only differ inter-se but together differ from Vedic Sanskrit scriptures.

Ancient Sanskrit scriptures like the Matsya Puran have recorded the sequence of events which led to the creation of the cosmos. That is the Vedic concept. But that is not a concept like that of Darwin namely the sepculation of a stray mortal. It is the actual account of the birth of the cosmos recorded in the same manner in which elders watching the birth of a baby in the labour-room record or narrate the event. Who are those elders who recorded or narrated the creation of the cosmos for posterity? They could be the Gods themselves or demi-Gods or the first generation of sages or super-sages. That must remain a mystery for ever in

the very manner in which every being, whether man or animal is totally unaware of any aspect of his own birth. He has to totally believe and accept whatever his elders have informed him about his birth. The analogy goes even deeper. A person will believe the details of his birth when all elders unanimously corroborate all particulars about the person's parentage, time of birth, place of birth etc. There is no reason why he should disbelieve it when there is no discordant version. Likewise it will be seen that the Vedic concept of the creation is unanimously accepted by the Bible and the Koran though the modern intelligentsia is generally totally ignorant about it, because the general trend is to assume a certain incompatibility or even hostility between the Vedas, the Bible and the Koran. Let us therefore, discuss this issue.

We shall at the start refer to the Koran which accepts the story of the creation as narrated by the Bible. Let us now recall the Vedic story of creation and see how the Bible endorses it.

**The Dawn of Creation**

Sanskrit scriptures envisage the omnipotent deity, Lord Vishnu reclining in repose on the coils of a seven-hooded cobra, floating on the primeval waters of the celestial ocean, amidst an absolute stillness.

The coils of the cobra rustle as the Lord i.e. Iesus reclining over it bestirs Himself. That is the symbolic dawn of creation. A breeze begins blowing and like the crowing of a cock after a still night or the military bugle trumpeting the reveille a primeval sacred sound OM...OM...OM reverberated through the firmament.

And then over a lotus shoot from Vishnu's navel arose Brahma. It was Brahma who as the chief executive created the entire complicated cosmos consisting of endless galaxies and men, women, animals, plants and trees on our globe. The first generation of human beings created were of different mental and physical capacities and skills. The first generation of sages were trained by Brahma in the recitation of the Vedas. Thus the drama of worldly affairs and procreation began only after a full-fledged creation was commissioned by divinity in the same manner in which an

entrepreneur starts a factory or a stage-manager produces a play or a sports-master launches a field game. This in short is the Vedic account of the creation.

**Biblical Account**

Let us now refer to the Bible. Open the first page and read the first three or four sentences of the first chapter of the Book of Genesis. Incidentally the Book of Genesis is almost wholly a Sanskrit term. The word 'genesis' is the Sanskrit term janmas i.e. birth. The word 'book' is the Sanskrit word Pustak with the letters 'st' eliminated and the inital 'p' pronounced as 'b'

**Biblical Reference to Floating Vishnu**

The opening sentences of the Bible state 'In the beginning God created heaven and earth. And the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. (That spirit of God was Vishnu;)*

Thus the Bible repeats exactly what the ancient Sanskrit scriptures have recorded. And the Koran endorses the entire Biblical tradition about the creation and the lineage of the prophets.

**Biblical Reference to OM**

Let us now open the Book of John in the New Testament of the Bible and read the very first sentence. It reads "In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God."

That is exactly what Vedic scriptures have said. They have said that at the start of the creation came the word OM. That word was with God and the word itself was God.

**Tulsi Plant Worship**

The Tulsi (i.e.Basil) plant is held in the highest reverence in Vedic tradition. There is evidence to indicate that Jews, Mahomedans, Christians and everybody else of whatever region revered the Tulsi plant in ancient times.

About Tulsi, Fanny Parks writes "This plant is held in estimation by the Mussulmans as well as the Hindoos. It is recorded of the prophet that he said 'Hassan and Husain are my two sweet basils in the world.'"[1]

**The Rosary**

The worldwide use of the rosary to count the chantings of the divine name is yet another indication that Christianity and Islam are but chips of the universal Vedic block.

Fanny Parks observes, "The rosary is made use of in Persia and India by Muhammadans as well as Hindoos, and appears with both to answer the same purpose....It is remarkable that Christians, Hindoos and Muhammadans, people so distant and distinct, should use rosaries for the same purpose."[2]

The term rosary is a corrupt form of the Sanskrit word Rudraksha for the wooden beads strung together.

**The Kaaba Shivling**

Fanny Parks records "The Hindoos insist that the Black Stone in the wall of the Kaaba, of the sacred Temple of Mecca, is no other than a form of Mahadeo, and that it was placed there by Mohammud out of contempt; but the newly-converted pilgrims would not give up the worship of the Black Stone, and sinistrous portents forced the ministers of the new religion to connive at it."[3]

Muslims from all over the world consider it their sacred duty to visit the Shivling in the Kaaba as many times in their lives as possible and in the Hindu tradition they also perambulate around the Shivling not once but seven times. This must rank as a miracle of the Shiva stone that it compels even iconoclast Muslims from across the world to perambulate around it though no Muslim ever perambulates in any other mosque. ♦♦

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(1) P.43, Vol 1, Wanderings of a Pilgrim in Search of the Picturesque by Fanny Parks, Oxford University Press, London, 1975.
(2) P. 258, ibid.
(3) P. 403, Ibid.

# RELIGIOUS SCRIPTURES

People often talk inadvertantly of various religions and their scriptures and proceed to compare them and end up with the pontifical remark that they are all good, they are all equal and none of them says anything wrong or objectionable. That generalizing argument is an excuse to hang all manner of scriptures from the Vedas to the Buddhist Tripitakas or Shatapitakas, the Christian Bible, the Islamic Koran and many others on a common washing line. But the illogicality, irrationality and absurdity of that generalization needs to be thoroughly exposed. People must learn to be bold enough to question the validity of such statements instead of blindly and meekly swallowing them without examination and questioning.

**All Scriptures Not Equal**

It ought to be realized that the persons making such generalizations are either pacifists, politicians or mercenary bureaucrats. They are not logicians but opportunists, self-aggrandizers or non-thinkers.

The illogicality of the above generalization can be detected by citing an analogy. If a dietician says that take any eatable whether milk or wheat or rice or vegetable, they all have the same nutritional value, will that be right? Therefore all scriptures can never be of the same calibre.

Secondly, the followers of a scripture fanatically declaring it to be divine doesn't make the scripture divine. There are certain

tests which the scripture must fulfil.

Another point is that the so-called religions which are like one-man leadership factions cannot stand any comparison with Vedic culture. Therefore, the Vedas are a class apart. Other so-called religious scriptures may be compared inter-se because they are denominational, factional books; but the Vedas stand on an altogether different plane. Therefore, it is improper even to mention the Bible and the Koran in the same breath along with the Vedas.

**Vedas are Books of Cosmic Knowledge**

Moreover the concept, scope and level of the Vedas is quite different from that of other religious scriptures. The Vedas are not religious scriptures. They are a compendium of cosmic knowledge explaining the composition and mechanism of the entire cosmos, and the role that myriad living organisms, born and reborn in an unending cycle play in it.

Fifthly, the serene, holy, scientific language of the Vedas is far different from the language of the Koran, for instance, which is full of hisses, curses and threats of dire revenge.

**Vedas Came at the Start of the Creation**

Also the Vedas came at the beginning of creation while the Bible and the Koran came billions of years later. Therefore, a toddler of yesterday cannot be compared to an ancestral patriarch and paterfamilias of hoary antiquity. Yet another consideration is that in the Koran and the Bible there is a total lack of any logical sequence or argument moving from certain premises to a certain definite conclusion. Their sources also differ. The Vedas were conferred on mankind by Brahma the creator Himself. But the Bible was not even 'delivered' by Jesus. It was compiled several centuries after him. As for the Koran there wasn't any possibility of its coming through Mohamad because according to all authorities Mohamad could neither read nor write. How then could Mohamad note down the passages inspired in his mind while meditating in solitary seclusion inside a dark mountain cave ? Therefore, the Muslim

belief about the transmission of the Koran through Mohamad is unwarranted.

**The Scriptural Language**

The language is another consideration. The Bible and the Koran being in sectarian languages such as Aramaic and Arabic, they were only meant if at all for the local people who knew that particular language. Contrarily the Vedas are in Sanskrit which was a divine language which all humanity spoke from the time of the creation.

Thus the difference between the Vedas and other scriptures is like the difference between an elephant and an ant.

The Vedas are a gigantic, divine compendium of the cosmic mechanism and unending cycle of births of all beings associated with that mechanism. Contrarily the so-called scriptures of other religions are like petty manifestos of small individuals staking a claim to leadership in a pocket-borough.

From all such considerations it is highly improper for anybody to equate the Vedas with other scriptures. To compare the two may be good pacifism and good politics but not good logic and good academics.

If scriptures such as the Bible and Koran are classed as religious scriptures then the Vedas should be distinguished as scriptures of global human culture. *In this sense Hinduism is not a religion. It is the eternal human culture aimed at chaperoning humanity to the divine home and not to the hut of its mortal prophet.* Therefore readers beware of misleading comparisons on the ground of equality of all religions. In this world one thing is hardly ever equal to another. Even human beings who may seem to have the same physiological components and emotional characteristics, differ widely in their looks and mental and physical capabilities, their attainments and prowess. Therefore, in academic evaluation the pacifist and political talk of the equality of man and equality of religions must be firmly and strictly ruled out. Anything pleasant to the ear is not necessarily admissible to the head. If anybody argues that all

religions are equal and therefore all scriptures are equal, he must be pointed out three faults in his argument viz. firstly, that scriptures made at different times by different persons, in different regions in different circumstances, can never be equal. Secondly, Hinduism is not a religion and that the Vedas are no factional religious scriptures. Therefore, the Vedas, Vedic culture and Hinduism must never be dragged into a discussion about the scriptures made to the order of or in the name of a Jesus or Mohamad.

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# RECLINING-VISHNU STATUES

Since according to Vedic tradition Lord Vishnu reclining on the coils of the eternal cobra created the cosmos, it is but natural that statues depicting Lord Vishnu as the creator and sustainer of the universe should have been erected at important locations throughout the world just as every household likes to nostalgically preserve and consecrate a picture of its remotest known ancestor. Conversely the existence of Lord Vishnu's statues at a number of locations is strong evidence of the universality of Vedic culture from the beginning of the world.

For those who find it difficult to believe in such a ready-made creation we would like to quote the words of a renowned scholar and an ex-Assistant Director General of Archaeology under the British administration in India, Mr.B.C.Chhabra. He writes "I do not want to go deep into the larger question of the theory of evolution which is today at the base of archaeological interpretations but I must need say that the history of Indian civilization begins with knowledge and not with barbarism. The kind of knowledge which has been preserved therein has stood the test of time and is still unsurpassed in certain respects. It believes in an evolution of limited extent only and that for a definite period of time in the history of man's life as also in that of a nation. To base the entire history of mankind, down to the present-day, on the ape-man and the archaeological age of Paleolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron is a travesty of facts. Even in the present age of great sceintific achievements the ape-man

cannot produce the homosapiens, obviously because they are two different species. Recent archaeological excavations by Soviet archaeologists have proved abundantly that these ages have no meaning because different cultural ages are found in different regions and that sometimes they co-existed in the same region which cannot be explained on the basis of the theory of evolution. Most of the objects discovered in these excavations belong to periods of less than 2000 B.C. Then what about the great civilizations of Crete, Egypt and Sumeria whose findings are still a wonder of the world? Indians believe in the cycle theory (Meghdut 2/46) birth, rise, climax, decline and death, which is nature's law."

Those are wise words. They rightly question the very basic assumptions of modern archaeologists and imply that the Vedic concept of creation as a going concern is more cogent. The entire ancient world believed it to be so and therefore statues of the reclining Vishnu used to be erected all over.

**The Vishnu Statue in Delhi**

In India itself a gigantic statue of the reclining Vishnu lay under the so-called Qutb Tower in Delhi, amidst a lake. The statue was so huge that the Tower appeared to be a slender lotus stem rising from Vishnu's navel. The tower was seven-storied to symbolize the concept of the 7th heaven. At its top was a dome. Seated under the dome on a lotus seat was the four-faced Brahma holding the Vedas. Brahma was shown as presiding over and supervising the creation from his heavenly perch. Around the tower on the ground was the zodiacal ecliptic delineated by temples symbolizing the 27 constellations. The stately gateway leading to that (नक्षत्रालय) Nakshatralaya (i.e. Constellation Enclave) known as (आलय द्वार) Alai Gateway still stands there. The Vishnu statue was erected in Dehli (meaning threshold in Sanskrit ) because Indraprastha, the capital of Mahabharat times was the hub of the Vedic world.

**The Vishnu Statue in Britain**

In the opening part of the introduction to the volume titled-

Above is an artist's impression of the Vedic concept of the creation. Lord Vishnu, reclining on the coils of a multi-headed cobra, represents a still cosmos, a big, dark void with no life, no sound and no movement.

Then it is time for Vishnu to wake up and bestir Himself. The cobra coils rustle, indicating that ages and aeons are now going to unfold a drama of life, as the coils of a film move in a projector to screen the movie.

Lord Vishnu is in labour. Like doctors, nurses and relations, the Gods are gathered around the Supreme Lord, the creator (mother), the sustainer (father) all in one. After the divine 'delivery' Lord Vishnu is seen under the canopy of the seven hoods.

At the top of the umbilical cord from Lord Vishnu's navel emerges the first 'child', the divine creator and executor, Brahma (known to Christians as Abraham and to Muslims as Rahim and Ibrahim) marking the beginning of the cycle of procreation. Brahma in turn creates the rest of the cosmos. But all the time Brahma remains connected with the umbilical chord to Lord Vishnu because it is the latter who is the constant, unfailing, inexhaustible source of light and heat that make the suns and stars shine, that keep life throbbing through plants, animals and men, and keep human industrial establishments and communications functioning.

Such sculptures of Lord Vishnu, either reclining or sitting up, marked important pilgrim centres throughout the ancient world such as in the Isle of Angelsey (U.K), in Rome, in the Kaba (Navel of the World) and in Delhi, representing the father, mother and mainstay of the stirring, living, throbbing creation.

*A Complete History of the Druids* it is stated "It will be necessary to give an explanation of the pillars, the Circle and Serpent"

On page 9 of the same book it is observed "This Serpent was the symbol of light and wisdom. Its name Seraph, particularly is so expressive."

The term Seraph is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Serp (i.e.Serpent) which indicates that the ancientmost language of the British Isles as also of other parts of the world, was Sanskrit.

On page 15 of the same book it is asserted "It may rationally be concluded from the various opinions of the best historians that this island received its first inhabitants from the eastern parts of the world."

Since people from the East (i.e.India) were the earliest inhabitants of Britain, they naturally erected a statue of Lord Vishnu, the progenitor of the world.

The name Isle of Angelsey, in Britain derives from the Sanskrit name of Lord Vishnu as Angulesh i.e. the Lord of the Angul country. The British Isles were designated Angulsthan i.e. a finger-size finger-length country. If the European continent is likened to a palm then the British Isles appear to be an extended finger. Therefore, Sanskrit-speaking explorers named it Angulsthan. It is that same term which later came to be pronounced as Angul and i.e.England.

"The book on Druids mentioned above states on page 36 that 'Many temples of the Druids are said to be yet in part remaining in this Island (i.e.the Isle of Man) and that of Angelsey...many of them were made of extraordinary large stones as at Abiry and Stonehenge."

Page 54 describes "Abiry is founded on the more elevated

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(1) P.1, Preface to *A Complete History of the Druids, Their Origins, Manners, Customs, Powers, Temples, Rites and Superstitions. with an inquiry into their Religion and its coincidence with the Patriarchal* by Lichfield, printer T.G. Lomax, marketed by Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orms, London.

part of a plain...the entire figure of it (the ruins) is a Seraph or winged serpent transmitted through a circle...The outer part of the grand circle is a vast and lofty Vallum, with a very deep ditch on the inside of it near 80 ft. or 45 cubits broad. Its diameter 750 cubits, its circumference 2250 cubits, the inclosed area about 22 acres. Within the ditch was formed a circle of 100 enormous stones set upright, which were generally 15,16 or 17 ft. high, and near as much in breadth...Out of these 100 stones, 44 were still visible when Dr.Stukeley was there in the year 1722 whereof 17 were standing and 27 thrown down or reclining. Ten of remaining had been demolished by Tom Robinson in the year 1700, the vestigia of the rest were still discernible. With this mighty colonnade of 100 such stones in perfection, there must have been a most agreeable walk between them and the ditch. It is scarcely possible for us to form a notion of the grand and beautiful appearance it must then have made." (On pages 56 to 59 is added) "Most of the houses, walls and outhouses of this town are built with the materials of these stones that have been fired and broken...Let us walk out now by the southern entrance of the town passing the Vallum. This is Via Sacra... the summit of the Overtone Hills is the *Hak-pen* (a compound *oriental word signifying the Seprent's head*) which is 4000 cubits from the Vallum of Abiry. *The people have a high notion of it and still call it the Sanctuary...which when in perfection was without question the most glorious temple of the kind which the world has ever heard of.* That it was really a temple sacred to the ever-blessed and undivided Trinity, every circumstance, every consideration tends to persuade us... The name itself of Abiry (ABIRI, Potentates) signifying in the language of its founders The Mighty Ones."

The ditch mentioned above was for the lake since Lord Vishnu is always depicted as reclining on the coils of a cobra amidst a lake. The opening sentences of the chapter of Genesis of the Old Testament of the Bible actually refer to the scene when it says that at the time of creation the spirit of God was floating on water.

The temple was a gigantic and glorious sanctuary of world fame,

and the Vedic trinity of the three Mighty Ones viz Brahma the creator, Vishnu the sustainer and Shiva the destroyer were all there in the form of gigantic statues. The Druids supervised the temple. The above description makes it clear that the Isle of Angelsey was famous in the ancient world for its majestic and massive temple depicting the Vedic Trinity in gigantic stone-statuary as the divine governors of the world.

**Reclining Vishnu in the Kaba**

The Kaba in Mecca is a huge temple complex built in the hoary past to a Vedic, Tantric design with the pattern of a square set askew over another square to form the ubiquitous Vedic octagonal design.

An ancient Sanskrit scripture known as (हरिहरेश्वर माहात्म्य) Harihareshwar Mahatmya has the following couplet

एकं पदं गयायांतु मक्कायांतु द्वितीयकम् ।
तृतीयं त्र्यम्बकं दिव्यं मुक्त्यै शुक्लस्य सन्निधौ ॥

which mentions Lord Vishnu's holy footprint consecrated at three main centres in the world namely one in Gaya (in India), the other in Mecca and the third near Shukla Teertha i.e. Abiry.

This information when coupled with the information from Muslim sources that there were 360 idols in the temple, indicates that Lord Vishnu was surrounded by an entourage of other deities of which Lord Shiva was one. But the Muslims being iconoclasts they destroyed the idols of other deities while Shiva's emblem, a round cylindrical dark, black-red stone they retained as a central featureless object of reverence.

The Muslim Palestinian name Yasser Arafat is in fact Sri Haripad i.e. the Holy feet of Lord (God) Hari. This name and others commemorate the idol of Vishnu that was enshrined in the centre of the octagonal Kaba shrine.

**Reclining Vishnu in Rome**

The name Vishnu is pronounced as Vistu even in India and

so it used to be pronounced in Europe. Therefore Vestal Virgins in Rome were girls dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

The entire terminology associated with ancient historic Rome will be found to be Vedic, Sanskrit. The Aventine hill under the monastery of St. Saba derives its name from Avanti, a famous ancient city in India. The monastery of Saba is an ancient Shiva temple. The Paletine hill in Rome is the counterpart of Palitana, a city in the Saurashtra region of India noted for its hill covered with numerous temples.

At Rome the vault of the Old Well-House of the capitol is called the Tullianum. Such well-houses are a common feature of ancient Hindu temples and palaces. They may still be seen in Lucknow, in the Tejo Mahalaya (alias Taj Mahal) temple palace in Agra and in Ashoka's palace (wrongly called Ferozshah Kotla) in Delhi and in several other princely capitals. Such well-houses are known as Baoli-Mahals in Hindu parlance.

"The gates of Roma Quadrata on the Palatine were not bare openings in the line of wall but consisted of a square chamber with two doors, one opening inwards and the other outwards. The temple of Janus was a modification of such a gateway chamber."

That description is taken from page XXIV of the Introduction to the volume titled - **Rome and the Campagna** by R.Burn (Deighton, Bell & co., London, 1871)

Those square gateways are a Hindu feature. They may be seen in almost every historic mansion in India. In fact we would like to suggest a slight amendment. It may probably have escaped the notice of the above-mentioned author Robert Burn (Fellow and Tutor at Trinity College, Cambridge U.K) that the gateways have a subtle octagonal feature about them. In the interior, every corner usually has some kind of a joint which gives it the appearance of a twin, turning the square into an octagon.

**Ganesh**

Above is the ground-plan of the hoary Kaba (Vishnu) temple constructed on the esoteric, Tantric, octagonal, Vedic pattern, in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

The eight corners occupied the images of the sentinel Vedic deities Indra, Varun, Yama, Agni, Vayu, Kuber, Ishan and Nirut.

The central square represents the present truncated Kaba, the central sanctum housing the image of the Reclining Vishnu 'in labour.' Therefore

this shrine is remembered even in convert, Islamic tradition as the Navel of the World.

Its other name 'Haram' is the Sanskrit term 'Hariyam' i.e. The Shrine of Lord Vishnu alias Hari.

Note the rectangular dent near the upper left corner of the central square. That marks the spot where the cylindrical Shivling stone is vertically partially embedded on the exterior of the southeast corner of the Kaba wall. Therefore perambulation of the Shivling involves circling the entire Kaba building. Even after conversion Muslims feel compelled to observe the seven-fold ancient Vedic perambulation. The Kaba sanctum itself is always kept secretively shut to hide its Vedic interior.

The seven storeyes-high Kaba building is covered perpetually by a ghilaf i. e. a black burqa hiding its Vedic saffron-colour stone surface, lotus designs and what are believed to be Sanskrit inscriptions on the inner side of the sanctum walls. International pressure on the Saudi Government should continue to be exerted by all countries until the Kaba is thrown open to all people as in pre-Muslim times.

Ganesh receives homage at the entrance before one enters the sanctum to worship the main deity.

The western side of the Tiber valley in Rome is bounded by Vatican Hill and the long ridge of the Janiculum.

The Vatican is the Sanskrit name Vatica i.e. a (Vedic) hermitage. The term Janiculum is the Sanskrit term Ganesalayam i.e. a temple of Lord Ganesh.

The Capitoline hill and the Janiculum hill are opposite to each other. In between them flows the Tiber. On both those hills were temples of Vedic deities. On the Capitoline was the temple of Saturn and on the Janiculum was that of Ganesh.

Thus, as in the Kaba (Mecca), in Rome too Lord Vishnu was surrounded by a number of other deities.

".....historians and poets of Imperial Rome give us a description of the solemn ceremony observed on the occasion of marking out the limits of a new settlement ..... a bull and a cow were yoked together, the cow being placed on the inner side, a furrow was made with a plough round the proposed site. This was done on a lucky day to satisfy religious scruples..."[2]

This procedure of choosing an auspicious day with reference to astrology and breaking the ground for a new city with a plough drawn by kine is Vedic practice. As late as the early 17th century Shivaji. a Maratha ruler of India adopted the same procedure when he first arrived in Pune city to look after his fief. He had the land furrowed with a gold-tipped plough.

The Arch of Constantine in Rome is a triple archway with a tall arch in the centre flanked by two smaller arches. This also is a common sight in India.

"The temple of Hercules Victor was pulled down under Sixtus IV. The statue of Hercules in bronze now in the Captiol was found

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(2) P. 31, Rome and the Campagna, by R. Burn.

there.'' records R Burn.

Hercules is the Sanskrit term Heri-cul-eesh meaning the Lord of the clan of Hari i.e. Vishnu alias Krishna. The term Hercules victor is the Sanskrit term Hari-Vijay (हरि-विजय)

Forum Romanum is the ancientmost part of Rome. Romanum is Ramayanam obviously because that was the central point around which the city of Rama was erected. ''The longer side of this piazza measured about 200 yards. ....Round this confined space were grouped the most important buildings of Republican Rome, the temples of the most ancient and venerated gods, the senate house, the Comitium and the Rostra.... The House of the Pontifex Maximus was a little further along the sacred way (Summae Sacra Via) and was called the Regia, the Atrium Regium or the Atrium Vestae. This Regia was the house of the Pontifex... The sacred spears of the God Mars were kept there .....[3]

The above is a very important passage. It pinpoints the sacred Vedic core of the ancient city of Rome. The city itself was named after Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu alias Vishtu. Therefore the highway leading from it to the temple was known as the Regia i.e. royal way (राजमार्ग) i.e. 'Raja Marg' in Sanskrit. It was also known as Vestae from Vishnu and Atrium from sage Atri. Ancient Italy was known as Etruria and its civilization was known as Etruscan civilization, and the sea to its east is known as the Adriatic Sea–all from the Vedic sage Atri who had his Vedic establishment in Rome in remote antiquity. The office of the Pontifex Maximus, that is the chief priest of the Vishnu temple complex in Rome, originates from sage Atri. The Sanskrit term (पंतःमहान्) 'Pantah Mahan' has been corrupted to Pontifex Maximus in Latin. His house was naturally a part of this great temple-complex presided over by Lord Vishnu. And as at the Kaba in Mecca, in Rome too Vishnu was surrounded by the other deities such as his incarnations Rama and Krishna and planetary deities such as Saturn and Mars.

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(3) P.41 ibid.

The Italian word 'Via' for highway is a truncated form of the Sanskrit term Veethi.

The chief Vedic priest (the Pontifex Maximus) was from the time of Constantine forced to call himself a Christian priest. Maximus is the Sanskrit term (महत्तमस्) Mahattamas i.e. 'the topmost.'

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# THE LINGUAL THEOREM

How did human language arise? The most popular guess in that man, living in caves like wild animals, began making some incoherent sounds in imitation of the sounds of birds and animals he saw and his incoherent mumblings and mutterings somehow shaped themselves into the different languages we know of today. That is what most scholars believe and teach these days.

**Confused Scholars Keep Mum**

But as regards the origin of different languages, there is no unanimity among the scholars. Yet hardly ever are their differences aired in public. They keep quiet, each with his own mental reservations on the topic. They also take care not to tread on each other's toes regarding the origin, antiquity and inter-relation of different languages. Some tend to regard various languages as belonging to a group but not related, some detect a distant relationship while others claim a close relationship between different langauges or only between different groups inter-se. Thus there is nothing but complete chaos in everybody's mind. Yet there is a working understanding among scholars who hold high positions in this field. The understanding is never to press one another too hard or subject a colleague to too close and too embarrassing a cross-examination.

**Language Not Spontaneous**

Consider one or more children living in a forest or even in a modern house with no one to teach them any language. Will such children develop a language each on their own? For instance

will one of them be inspired to speak Tamil, another, Japanese, a third, French and so on ?

**Akbar's Experiment**

The 16th century Mogul emperor, Akbar had in fact been troubled by the same question. In order to find an answer he indulged in an heartless experiment. He ordered several suckling children to be pulled away from their mothers' breasts and laps to be confined to a house. No adult was permitted to speak anything to the children even while the children were clothed and fed. The result was that the children all grew into dumb adults. Merely because those children were born of the wombs of mothers who spoke Sanskrit or Hindi or Persian, those children, even when free to babble among themselves, did not 'somehow' develop a language. They couldn't speak any language at all. Therefore, the notion that a man educates himself even in such a preliminary thing as learning a language, is mistaken. All knowledge has to be imparted by a superior to an inferior. That is why in educational establishments the endeavour is always to employ highly qualified staff even for very low standards. If man could educate himself why are children sent to school or taught at home ?

**Divine Origin of all Basic Stock**

Even the great discoveries we talk of are made only on the basis of the training or education imparted to the genius by seniors. Even there the discovery is made through some divine, intuitive flashes even as there are gifted brains which work out long-winded and complicated mathematical calculations in a trice like a computer.

Any wheel to start moving needs atleast one initial push. Any factory to start production needs some superior brain to provide the first proto-type and power.

From all this the conclusion is inevitable that all human and animal reproduction starts only after divinity first provides the initial basic stock and the psychic impulse. Similarly the first language was taught by divinity itself to the first generation of sages. That language was Sanskrit. All human activity started from that initial divine stock including the lingual, Sanskrit. That may sound very

fantastic, mystic and magical. But when one comes to think of it, everything in this cosmos has a magical quality about it and is beyond man's comprehension. That the world started with an initial divine stock in every respect is the only answer which adequately meets every situation. Short of that when scholars try to figure out some solution they inevitably stumble against some illogicality or imponderability.

The first era when the world of human affairs began with the initial stock-in-trade provided by God in every respect, is very aptly known as the *Kruta Yug*. i.e. the ready-made era. The physical and mental characteristics of the humans of that era were first-rate. Later with the passage of time down the Yugas, standards started deteriorating as is the case with everything in this world. Old age, decay and disrepair set in.

Through three Yugas (viz Kruta, Treta and Dwapar) the world adhered to a universal, unitary Vedic civilization in which Sanskrit was everybody's language. Even in those ages internecine strife did exist especially between Daityas and Danavas alias Rakshas on one side and the rest. We may find a parallel in the present strife between Russia and U.S.A. and between Iraq and Iran though the rivals in each case profess the same religion. Under the Vedic civilization the clash seems to have been between personalities such as Vashista and Vishwamitra, Vishwamitra and Harishchandra, Rama and Ravan and between Kauravas and Pandavas. Since the culture of the common people continued to be Vedic and the language to be Sanskrit, the tenor of public life continued undisturbed. Warfare was limited strictly to the rival armies and civilians were never harmed. Even the armies fought out their disputes in an open area away from public dwellings.

That Vedic civilization with Sanskrit as a world language continued for millions of years from the inception of human affairs right upto the Mahabharat war. Therefore, in every region in the world from Australia to America and Europe to Africa wherever there were human beings, they all spoke Sanskrit and followed Vedic culture. Consequently, all ancient shrines throughout the world, believed to be mosques, tombs or chruches today are ancient temples

of Vedic deities and monasteries of Vedic saints.

Just over 7000 years ago at the end of the Dwapar Yug was fought the Mahabharat war. The Jewish Passover era, now in its 5,752th year, almost commemorates that war, because the Yedus alias Jedus i.e. Judaists had to leave the Dwarka kingdom soon after the war when nuclear explosions and a massive breakdown of the civil administration made life unsafe for them.

The Mahabharat strife was a world war. The great biological slaughter and nuclear havoc caused by it shattered the unitary, universal Vedic administration. The universal use and study of Sanskrit was also simultaneously breached.

The shattered world was divided into broken units which came to be known as Syria, Assyria, Scythia, Babylonia, Egypt, China etc.

Likewise, with the discontinuance of universal Sanskrit tuition each new fragmented administrative unit mentioned above, continued to make do with its own shattered, tattered Sanskrit lingual fabric. Thus what we know as modern languages are pieces of Sanskrit turned or twisted out of shape by local mannerisms. It is this which makes them all related and yet distinct. This is the ultimate solution to the world lingual theorem.

As against that, current ideas about world languages, viz their origin and inter-relation, are all confused. That lingual confusion has led to other sub-confusions about races such as the 'Aryan race', the Semitic race or races, the Mongolian race, the Negroes etc. These sub-confusions are bedevilled with further sub-confusions. For instance, the so-called Dravidians of India, the Druids of Europe and the forest tribes of the world seem to be unconnected with any of the above groups.

**Race and Language are Separate Issues**

Let us not mix up race with language. They are separate issues. Yet scholars heretofore have mixed up the two and made confusion worse confounded. Whether divinity at the start populated the continents with black, brown, yellow and white people or created

people of different hues and statures at one central place and then dispersed them over the continents according to their colour, or created all humans initially of one single hue and physical proportions but later as they dispersed to the various continents, they developed distinct racial traits due to the local climate and terrain, seem to be the possible alternatives. Yet there is no reason to tangle the language issue with it. The initial language of all was Sanskrit alone. If this is clearly understood then the illogicality of tying Latin, Greek and Sanskrit together as sister languages and tagging them on to an Aryan race and dubbing them as Aryan languages as distinct from Semitic languages etc. will be apparent.

**The illogical Lingual Acrobatics**

The so-called Aryan languages are also called Indo-German, Indo-European or Indo-Aryan. The illogicality of such a classification will be apparent from the fact that when we remove the common factor 'Indo' from them the remainder would amount to saying that Germany=Europe=Arya. That would be a mathematical absurdity. How can Germany (a small region) be coextensive with Europe? And how can Germany and Europe, which are land masses, be equal to 'Aryan' which is at best only a race of people, if at all. But even there, there is a mistake. 'Arya' is no race. It is a way of life. It is the Vedic way of life. Therefore, 'Arya' is a culture and not a race. Yet almost everybody in the modern world, whether teacher or bureaucrat has been tutored to believe in an 'Aryan' race. That notion has been so firmly implanted in the brains of the modern intelligentsia that all their teaching, theorizing and argument turns entirely on the fulcrum of an (imaginary) Aryan race. To uproot that idea from the minds of the contemporary intelligentsia is one of the greatest problems. They use it like common salt to savour all their thinking on any topic. The magnitude of the havoc such wrong tutoring in history can cause was apparent from Hitler's persecution of the Jews in the belief that they were non-Aryans. Since Judaists alias Yedus belong to the clan of Lord Krishna, the divine expounder and upholder of Vedic culture, the Jews are as good Aryans as anybody else.

Let everybody realize therefore, that Arya is no race. Arya

is the name of the divine, universal Vedic culture. Whosoever abides by the rules of that culture from morning till night all his life is an Arya. Whosoever deviates from those rules of good conduct is to that extent an un-Arya.

Since Sanskrit was the initial language of all humanity all over the world, of whatever colour, stature and features, it is wrong to tie up Sanskrit with Germany, Europe or India. Those are specific geographical areas while Sanskrit was spoken everywhere.

Yet another error is to bracket only Latin and Greek with Sanskrit. All other languages of the world are as much local variants of Sanskrit as are Greek and Latin. There is also another twin error involved here namely of equating a multi-million-year-ancient universal language Sanskrit with a few thousand year old regional variations of it namely Latin and Greek. The above elucidation should help readers to understand and analyse the lingual and racial confusion, tangled knot over knot, by contemporary intelligentsia.

**Dravids and Languages**

The confusion described above attaches also to the people called Dravids in India. Just as it is wrong to deem Aryans a race and talk of some special language or languages as belonging to them, similarly it is wrong to fancy the Dravids to be a race of people and ascribe some special language or group of languages to them. That is why our heading to this paragraph is DRAVIDS AND LANGUAGES which is intended to set right the popular blundersome talk of 'Dravidian Languages' or 'Semitic Languages' or 'Mongolian languages.'

Encyclopaedia Britannica sums up the position by observing that "the origin of language has never failed to provide a subject for speculation." and adds that "nothing definite is known about the origin of the "Dravidian family" of languages namely Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Gondi, Kurukh and Tulu.

That same encyclopaedia however, provides an unwitting but uncanny clue to the right answer by noting that "a number of features of the Dravidian languages appear in the Rigved."

Several problems of history, including the beginning of languages and all knowledge, get satisfactorily solved if it is realized that the Vedas constitute the fundamental body of basic, comprehensive knowledge bestowed by divinity on mankind at the beginning of the creation about 2000 million years ago, in Sanskrit.

That axiom may be intolerable particularly to two categories of objectors viz to atheists and to those who believe that man, at first born in a wild, animal-like state civilized himself in stages over millions of years.

But even atheists have to accept that we all live in a vast mystifying universe where all kinds of life appear and disappear in an unending sequence subject to the interplay of elemental forces. Whatever power created such an infinite and mystifying universe could also create the first few generations of ready-made, enlightened seers and sages, taught and trained to recite the Vedas i.e. the body of comprehensive fundamental knowledge necessary for orderly conduction of human life on earth.

The other objectors i.e. those who believe that man civilized himself unaided, gradually, over millions of years, after being born like any other animal, in a wild state, may just consider that a human child being absolutely helpless at birth, has to be nurtured physically and psychologically with expert care and attention. That is to say no child can grow up to manhood without a mother or her equivalent. In her own turn the mother herself has to be nurtured to wifehood and motherhood before she can look after the child. Tracing that cycle upward and backward one has to admit that the first generation of human beings must have been trained by divinity itself as seers and sages to set the ball of human civilization rolling.

That first generation of sages and seers trained by divinity itself at the start of the Kruta Yug was known as Dravid...where the root 'dra' signifies 'Drashta' i.e. a 'seer' and the latter syllable 'Vid' connotes 'the knower i.e. the sage.

This calls for a rebuttal of the present concept of the beginning of human civilization namely that man has not evolved from a

wild state to an enilghtened one but has steadily degenerated from Kruta Yug (the golden age of truth, knowledge and dutiful behaviour) to Kali Yug ( the era of strife, dissension and irresponsible behaviour). Therefore, the concept of the Dravids being the first generation of divinity-trained seers and sages of primordial, worldwide Vedic (Arya) culture must be taken to be an historical fact and must not be dismissed as a metaphysical myth.

The language of the Vedas is Sanskrit, so-called because of its divine perfection. Its other synonyms viz. Sura-Bharati, Deva-Bhasha and Geervan-Bhasha-all point to its divine origin.

Vedic Sanskrit is the basic ancestral language of the world, and not of India alone, because of its antiquity and also because the Vedas were bequeathed to all mankind. There is also other comprehensive historical evidence to prove this.

All other languages whether of the east or west, developed as regional 'Prakrits.' The very word 'Prakrit' signifies a language 'shaped out of' another (i.e. out of the divine Sanskrit). That is why all languages of the world can be traced to the language of the Vedas.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, therefore rightly notices an affinity between the Rigved and Dravidian languages. The very root 'Vid' is common to both Rigved and Dravid.

Sage Agasti (or whosoever else) and his group formed the 1st generation Dravids i.e. seers and sages through whom the Vedas were bestowed on mankind by divinity not only in India but even in Europe. As proof one may cite the word 'august' in European languages. August the European month, the title Augustus applied to Roman emperors and the 'Druids (priests) who dominated social life in ancient Europe. Druid is the European variation of the Sanskrit term Dravid. As an incidental clue one finds the Shiva Samhita listed in the literature of the European Druids.

This disproves the fancied hostility between Aryans and Dravids. It must now be realized that Vedic culture is otherwise known as Aryan culture, and Dravids were the 1st generation seers and sages who spread Aryan culture throughout the world. Those two

terms are, therefore, complementary and not mutually exclusive or antagonistic.

Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam form the four main Dravidian languages in India. In modern parlance the term Dravid connotes South India. The four languages, grouped as 'Dravidian' because they pertain to the Dravid region, all differ in their scripts phonology and grammar. Similar is the case with other regional groups too such as North Indian, European and (so-called) Semitic languages. And yet they are all Prakrits (i. e. shaped out) of Sanskrit. It is currently mistakenly assumed that Prakrits preceded Sanskrit.

Thus each language bears some regional affinity to neighbouring languages on one hand and to its remote ancestor.....Sanskrit on the other. This applies to Tamil too. The phonology of the Tamil alphabet is the same as that of Sanskrit while its theological, social and moral thought content is identical with Vedanta.

Wide ramification from a common origin is a common rule applicable to all aspects of human life, including linguistics. Like biological cells, the multiples while bearing some similarity to the original continue to diversify from generation to generation.

If therefore, Tamil appears different that is not from lack of affinity to Sanskrit but from its antiquity...its generation gap. The wider the diversity the greater the time-gap.

It should, therefore, be realized as a basic fact of every aspect of human civilization including linguistics, that the Vedas and their language, Sanskrit form the origin of all human knowledge including speech. Consequently Panini's Sanskrit grammar must be regarded as the grammar of all grammars.

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# SANSKRIT, THE MOTHER OF ALL HUMAN SPEECH AND THOUGHT

However queer, mysterious and unbelievable Sanskrit may appear, it has to be admitted that Sanskrit is not a man-made language. Panini's grammar too corroborates the divine origin of the language. Man couldn't hope to develop such a perfect language. Man's touch contaminates and distorts as is implied in our certifying products ''untouched by hand' as pure. The same may be said of Sanskrit.

A paper read at the Royal Asiatic Society, observed about Sanskrit ''It was an astounding discovery, that Hindustan over which so many conquerors had passed in wrath, and left footprints as they went, possessed in spite of the changes of realm; and changes of time, a language of unrivalled richness and variety, a language the parent of all those dialects that Europe has fondly called classical, the source alike of Greek flexibility and Roman strength, a philosophy compared with which, in point of daring speculation, Plato's boldest speculations were tame and commonplace, a poetry more purely intellectual than any of those of which we had before any conception; and systems of science whose antiquity baffled all powers of astronomical calculation. This literature with all its colossal proportions which can scarcely be described without the semblance of bombast and exaggeration, claimed of course a place for itself—it stood alone and it was able to stand alone. To acquire the mastery of this language is almost the labour of a lifetime. The utmost stretch of imagination can scarcely comprehend its

boundless mythology. Its philosophy has touched upon every metaphysical difficulty; its legislation is as varied as the castes for which it was designed."[1]

Indian Antiquities (seven volumes, published between 1792 and 1800) edited by Thomas Maurice observe ( on page 415 of Vol. IV) that Mr. Hallhead "seems to hint that it (i.e. Sanskrit) was the original language of the earth."

All Western scholars who really apply their mind to the problem will find themselves concurring with Mr. Hallhead that Sanskrit is the oldest language and that it was spoken all over the world. To this we should like to add that Sanskrit was a language which was bestowed, as embodying the Vedas, by divinity on humanity. It was not developed by a human agency. Other world languages are shattered, twisted bits of Sanskrit.

**Sanskrit Spoken by All**

Some Western scholars and their camp-followers have propagated an erroneous assumption that Sanskrit was only the language of the elite. This is an assumption based on faulty knowledge of history. We know from experience that in any given society, say English or French, the same language is spoken by everybody from prince to pauper though their style and standard of expression may differ. On the same analogy it should be realized that from time immemorial upto the Mahabharat war and for some centuries thereafter too everybody from prince to pauper, master to servant, holy man to the devil, old men to children, judge or criminal, policeman or soldier or housewife, midwife, sweepers to prostitutes and burglars to burghers, everybody spoke Sanskrit because there was no other language then. That is why all literature of ancient times for thousands of years is entirely in Sanskrit.

Remnants of those ancient Sanskrit-speaking communities may

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(1) P. 392 Appendix No. XVI, W.C. Taylor's Paper of December 1834, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Vol II, quoted by E Pococke in his book titled India in Greece.

still be traced in different parts of the world. For instance, **The Times of India** of July 9, 1980 reported the finding of D.D. Sharma Reader in the Sanskrit department of Punjab University, that Sanskrit was spoken even by the low-caste. According to him the Chinal community living in the Pattan valley of the Himalayan region speaks a language "very close to Sanskrit" not only in vocabulary but even in grammatical structure. Similarly the community of Lohars (i.e.Blacksmiths) in Shamsu village also speak a language akin to Sanskrit though less pure than that of the Chinals.

**Maxmueller's Conclusion**

That Maxmueller, the German scholar in British service, at least vaguely realized the primordiality of Sanskrit is apparent from his observation that "Sanskrit no doubt has an immense advantage over all the other ancient languages of the East. It is so attractive and has been so widely admired, that it almost seems at times to excite a certain amount of feminine jealousy. We are ourselves Indo-Europeans. In a certain sense we are still speaking and thinking Sanskrit, or more correctly Sanskrit is like a dear aunt to us and she takes the place of a mother who is no more."[2]

The meandering logic of Maxmueller in the above quotation typifies the confusion that exists in the minds of all Western scholars and their understudies. Maxmueller's first mistake is that he reckons Sanskrit only as one of the ancient languages and that too only of the East, while actually Sanskrit is the first and only language that global humanity used for millions of years. Later Maxmueller says that Indo-Europeans still "speak and think Sanskrit". He doesn't realize the inconsistency in first stating that Sanskrit is a language only of the East, and then adding that even Europeans think in it and speak in it. Therefore, it would be right to conclude that though Maxmueller had vaguely realized, because of his scholarship, that Sanskrit formed the foundation of all languages yet as a Christian, as a European and as a highbrow official of the mighty British Empire, then at the very zenith of its glory,

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(2) P.163, Vol. I, Chips from a German Workshop.

Maxmueller was unwittingly trying hard to key down the importance of Sanskrit against his own scholarly convictions.

Picket records "Sanskrit is the most beautiful perhaps of all languages, the language already perfected to a very high degree."[3]

**Sanskrit Aarsha Literature**

Indian tradition unequivocally asserts that ancient Sanskrit literature comprising the Vedas, Upanishads, the Puranas and the epics is of divine orign and is 'aarsha' i.e. transcribed by inspired sages. The German philosopher Augustus Schlegel uncannily realized this as is apparent from his remark "It cannot be denied that the early Indians possessed a knowledge of God. All their writings are related with sentiments and expressions, noble, clear, severely grand, as deeply conceived in any human language in which men have spoken of their God."[4]

At another place Schlegel remarks "Even the loftiest philosophy of the Europeans, the idealism of reason as is set forth by Greek philosophers appears in comparison with the abundant light and vigour of Oriental idealism like a feeble Promethean spark in the full flood of heavenly glory of the noon-day sun, faltering and feeble and even ready to be extinguished."[5]

Another German author, Schopenhaur opines "In the whole world there is no study so beneficial and so elevating as that of the Upanishads. It has been the solace of my life and will be the solace of my death."[6]

**Latin Derives from Sanskrit**

Contradicting the popular notion that Latin language developed out of Greek Godfrey Higgins observes "There are many objections to the derivation of the Latin from the Greek. Latin exhibits many terms in a more rude form than Greek.....Latin was derived from Sanskrit".[7]

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(3) P.12, Origin of Indo-Europeans, by Picket.
(4) Wisdom of the Ancient Indians by A. Schlegel.
(5) History of Literature, A Schlegel.
(6) P. 61, The Upanishads, Introduction, Schopenhaur.
(7) P. 61, The Celtic Druids by Godfrey Higgins.

KOI≡OM ΠΛ≡ These words which were not understood by the Greeks, are pure Sanskrit; and are used at this day by the Brahmins at the conclusion of religious rites. They are thus written in the language of the Gods, as the Hindu call the language of the sacred books.

"Causcha, OM, Pachsa", Causcha signifies the object of our most ardent wishes. OM is the famous monosyllable used both at the beginning and the end of prayer or any religious rite, like Amen. Pachsa answers to the obsolete Latin word viz; it signifies change, course, stead, place, turn of work, duty, fortune. It is used particularly after making libations in honour of the Gods and Pitris. I have no doubt that these mysteries came from the same quarter and by the same people who brought the Sanskrit language in Italy.....The Hindu polity was certainly established long before the Greeks had any historical accounts of their Elusian mysteries. When the Greeks began to write histories they knew not whence they came."[8]

From what is noted above it is quite clear that the Vedic practice of beginning and ending Vedic chants with OM, and Sanskrit, the language of those chants constituted the common heritage of all mankind.

**India the Origin**

About all human civilization having originated from India and Hinduism Higgins observes "The peninsula of India would be one of the first peopled countries, and its inhabitants would have all the habits of the progenitors of man before the flood in as much perfection or more than any other nation..... In short, whatever learning man possessed before his dispersion... may be expected to be found here, and of this Hindustan affords innumerable traces..... notwithstanding all.... the fruitless efforts of our priests to disguise it."[9]

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(8) Pp.64-65, ibid.
(9) P.66. ibid.

Higgins is a very discerning and honest Christian author because he clearly realizes that India, Vedic culture and Sanskrit form the very roots of world culture, and he accuses Christian priests of trying to hide the fact that all so-called Christian practices originate in Vedic culture.

**The Divine Origin of Sanskrit**

The Encyclopaedia Britannica (P.70,Vol.13, 1951 edition) by implication concedes the primordiality and divine origin of Sanskrit in observing that "Some scholars (among them quite recently W.Schmidt) see the insufficiency of usual theories, *and giving up all attempts at explaining it in a natural way fell back on the religious belief that the first language was directly given to first man by God through miracle*"

Logical, metaphysical thinking must not be dismissed as 'religious'. It needs to be recognized that metaphysics is not only as much a science as physics but is in fact a wider science encompassing every branch of human learning under the sun. Unlike other sciences, metaphysics cannot afford to take a one-sided or lop-sided view of the universe or a certain portion. Metaphysics has to correlate them all and present a composite and consistent picture of cosmic life. When endeavouring to think about linguistics, therefore, if top-class thinkers are forced to admit that at the start of the world there must have been a universal God-given language that must be considered as a scientific conclusion and not merely religious, philosophical or spiritual. If conferring such a language on humanity at the start was a miracle what is wrong? Because everything and every event in this world is a miracle if we come to think of it.

Another author frankly concedes "After much futile discussion, linguists have reached the conclusion that the data with which they are concerned yield little or no evidence about the origin of human speech."[10]

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(10) P.40, An Introduction to Linguistic Science, New Haven.

Another author admits "If there is one thing on which all linguists are fully agreed it is.that the problem of the origin of human speech is still unsolved."[11] On page 315 of the same volume it is stated that "the problem of the origin of language does not admit of any satisfactory solution."

When some of the best scholars of linguistics thus openly confess at being baffled at the origin of languages, why not pay a little more serious and sympathetic attention to the consistent and categorical Vedic tradition that human civilization began with a head-start given by divinity itself by creating the first few generations of human beings equipped with the Sanskrit language and comprehensive Vedic knowledge about running human affairs with all their arts and sciences.

**All Alphabets Derive from a Single Source**

Regarding the alphabet in particular L.W.King, S.H.Langdon, F.L.Griffith, W.F.Petrie, L.A. Waddell, E.Burrows, C.L.Woolley, G.A. Barton, Sir E.A. Wallis Budge, E. Burrows, Hunter, A.J. Evans have all tried unsuccessfully to wrestle with the problem of the original alphabet or alphabets. An Italian author David Dringer has tentatively concluded (on page 195 of the English translation of his book titled: **The Alphabet**) as a sort of a nutshell finding that "In dealing with the history of the alphabet I include all the alphabets, because all of them probably derived from one original alphabet."

In the foreword (P XI) to that book Sir Ellis Minns observes "Our author proves with a new completeness the astonishing fact that almost certainly *every alphabetic writing of any importance derives from one source, and the obscure scripts were derived by men who were aware of the existence of perfected alphabets.* This is a fascinating result. It is so rare in life that so sweeping a generalization is tenable."

**Rigveda Belongs to all Humanity**

In the context of the above conclusions about the origin of

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(11) P.18, The Story of Languages, London.

human speech and alphabet, let us consider the observation of Rev. Morris Philip "After the latest researches into the history and chronology of the book of Old Testament, we may safely now call the Rigveda as the oldest book not only of the Aryan community but of the whole world."[12]

The reference to an Aryan community in the above quotation is of course not right because the term Arya signifies Vedic culture and not a race or community. But for that little flaw the main assertion in the above extract that the Rigveda is the oldest book of the whole world, is absolutely right. And Rigveda marks the beginning of God-given knowledge, Sanskrit speech and the Sanskrit alphabet.

**Sanskrit the Common Language of all**

Another scholar, H.H. Wilson has observed "the affinities of the Sanskrit language prove the common origin of the now widely scattered nations amongst whose dialects they are traceable, and render it unquestionable that they must all have spread abroad from some central spot in that part of the globe first inhabited by mankind according to the inspired record." [13]

Thus a number of Western scholars of several nations tend to conclude that the Vedas, Sanskrit language and the Sanskrit alphabet form the very core and root of all human civilization.

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(12) P.213, The Teaching of the Vedas, by Rev Morris Philip.
(13) P.ciii, Preface to Vishnu Puran, Oxford.

# VEDIC SCIENCE

Eversince India was overrun first by Muslim invaders and later by Christian powers enslaved Hindus have been so thoroughly brainwashed as to denigrate themselves and assert that their Vedic ancestors knew nothing, for instance, about the blood-circulation system in the human body or that the earth was round and revolving etc. until European Christians told them about it.

These are only a few typical instances of the dangers inherent in being tutored in histories written by one's own enemies.

Demoralizing a victim by continually dinning into his ears venomous propaganda that he and his ancestors have been good-for-nothing fellows is a time-worn method of psychological assault used by aggressors in addition to slaughter by the sword and conversion by threats, torment or temptation. Such denigration often forces the victim to commit suicide. Hindudom has been a victim of such motivated psychological assault for the last 1235 years (712 to 1947 A.D). The claim that Pythagoras, Galileo, Copernicus and Newton for the first time discovered certain great scientific truths which were otherwise unknown to humanity is a typical sample of that dangerous, demoralizing propaganda. It is not, however, realized by the originators of that propaganda that their assertions reveal their own ignorance about pre-Christian history.

They must also realize that since the Vedas constitute a divine

compendium of cosmic knowledge, to assert that the inheritors of the Vedas, namely the ancient Hindus, were a set of illiterate, rustic bums amounts to a confession of the asserter's own ignorance of the very basic facts about human history.

Pandit Raghunandan Sharma's Hindi volume titled **Vedic Sampatti** (literally Vedic Wealth) Gives some valuable information to disprove those defamatory assertions :- Page 290 :

चक्राणासः परीणहं पृथिव्या हिरण्येन मणिना शुभमानाः ।
न हिन्वानासस्ति तिरस्त इद्धं परिस्पशो अदधात् सूर्येण ॥

is a Rigvedic stanza (1/33/8) which states that the earth is spherical. Half of it is illuminated by the Sun and the other half remains dark ( at any given time). The earth is strung by the Sun's gravitation. Rigved 10/149/1

सविता यंत्रैः पृथिवीमरम्णान् अस्कंभने सविता द्यामदृंहत् ।

The Solar mechanism makes the earth revolve in the skies. Planets too are taut in the same system.

In the million-year ancient Ramayan (Balkand, Sarge 60) it is stated :-

गगने तान्यनेकानि वैश्वानरपथाद्बहिः ।
नक्षत्राणि मुनिश्रेष्ठ ते तु ज्योतिषुजाज्वल्न् ॥

"In the heavens beyond the Zodiac are innumerable sparkling stars."

Thus the entire cosmic astronomy is most accurately described in ancient Sanskrit texts in the utmost detail.

In fact modern scientists would do well to look for solutions for their problems in the ancient Sanskrit texts.

"Prof. Ludwig holds that the Rigved mentions the inclination of the ecliptic with the equator (1-10-12) and the axis of the earth (10-89-4)" Orion, page 58, by B. G. Tilak.

**Telescope**

The ancient Vedic technological compendium known as Silpasamhita describes the telescope thus :

मनोर्वाक्यं समाधाय तेन शिल्पीद्र शाश्वत : ।
यंत्रं चकार सहसा दृष्टर्थ दूरदर्शनम् ॥
पलालाग्नौ दग्धमृदा कृत्वा काचम्नश्वरं।
शोधयित्वा तु शिल्पीद्रो नैर्मल्य क्रियते च ॥
चकार बलवत्स्वच्छंपातनं सूपविष्कृतम्।
वंशपर्वसमाकारं धातुदण्डकल्पितम्॥
तत्पश्चापदग्रमध्येषुमुकुरंच विवेश सः ।

"First manufacture glass through roasted earth. Fix those glasses at either end and in the middle of a hollow tube. This is as useful as the turi-yantra in observing distant celestial bodies.

**Magnetism**

In **Vaisheshik** (5-1-15) Kanaad an ancient Vedic scientist writes that a piece of iron leaps at a magnet because of an unseen force.

A Silpa Samhita Sanskrit manuscript in the Jain library at Anhilpur in Gujarat describes how a Dhruv-Matsya -Yantra may be made. It also describes how a thermometer may be made with the help of mercury, thread, oil and water.

Another manuscript known as **Siddhanta Shiromani** also describes an ancient thermometer.

Ancient astronomical treatises describe how a timeclock shaped like a man, peacock or monkey filled with sand helped to measure time.

**Barometer**

A barometer was also in use in ancient times which helped to predict the approach of storms or monsoon.

**Automobile**

An ancient Sanskrit text known as **Bhoj-Prabandh** mentions a wooden horse owned by king Bhoj which used to travel 22 miles

in 24 minutes and a fan which used to rotate without manual help to give a sharp breeze

**Aircraft**

An ancient manuscript titled **Gayachintamani** mentions an aircraft shaped like a peacock. The scripture Bhagwat describes an aircraft owned by King Shalb.

Bharadwaj's volume titled **Anshubodhini** has a special chapter on aircraft.

**ENERGY**

Ancient Vedic technological energy sources were of eight kinds viz. (1) Machines run on electricity were known as Shaktyodgama. (2) Machines running with energy produced from natural elements such as water or fire were known as Bhoot-Vaha (3) Machines which used to run on steam were known as Dhoom-Yan (4) Some mechanisms which seem to derive their power from 'gems' were known as Suryakant or Chandrakant (5) There were machines which were operated with air power. (6) Panch-Shikhi machines used to run on oil (petrol, diesel etc.) (7) Machines run with solar energy. (8) Machines run with magnetic power.

**Shukra Neeti**

Shukra Neeti is an important ancient Sanskrit text dealing with the manufacture of armaments such as rifles and field guns.

**Robots**

Ramayan mentions Ravan having made a life-like Sita which could even simulate Sita's lament for Rama.

**Telephone**

On page 316 of his volume **Vedic Sampatti** the author, Pandit Raghunandan Sharma discloses that in the village of Patthar-ghati in the erstwhile princely state of Hyderabad there lived Dr. Mohamad Kasim. His ancestors were Brahmin royal priests of the Hindu rulers of Bijapur. He retained in his house a collection of ancient Sanskrit

manuscripts. One of the volumes dealt with the mechanisms of telephones and another with the process of mummifying bodies.

Shukra-Neeti, chapter I, stanza 367 refers to the technique by which a king could acquaint himself of a happening 20,000 miles away within a day.

अयुत श्रवशजां वार्ता ह्येदेकदिनेनेव ।

**Water from Moon**

A (natural or synthetic) diamond known as Chandrakant-Mani was used to produce medicinal water with the help of moonlight, to administer to the sick.

Susrut's stanza 45/27 refers to this process as under :-

रक्षोघ्नं शीतलं हार्दि जारदाहविषापहम्
चंद्रकान्तोद्भवम् वारि वित्तघ्नं विमलं स्मृतम् ॥

The mediaeval Muslim chronicle Ain-e-Akbari also refers (on page 40) to a shining white Moonstone which when exposed to moonlight drips water.

Ancient Sanskrit texts mention clouds and lightning being 12 yojanas from the earth in the skies.

भूमेर्बहि:द्वादशयोजनानि भूवायुरम्बाम्बुदविद्युत्ताद्याम्

**Sun-Spots**

Mention is also found of Sun-spots in the Ramayana when Rama addresses Lakshman thus :-

ह्रस्वो रूक्षोऽप्रशस्तश्चारिवेषस्तु लोहित: ।
आदित्ये विमले नीलं लक्ष्य लक्ष्मण दृश्यते ॥

(Yuddhakand 23/9)

**Fire Worship**

The fire sacrifice alias fire-worship which accompanied every Vedic ritual and ceremony is known to have had at least three physical (environmental) effects namely purifying the air, killing volatile germs and helping cloud formation and rain.

Possibly such fire-worship has also some salutary psychological, spiritual and sociological effects.

Waving holy lamps around a person's face on various occasions is also known to create a protective divine halo

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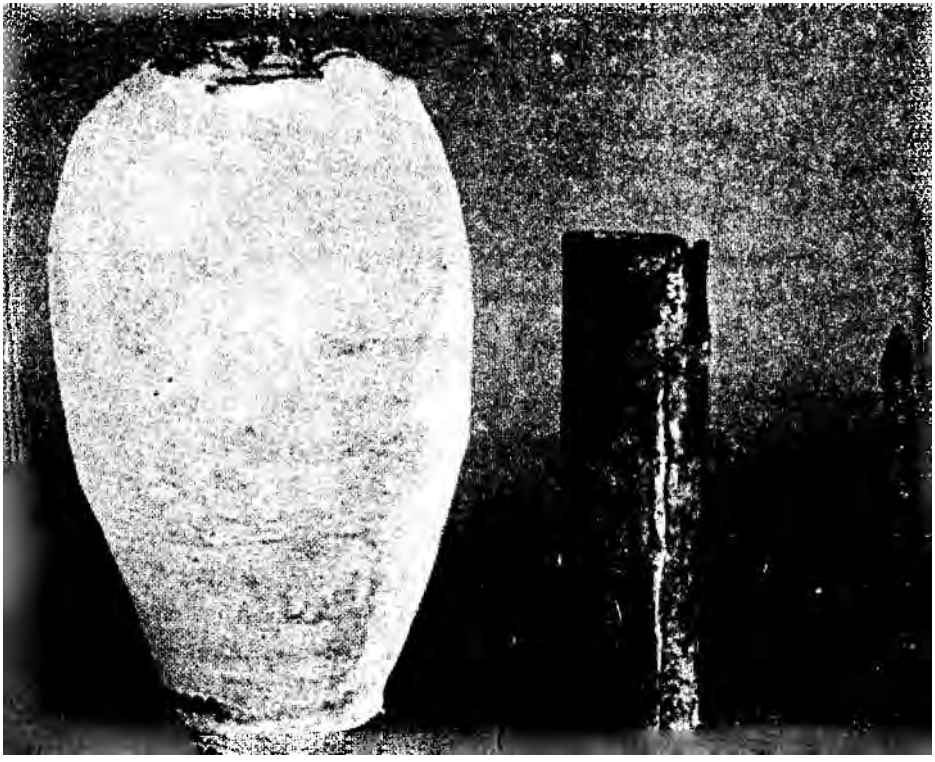
Some modern archaeologists often ask in all innocence as to why no relics of ancient armaments and mechanisms are ever discovered if there had been great technological progress achieved in ancient times? The answer is that passage of time destroys everything. If by chance any relic is left it cannot be identified. Yet news media did report that around 20 years ago a functional battery in a working condition was infact found in the sandy soil of Iraq.



Components of the Baghdad battery on show in the Iraq Museum

# ANCIENT NUCLEAR ESTABLISHMENTS

One's eyesight has a comparatively very short range. As the distance increases, objects seem to fade out, and beyond a certain limit nothing is visible at all. And yet far far away beyond the range of one's sight things exist and events do happen, yet one doesn't take any cognizance of them.

The same rule operates in history. Doings of remoter generations fade out of public memory and become unknown to every succeeding generation.

But in such cases the remedy lies not in basing one's thinking on what one sees only with one's physical eye but in augmenting one's capacity to look beyond with the help of more powerful aids such as a microscope or telescope.

**Analogical Historical Logic**

Likewise in history, to recall or reconstruct the events of the unknown generations one has to stretch one's imagination and develop one's ability to take an overall view of human existence and be able to draw inferences from analogies.

Let us ask ourselves the question that since humanity has lived on this globe for billions of years, is it possible that the industrial, scientific and technological advancement that we have witnessed during the last 150 years never occurred earlier? A period of 150 years in the illimitable stretch of time is like a mere fleeting spark

or split-second. Many periods of industrial, scientific and technological advancement must have preceded our own. This conclusion reached by analogical historical logic is reinforced by actual references to wonder travel-craft, mystery missiles and miracle-drugs mentioned in epics like the Ramayan, the Mahabharat and other ancient scriptures.

**Archaeological Objections Not Valid**

The usual objection that archaeological finds have not justified any high scientific advancement in the earlier ages could be over-ruled as unsound. Firstly, could it be said that we have dug the entire surface of the earth everywhere to the required depth to be sure that there are no more archaeological remains to be discovered ?

Secondly, is it not possible that twisted lumps of metal forming parts of ancient mechanical devices were actually found in diggings but were overlooked as being inconsequential lumps ?

Thirdly, some ancient mechanical devices have, in fact, been found but have not been given due importance and publicity. For instance a 2000-year ancient battery dug up from the Baghdad region and capable of functioning even now has been on display in several European countries.

Fourthly the sceintific advancement of the Ramayan and Mahabharat periods is so ancient a phenomenon that remnants of their mechanical devices couldn't be expected to survive for our study.

Fifthly, the extreme heat under the earth's surface, pressure of the rocks, and the freezing temperature in icy regions may have made the survival of ancient mechanical devices upto our own times impossible.

Sixthly geologists have come across the curious phenomenon of older rocks sitting on the shoulders of younger rocks, that is to say when one digs the earth one comes across first, rocks, which geologists say, are older in age than the rocks below them. How does this happen ? Do the bowels of the earth undergo periodic

convulsions, turmoils and upsets which draw in the upper layer deep down and throw up inner layers? If such giant convulsions and stirrings are constantly taking place inside the earth all archaeological remains of ancient ages would naturally be drawn in and pulverized so as to become indistinguishable.If potsherds are the only relics which survive for any length of time that is because they are more recent.

Such are the factors which militate against a strict archaeological view. Therefore in such cases analogical historical logic and ancient records (however mystical or magical they might occur to us) must be made use of.

In that short-sighted historical tradition (mentioned by us in the opening paras of this chapter) European writers have tended to boost European scientists as pioneers in human history. Since the entire educational set-up in the modern world is dominated by Western concepts that claim about European scientists having been the first of their kind has generally remained unchallenged.

**Ancient Vedic Scientists**

That claim must not however be accepted. Bhaskara, the ancient mathematician discovered differential calculus long before the Europeans. Aryabhata of the 1st century B.C. (if not earlier) enunciated the rules for the extraction of square and cube roots, arithmetical progressing summation of series and the value of Pye. The famous indeterminate equation of the second degree that the ancient Vedic mathematician Brahmagupta was familiar with is wrongly claimed to be the discovery of Euler. In astronomy Vedic scientists talked of the dimensions of galectic universe and the age of the solar system. Thousands of years before Einstein sage Vyas had spoken of 'digdesakalabheda' i.e. annihilation of the difference between time and space. European claims are, therefore, short-sighted. In history too one tends to regard events and persons nearer in point of time as bigger than those of a remoter date. The reality may, however, be the reverse.

Therefore, even as a hypothesis let us assume that when divinity

created this world, billions of years ago, it equipped the first generation of human beings with godly expertise in all fields of human knowledge. Consequently, it could be that human physical, mental and technological standards have progressively deteriorated from the Kruta Yug to Treta, and Dwapar. Our own Kali-Yug appears to be at the lowest rung wherein standards of physical endurance, mental comprehension, character, behaviour reliability, loyalty etc. seem to be at a very low ebb.

**Knowledge Not Evolved But Devolved**

That all human knowledge and expertise has devolved from the divine summit (and not evolved from the cave-man stage) is borne out by ancient Sanskrit texts. Whichever the branch of knowledge from music to medicine, every master speaks of its divine origin. Another clue is that no matter how far back we reach in time every author speaks of a remoter master. None claims to be a pioneer or self-taught expert.

**Greeks Not Pioneers**

It is habitual these days to look upon the Greeks as the pioneers of civilization. Scientific advancement existed much before we read of Greeks. Godfrey Higgins observes "In science the Greeks were pigmies. What would they have known of science, if their Platos and Pythagorases had not travelled into the East! In science and real learning they were inferior to the Orientals, and were the greatest liars upon earth. They wilfully mis-stated everything or they foolishly confounded everything."[1]

**The Compass**

Higgins adds " the marinar's compass was known to the ancients and it was never lost entirely..... and always continued to be known to the Chinese and the Eastern nations whence it was brought to Europe from China by Marco Polo and from the Indian seas, about the same time by Vasco de Gama. That this knowledge should

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(1) P.112 The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey Higgins,

have been possessed by the ancients, will not surprise anyone who has seen the learned work of Monsieur Dutens, **Sur les Deconverte des Anciens Attributes aux Modernes.**"[2]

**The Telescope**

"Many persons have thought that the Druids and the ancients generally had the use of telescopes. According to Strabo, a large mirror was elevated on the summit of the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, to reflect into the temple the full splendour of its meridian beam, whilst another of still larger dimensions was placed on the Pharos at Alexandria in such a manner as to reflect ships approaching Egypt at a great distance, and imperceptible to the eye. Diodorus Siculus says, that in an island west of the Caltac, the Druids brought the Sun and Moon near them... The ancients knew that the Milky way consisted of small stars... the expression in one of the Triads, of the moon appearing near the earth, is curious...Sir William Drummond (author of Origines) supposes, that the ravages and destruction caused by the iconoclasts of Persia, had caused the loss of science in Chaldea and Egypt"[3] The above references indicate the use of solar energy in ancient times when in our own times we are just beginning to make some preliminary experiments in its use.

**Gun Powder**

"Druids...were acquainted with.... the art of making gun powder or artificial thunder and lightning. The storm of thunder and lightning which, in three attempts made to rob their temple, kindled in the face of the invaders as they approached it and drove back with loss and terror both Xerxes and Brennus, cannot be imagined any other than this. Lucan's satirical description of the Druidical grove near Marseilles that the grove is often shaken and strangely moved, and that dreadful sounds are heard from its caverns; and that it is sometimes in a blaze without being

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(2) P. 113, ibid.

(3) Pp. 114-115, ibid.

consumed' (points to the use of gun powder). In the poem of Dargo, the son of the Druid of Bel, phenomena of a somewhat similar nature are mentioned...Mr. Maurice states, that the Hindoos had the knowledge of the gun powder even from the most remotest antiquity. In this he is supported by Mr.Crawford (Vol. II,P.149)''[4]

**Mathematics**

The Vedas themselves contain the keys to the most complicated mathematical systems and calculations. Those can be deciphered by accomplished mathematicians with the required meditative concentration. The late Shankaracharya of Puri had demonstrated it in his treatise called **Vedic Mathematics**

That the Vedas should contain the keys to all mathematical configurations appears plausible because the Vedas are technological compendiums of the cosmos in which we live. Since the Vedas were delivered by divinity along with the inauguration of human life, high mathematics was known to the ancients. This is apparent from the figure called 'Lok' of $10^{19}$ i.e. nineteen 'zeros' on 10 which has been a part of human knowledge from the beginning of the universe, and is not an invention of a few thousand years ago as is generally assumed, and secondly such an astronomical figure connotes the highest mathematical competence and the most complicated technological requirements.

**Vedic Statistics**

In Vedic recitations the number of verses is 10,580, syllables 1,53,820 and letters 4,32,000. Such a meticulous count kept from the beginning of time also indicates that the zero is not a latter-day man-made invention.

It may also be noted that as per Vedic tradition, the duration of every life-cycle is 4,320 million (human) years. That figure is an exact multiple of the number of letters which constitute the Vedas. Is that a mere concidence or is there some subtle relation

(4) Pp. 115-116 ibid.

between the two ?

**Geometry**

The Vedic Shulba-Sootras could contain the keys to the highest geometrical calculations. Unfortunately they are being currently attributed only a primitive significance namely that they contain the dimensions and methods of sketching a pit and altar for a sacrificial fire. If some geometrical genius meditates on the Shulba Sootras he may be able to deduce the highest geometrical truths from them. The ancients are also known to have practised alchemy and used mercury vapour for powering aircraft.

**Nuclear Energy**

It has been explained elsewhere that terms like atom and molecule are Sanskrit. They indicate that nuclear physics was known in the ancient eras. There are several other similar indications. Consider the words Mantra-Tantra-Yantra. Mantra is the formula. Tantra is technology and Yantra is mechanism. But eversince that highly developed science and technology was lost those three words Mantra-Tantra-Yantra have acquired only a mystic, esoteric meaning. This is but natural, for when the kernel is lost the empty shell appears to be meaningless. Or at best it will be put to some trivial use, as a mere receptacle for instance. This is what has happened to ancient Hindu, Vedic technology. The technique having been lost the surviving terminology is being attributed only a mythological, ritualistic, esoteric, mystic, religious or spiritual significance. Thus for instance, Vedic tradition retains a compendium of ancient tantric designs made up of squares, rectangles, triangles and circles all intricately woven into one another to form different complicated, symmetrical patterns. They could very well be ancient circuit channels for different technological devices. In our own time we have such energy circuits and channels in our radio and TV sets, atomic reactors and other mechanisms.

All these circuits will appear to be meaningless diagrams devoid of all practical use if their technology is lost for some reason. For instance, if our petrol sources suddenly dry up our automobile

and aircraft technology will all come to a dead halt. The hulks of our automobiles, trucks, tanks, armoured cars and aircraft will be useless. Yet their shapes and energy circuits and one-time service and energy potential lingering in public memory will arouse a sense of awe and respect. But all that will appear meaningless or an empty baseless boast to other matter-of-fact people.

A similar thing may be sensed about the terminological relics of Vedic technology that survive today.

**The Twelve Ancient Nuclear Reactors**

Take the instance of the Hindu's traditional reverence for the 12 legendary centres of Shiv worship known as Jyotirlingas. The name of these 12 are Somnath, Mallikarjun, Mahankaleswar, Omkareswar, Vaidyanath, Nagnath, Kedareswar, Tryambakeswar, Rameswar, Bheemashankar, Vishwanath and Ghrishneswar.

Every orthodox, devout Hindu harbours a feeling of great, respectful awe towards those Shiv shrines. Every pious Hindu considers himself lucky if he can pray at each one of those ancient Shiv temples at least once in a lifetime. A visit to all the 12 gives every devout Hindu a sense of spiritual fulfilment.

While it has been universally assumed hitherto that those 12 Shiv emblems are objects of mere esoteric, spiritual homage, there are overwhelming indications that the Shiv emblem symbolizes atomic reactors of an immemorial past. There are innumerable irresistible points of identity between the two.

Consider the name Shivling itself. The term 'Shiv' means blissful, while the syllable 'ling' signifies a sign or an emblem.

Also consider the shape. The shape of a Shivling is identical with that of a modern atomic reactor as that at Trombay in India. An aerial photograph of the atomic reactor unit gives it the look of a Shivling.

If modern physicists have any reliable methods and instruments to verify the existence of nuclear energy production centres of 5000

to a million years ago, they would do well to have the 12 legendary Jyotirlinga sites tested. R. N. Shukla of Pune has done it.

On a closer analysis of the Sanskrit term Jyotirling, it would be found to connote literally nothing but an atomic reactor. In Sanskrit the word 'Jyoti' connotes the shimmering light of cosmic masses such as stars. The suffix 'ling' implies productivity alias a productive energy-generator. Therefore, the term Jyotirling connotes a mechanism generating cosmic energy.

Lord Shiva whom the Joytirling symbolizes is also known as Tryambakesh i.e. The Lord with three eyes. The Greek term Bacchus is the truncated last syllable of the name Tryambakesh of Lord Shiv.

The third eye, usually closed and invisible is supposed to he hidden inside the middle of Shiva's forehead. The Greek legends which talk of giants called Cyclops having a wheel-like eye in the middle of the forehead are based on the Hindu Shiv concept. It is also believed that the interior of the mid-forehead shelters the key molecule ( what we call the 'soul') which controls, governs and determines a person's life and physique.

When Shiv is moved to wrath His third eye opens to let out a jet of lustre which dazzles and destroys the universe. That destructive lustre is what we call nuclear energy.

Lord Shiv is the repository of that destructive energy because in the Hindu Brahma-Vishnu-Mahesh trinity, Mahesh is Lord Shiva-the destroyer.

At the same time the term Shiv in Sanskrit implies peaceful bliss and well-being obviously indicating that the energy that lies hidden inside Lord Shiv, can be used for peaceful purposes too. Contrarily, Shiva's destructive role is apparent in synonyms such as 'Mahakal' meaning 'the great destroyer' and Mahapralayankari i.e. the one who causes cataclysmic destruction. Thus the names alias attributes of Lord Shiv will be found on analysis to be indicative of both the peaceful uses as well as the destructive potential of

nuclear energy.

It can well be visualized that keepers of any atomic reactor could spring a leak in it to scorch the world if they feel worked up even as an angry Lord Shiva can open His invisible third eye to destroy the cosmos.

**Energy Centres**

The modern English word 'power' used for electrical or nuclear energy is, in fact, a literal translation of the Sanskrit word 'shakti'. Its Sanskrit derivation 'shaakta' applied to devotees of Lord Shiv and His consort the terrible goddess Kali, also signifies nuclear physicists who handle the production of atomic energy.

Because Lord Shiv symbolizes destruction His usual abode is the crematorium. There He squats with His bare body smeared with ash, immersed in deep meditation. His consort is Kali alias Durga, Chandika, Bhagawati, Bhawani or Parvati. She is shown fierce with large, bulging eyes staring in rage. Her red tongue hangs out as though in insatiable hunger to devour all life, while in her right hand is a blood-stained sword. Under her feet lies a demon helplessly trampled. Hanging from Her neck is a garland of skulls and bones. Shaaktaas are also known traditionally to wear garlands of human bones and skulls.

**Skulls and Bones**

In the modern world it is common to indicate high energy danger spots such as poles supporting high tension electric wires, with cross-bones and skull. This is clearly a carryover of the ancient Hindu Shaakta tradition. Conversely it is a clear pointer to the fact that the ancient Hindu Shakti (Shaakta) tradition was not mere spiritual rigmarole but production of nuclear energy.

Shaakta workers were known as devotees because they were devoted single-mindedly to 'energy' research in complete isolation amidst dense forests. The technicians among them were known as Tantriks. The English words technique, technicians and tantrums are derived from the Sanskrit word 'Tantram' i.e. technique.

The current meaning of 'mantra' signifying a spiritual incantation when applied to science and technology, meant formula. Every Hindu scientist had to learn all the mantras i.e. formulae of his branch of specialization by heart, so that he had them all at the tip of his tongue, be he a doctor, engineer or nuclear scientist.

During a protracted 1235-year period of alien invasions and rule when the ancient Hindu academic and scientific set-up was broken and burnt, what survives it now as Shiv worship could be symbolic of ancient Hindu nuclear expertise.

**Energy Generation**

Sanskrit chants of specialized Shiv worship known as Laghu Rudra and Maha Rudra could as well be codified formulae of the ancient Hindu nuclear energy production technique. That code needs to be split and probed into by modern nuclear experts ( who should be Sanskrit scholars) through meditative concentration.

**The Laboratory Fire**

The sacrificial fire which Hindus invariably light for all rituals could well be the laboratory fire of ancient scientists.

**Energy Circuits**

Lord Shiva 's devotees known as Shkaktas and Tantriks preserve a number of ancient intricate geometrical patterns which they reverently worship. These they very significantly term as 'Yantras' i.e. machines alias 'energy circuits' Those could well be the surviving design drawings of ancient technical devices as we have printed circuits of transistors and television sets.

A Shiving is traditionally rooted in standing water below the ground level. Over the emblem also hangs a pitcher which constantly drips water over the Shivling. The holy Ganga is also depicted as flowing over the head of Lord Shiv. All these indicate condensation devices. In our own times we know that all establishments which generate high energy and heat need corresponding condensation arrangements. The very fact that Shivling is associated with so

many cooling devices ( including the crescent moon on its forehead) is a clear indication of the Shivling symbolizing a nuclear reactor.

**Shiva The Destroyer**

The angry, destructive form of Shiv is known as Rudra. That is evidently the destructive, cataclysmic aspect of atomic energy. Against this the crescent on Shiv 's forehead acts like an icepack on the brow of a person running high temperature. In Vedic tradition the moon associated with the cool night as against hot day, symbolizes coolth. It also may commemorate the moon landing of the ancient Hindus with the use of spacecraft. Remembering the maxim that history repeats itself, it is quite possible that men may have landed on the moon in the ancient past as they are doing in our own day.

**Poisonous Energy**

Lord Shiv is known as Neelkanth i.e. one whose throat has turned blue (with 'Halahal' poison). That is indicative of the highly poisonous nuclear energy held captive in the throat of nuclear reactors.

The deadly cobra coiling around Shiva 's neck and raising its fearful hood over Lord Shiva 's head, is also another indication of the deadly potential of the Shiva establishment.

Shiva 's angry form is also known as Bhairava which is a compound of two Sanskrit words (भय-रव) 'Bhaya-rava' i.e. one producing a terrible sound. From modern experience we know that an atomic blast results in a deafening sound.

In this context it may be pointed out that to continue to believe, as heretofore, that ancient Hindu Vedic and other chants are mere spiritual incantations is a mistake.

It may be recalled also that there are existing traditions of intoning Vedic chants in different ways. Each tradition breaks up the words and accentuates the different syllables in its own way giving a different turn to the entire meaning of the same chant.

Therefore, it appears that *Vedic stanzas are multi-channel codes of highly complicated and intricate scientific and mathematical formulae concerning great technological attainments.* Only their theological, metaphysical and spiritual character is known so far.

It is, therefore, that one hears of great and wise sages in hoary Hindu tradition devoting themselves all the time to Vedic chants and studies and in sylvan seclusion keeping a constant laboratory-type fire burning. Each sage and seer ran his own academy. He had his own group and following of devoted students and disciples.

The fact that the ancient Hindus had attained mastery in astronomical mathematics, physical culture (through yoga and breath control), medicine (Ayurved), architecture and town-planning should be indication enough that they had reached a high standard of advancement in all branches of learning, because all learning is interdependent. Moreover, in the seething mass of humanity the brain cells of each individual attain an insight in their own pet, chosen field of learning. Therefore if Hindus had attained remarkable mastery in the branches of learning mentioned above, they must have attained a mastery in fields like engineering, technology, aeronautics and space travel. Such deductions should form part of research methodology.

Some of those technological texts are still available. It may also be noted that on the pedestal of the Shivling are carved ripple-like semi-elliptical orbits which are indicative of the movements of atomic particles like protons and photons. The 'ons' ending of those words is the Sanskrit term 'anu' alias 'anoos' signifying an 'atomic particle'. Those ripples are indicative of the process of nuclear fission inside the Shivling.

From time immemorial the Hindus also have an elaborate nuclear ( and other scientific) terminology in use in everyday life. Just as the modern educated youth talks of particles like the molecules, atom, photon, proton and neutron, the Hindus have been talking of parallel terms like anu, renu and paramanu. In fact even the terms molecule, atom and missile are Sanskrit terms.

Modern countries are dumping nuclear wastes in the sea. A similar development is recorded in the Mahabharat. The Yadava tribe of Lord Krishna fearful of the consequences of a nuclear missile lying in their region 'powdered' it and dumped it into the sea. As the story goes, the powder sprouted seaweed. During a drunken brawl the Yadavas uprooted that weed to strike one another with, in an internecine feud which proved fatal to the entire Yadava tribe. In that same region is located the famous Somnath shrine, one of the 12 Jyotirlingas. That could have been one of the ancient atomic reactors.

**The Dangerous Effluent**

Devotees of Shiva emblems complete only a 3/4th round of the perambulation. Tradition enjoins them to turn back from the Shiva worship water-outlet. They are not supposed to cross that waste-water channel. This clearly implies that the waste water emerging from the Shivling (reactor) being radioactive should not be crossed. Obviously Shivling reactors used to let out radioactive affluents.

A scientific neutralizer also used to be provided. Namely when a Gharund (demoniac gargoyle) is placed at the outlet and the waste water is channelled through it, devotees may freely cross the water channel to complete the perambulation circuit. This is clear, corroborative evidence that the ancient Hindus had devised a scientific gadget known as Gharund by which they could neutralize atomic waste. The demoniac countenance of the Gharund gargoyle is also significant inasmuch as the mechanism which could 'digest' and neutralize the demoniac effects of radiation must itself be 'demoniac'. It is well known that the Kaba in Mecca in Saudi Arabia is an ancient Shiv temple. There the current perambulation consists of seven rounds anti-clockwise. This is significantly Hindu because the Hindus also return anti-clockwise from the waste-water channel, only in Shiv-temples.

Saudi Arabia, now a desert, was once covered with a lush green, verdant forest. It is possible that the mishandling of the Shivling

reactor in the Kaba, as a result of some invasion turned Arabia into an arid waste.

Since Australia too is a somewhat similar desert it would be worthwhile for scientists to search for the site of an ancient Shivling atomic reactor in Australia. Nuclear physicists may also test the Australian and Saudi Arabian terrains to ascertain whether they reveal evidence of ancient nuclear destruction.

Hindu epics are replete with descriptions of the frequent use of fearful missiles. The very fact that they were used in such abundance proves that they were manufactured and stockpiled in large quantities as Russia and America are doing now. The parallel rivarly in the ancient world was between the Devas and Daityas as recorded in several ancient Sanskrit texts.

Rome too must have had an ancient Shivling reactor because Shiva worship used to be widely practised in Italy.

In India the Taj Mahal alias Tejo Mahalya being an ancient Shiva temple could very well symbolize the site of an ancient atomic reactor.

North of Singapore in Malaysia is a city called Petaling Jaya. That is the Sanskrit term 'Sphatikling Jayan' i.e. the big ( huge) crystal Shivling. True to its name the ancient Shiv shrine has been located in archaeological excavation in the centre of the ancient city. The temple was invaded and razed by Arabs who converted the Malays to Islam.

Such famous Shiv shrines around the world as in Rome, Mecca and Petaling Jaya testify to the production of divine nuclear energy and the spread of advanced technology and scientific techniques during the Hindu dispensation in the ancient world.

The sacred 12 Jyotirling tradition now surviving in India could well be condensed national commemorative versions of a worldwide atomic technology of ancient times. Therefore researchers may examine the several aspects discussed here to determine whether nuclear technology believed to be very modern, is in fact very very

ancient.

**Modern Energy Generative System Also Named 'SIVA'**

In this context it may be noted that it is perhaps not mere coincidence but the thread of an incomprehensible continuity which has impelled the Department of Energy Laboratories, Livermore, USA to name their LASER beam generative system as SIVA because of its immense destructive as well as benefic potential.

It could even be that nuclear technology has been secretly evolved by Western scholars by laboriously decoding Hindu Shiv worship chants and diagrams carried away during British domination.

Hindu Vedic tradition lists five kinds of Shivlings corresponding to the five cosmic elements namely earth, space, water, wind and light. Whether they represented five different technologies of generating nuclear energy may be investigated.

The trident is Lord Shiv's traditional weapon. Whether it represents a three-pronged lethal-force may also be looked into. It could be that all such traditional details have an educative significance.

It is often argued that ancient technological achievements of the kind discussed above are either scientific fiction or were attained through spiritual magic but they couldn't have been the result of mechanical devices since archaeological excavations have not yielded any mechanical gadgets.

In this connection we would like to make several observations. Firstly, it may be realized that the 'mental eye' i.e. logic is far superior and far-seeing than the physical eye. What is deduced logically may not necessarily have a ready, physical illustration. Even man can, at any given moment, see around him only a very miniscule part of the world but that doesn't mean that the world consists of only what he sees. For instance, during daylight hours one can not see even a single star and yet those mighty worlds do exist in their millions. Even at night when one 'sees' them they look like mere sparks and not like the gigantic burning orbs

bigger than the sun that they are. Considering all this, logic is a better way of 'looking at' things than the physical eye.

It is also possible that bits of ancient mechanical devices actually came to somebody's hand but being in a very brittle, confetti condition or through lack of technological competence they escaped identification.

Many such possibilities have been discussed in this volume from time to time. Consequently lack of archaeological evidence must not be pressed as too strong an objection. Logic and the habit of history to repeat itself are some important guides to figure out the past.

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# VEDIC SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL TEXTS

The current assumption that the history of human progress begins from the cave man stage is not true.

The Vedic concept is quite the contrary viz. that at the start humanity was invested with godly capabilities.

The other assumption that the history of human progress is a steadily rising graph also does not appear to be right. Because history must take cognizance of the Law of Fluctuating Fortunes which affects all human affairs whether of one individual, community, region or nation. Like the waxing and waning phases of the moon history follows a fluctuating course.

Equipped with this realization one has to take cognizance of past records and claims. Ancient Sanskrit literature is replete with references to wonder missiles, miracle rays, intersteller travel and astounding medical cures.

Since current history-books were written by persons with Victorian concepts they had hitherto dismissed those claims in ancient Sanskrit literature as mere imaginative fiction. But recent scientific and technological strides seem to be trailing the very tract of inventions which has been delineated in ancient Sanskrit texts. That should induce some rethinking. We may now have to revise our earlier chauvinistic view and be a little more humble and say that modern science has yet far to go to equal ancient achievements. In the medical science, for instance, treatment is getting progressively

more painful, expensive, tardy, snobbish and yet less and less curative. All a patient is promised is some theoretical consolation, some temporary palliative and at times amputation of the painful limb.

Some rethinking on ancient expertise in modern times in the field of science and technology may be traced to Krishanji Vinayak Vaze, born on 16th December, 1869. He took his diploma in civil engineering from the Engineering College in Pune (India) in 1891.

In an article contributed to the **Vedic Magazine** published from Lahore K.V. Vaze expressed surprise that in his entire engineering course there was absolutely no reference to any scientific or technological expertise of ancient India.

Consider the stupendous building projects of the ancient world from the Pyramids in Egypt, to the Taj Mahal and Konark in India, Borobidur in Java and Angkorwat in Cambodia. Carving whole mountains and creating artistically carved statues, halls, corridors and mansions out of them as seen at Abu Sibel on the Nile, at Bamiyan in Afghanistan and Ellora and Ajanta in India called for multilateral technological expertise. Ancient conduit water supply systems, strong stone embankments known as 'ghats' at riversides, towering temples, forts and palaces, bridges and towers exist all over India despite a thousand years of destruction caused by Muslim invasions. Yet no attempt seems to have been made to retrace that ancient expertise.

In a talk over the Madras station of All India Radio on February 17, 1945. K.V. Vaze observed "It is unfortunate that most of the research work done so far regarding ancient Indian architecture has been conducted on lines that miss, what I might call, the soul of the subject. A thorough knowledge of the ancient Indian languages, mythology and religion would be the first essential for any correct grasp of the subject" The said speech has been published in the March 1945 issue of the **Indian Concrete Journal.**

The notion that Indians knew geometry only to the primitive extent of brick-lining of an excavated pit for a sacrificial fire, or

that the knowledge of geometry originated because of the need for excavating a square firepit amounts to reductio ad absurdum.

The so-called sacrificial pit was itself an industrial and research laboratory fire-base of diverse specifications ranging from an ordinary fire to electrical ignition, atomic reactor and laser beam establishment. This is apparent from the achievements and range of products such as biological weapons, missiles and rays described in ancient literature.

Vaze made a pioneering study of that ancient scientific achievement and found that the traditional claim of 16 sciences and 64 technologies was a reality. The ancient Sanskrit text which classified them all was known as Bhrugu-Shilp-Samhita i.e. a technological compilation by Bhrugu.

The table of ancient Hindu, Vedic engineering prepared by K.V. Vaze is first divided into three heads namely, exploitation, distribution and manufacture.

Exploitation has three divisions viz Biology (of plant, animal and human life), Hydraulics and Mining.

Biology was divided into three branches namely, procreation, refinement and nurture.

The divisions of hydraulics were excavation, natural, built, supply and drainage.

The three classes of excavated hydraulics are ordinary wells, stepped wells and cisterns.

The two classes of built hydraulics are canals and tanks.

Flowing-water resources are sub-divided into-stoney, those with islands, deep pools and sandy reservoirs.

Mining operation branches were breaking, calcination, mixtures and separation.

Breaking operations had three groups - metals, boulders and slabs.

Calcination had two divisions–once burnt and twice burnt.

Alloys had four groups–brass, gun metal, German silver and nickel.

Metals had three groups-gold, silver, copper.

'Once burnt' had three divisions-bricks, glass, lime.

'Twice burnt' included - cement and metals.

The 'twice burnt' metals were grouped as - lead, tin, steel, iron and manganese.

The 'distribution' category was classified into-marine, communications and aeronautics.

The marine division branched into-rafts, boats and ships.

Communications were sub-divided as-roads, path–ways and streets.

Roads were sub-divided as–metalled, paved and dust tracks.

The 'manufacture' head was divided into–shelter, protective and townships.

'Shelter' was sub-divided into tents, huts, cottages and buildings.

The 'buildings' category was sub-divided into-sheds, quadrangles, houses, mansions and palaces.

The 'protective' group was divided into two groups-forts and coot.

The coot was sub-divided as - 'Krutak' and 'Aakar.'

The 'aakar' head is divided into - hamlet, village, borough, town, city, harbour and metropolis.

The 'town' category was split into civil and military.

Military structures were classified as - outpost, barrack, camp and cantonment.

The entire range of engineering technology was known as Samhita.

Its three branches–exploitation, distribution and manufacture were known as 'Khand' i.e. divisions.

The other groups dealing with biology, hydraulics, mining, marine, communications, aeronautics, shelter, protection and towns—were known as sciences. Their numerous sub-groups were known as Vidyas.

The last category was of 'arts' alias technologies.

A list of 400 ancient Sanskrit texts dealing with the branches of study mentioned above was compiled by K.V. Vaze. It appears on pages 16 to 20 of a book known as **Hindi Shilpashastra,** published by the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Pune-411030 (India).

Some of the texts listed in that publication are-Vishwa-medini Kosh, Shankh-Smruti, Shilpa-deepika, Vasturaja-vallabh, Bhrugu-Samhita, Mayamat, Maansaar, Aparajita-prucchha, Samarangana-Sootradhar, Kashyap-Samhita, Brihatparashariya-Krishi, Nissaraha, Shigru, Saurasookta, Aaraam Rachana, Manushyalaya Chandrika, Rajagriha nirman, Durgavidhan, Vaastuvidya, Yuddhajayarnava.

Of the 18 ancient technological Sanskrit texts available, Kashyap shilpam is believed to be the ancientmost. Its edition edited by K.V. Vaze was published by Anandashram in Pune. Its 278 pages comprise 88 chapters.

Another text is titled Aryashilpa–Hindi Yantrashastra (Publisher-Baalshastri Ravji Ksheersagar, Kalikaprasad Press, Pune-2). That booklet of 46 pages deals with mechanisms known as Bhooyantra Jala Yantra, Vayu yantra, Tejo yantra, and Aakash yantra.

These mechanisms bear the names of the five natural elements namely earth, water, air, cosmic light and space.

Incidentally even Shivlings are divided into the same five categories.

A Sanskrit text on warfare, titled Praacheen Yuddha Vidya (tenth publication of Sayaji Sahityamala of Baroda) has 14 chapters and 144 pages dealing with tactics, weapons, missiles, firearms etc.

Dr Prasannakumar Acharya has published an English translated and annotated edition of the Maansaar Vastushastra in seven parts. It was an Oxford University Press publication of Prayag. It may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad.

Another text titled Mantra-Chintamani by Chakradhar (published from Mathura and Varanasi) deals with mechanisms used in observatories.

The Vedic Magazine (Lahore) issues of October, November 1928 carried articles titled Study of Mechanics from Indian Engineering Books.

A volume titled **Yantras or Mechanical Contrivances in Ancient India,** by Dr.V. Raghavan has been published by the Indian Institute of Culture, Basavangudi,Bangalore.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol 14 (5th edition, 1915) states ''Needles were first made in England by a native of India in 1545 A.D. But the art was lost at his death. It was, however, recovered by Christopher Greening in 1560 A.D. who was settled..... in Bucks, where his manufactory has been carrying on from that time to the present day.'' But within about three hundred years the situation was quite the reverse and India had to import needles from Britain. Incidentally this also illustrates how fortunes fluctuate and communities once in the forefront of scientific, material or cultural achievement are pushed back and come to be classed as ignorant, primitive and stagnant.

India 's skill in all kinds of manufacture, India 's expertise in all sciences and arts, the excellent character of her people and India's immense wealth were once the talk of the world. But commercial and military invasions resulted in such plunder, impoverishment and enslavement that India soon became a country stalked with destitution, disease and death.

A Sanskrit text on warfare, titled Praacheen Yuddha Vidya (tenth publication of Sayaji Sahityamala of Baroda) has 14 chapters and 144 pages dealing with tactics, weapons, missiles, firearms etc.

Dr Prasannakumar Acharya has published an English translated and annotated edition of the Maansaar Vastushastra in seven parts. It was an Oxford University Press publication of Prayag. It may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad.

Another text titled Mantra-Chintamani by Chakradhar (published from Mathura and Varanasi) deals with mechanisms used in observatories.

The Vedic Magazine (Lahore) issues of October, November 1928 carried articles titled Study of Mechanics from Indian Engineering Books.

A volume titled **Yantras or Mechanical Contrivances in Ancient India**, by Dr.V. Raghavan has been published by the Indian Institute of Culture, Basavangudi,Bangalore.

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**Mining**

Some ancient Sanskrit texts on mining and minerals are titled Ratnapareeksha, Loharnava, Dhatukalpa, Lohapradeep, Mahavajra Bhairava Tantra and Paashaan Vichaar.

Professor R.N. Bhagwat of St. Xavier's college, Bombay has published a research volume on India's ancient skills in mining and metallurgy, titled **Metals in Ancient India.**

The International Institute of Sanskrit Research, Mysore has published an annotated edition of the ancient text titled **Narada Shilpashastram** on the same topic.

Some sample stanzas quoted hereunder from the ancient Sanskrit text titled (यन्त्रार्णव) **Yantrarnava** (literally The Ocean of Mechanics) will give the reader an idea of its contents. :-

दंडैश्चक्रैश्च दंतैश्च सरणिभ्रमणादिभिः ।
शक्तेरुत्पादनं किं वा चालनं यंत्रमुच्यते ॥

यंत्रार्णव

The above stanza defines a machine as a contrivance which produces energy or creates movement with the help of a lever, pulley, toothed wheel or a ramp.

कस्यचित्का क्रियाराध्या, कालः साध्यस्तु कस्यचित् ।
शङ्कः कस्यापि चोच्छायो, रूपस्पर्शोच कस्यचिद् ॥
क्रियास्तु कार्यस्य वशादनंताः परिकीर्तिता : ।
तिर्यगुर्ध्वमधः पृष्ठ पुरतः पार्श्वयोरपि ॥
गमने सरणं पातः इति भेदा : क्रियोद्भवाः ॥

Samarangan Sootradhar
Chapter 31

The above lines classify the functions of different mechanical contrivances, namely-

(1) Some machines are for incessant repetition of a specific process.

(2) Some other machines operate at specific times or at fixed intervals.

(3) Some mechanisms are meant to produce a specific sound or relay or modulate it.

(4) Some machines are for specific jobs or to magnify or sharpen things.

The qualities necessary in an efficient machine are enumerated as under :

यथाबद्धीजसंयोगः सौस्थित्यं श्लक्ष्णतापि च ।
अलक्षता निर्वहणं, लघुत्वं शढहीनता ॥
शब्दे साध्ये तदाधिक्यं, अशैथित्यं अगाढता ।
वहनीषु समस्तासु सौस्थित्यं चास्सलद्गतिः ॥
यथामिष्टार्थकारित्वं, लयतालानुयमित्ता ।
इष्टकालेर्थदर्शित्वं, पुनः सम्यक्त्व संवृतिः ॥

namely : (1) It should produce the necessary energy at the required time for its operation. (2) Ensure proper coordination. (3) Its working should be smooth. (4) The contrivance shouldn't require constant supervision. (5) It should be able to ensure uninterrupted working. (6) Its working should as far as possible be without stress or strain. (7) It should give out as little sound or make as little noise as possible. (8) At required intervals it may sound the necessary loud warning signals. (9) The machine shouldn't be shaky, loose or rattling. (10) It shouldn't stop or get stuck up while in use. (11) Its straps and other parts should be an integral part of the machine. (12) Its working should be continuous (without a break). (13) It should ensure the desired result. (14) The necessary turns or changes in the manufacturing process should be automatic. (15) Its processes should follow in properly phased sequences. (16) At the end of a process the mechanism should automatically resume its starting stance. (17) The process must not change the shape of the contrivance or tear away any part of the mechanism. (18) The mechanism should be powerful. (19) It should be easy and pliable. (20) It should last long.

**Electrical Technology**

Ancient Sanskrit terminology has several names for electricity obviously corresponding to different kinds of electrical energy. In that terminology the north pole is known as 'Mitra' and the south pole is designated as Varuna. Both together are referred to as Maitra-Varuni (मैत्रावरुणि). Oxygen was known as (प्राणवायु) Praan Vayu and hydrogen as (उदान वायु) Udaan Vayu. Helium too is Sanskrit.

The Agastya Samhita describes a copper-zinc battery. The 19th March, 1955 issue of a monthly magazine titled **Shilp-Sansar** quotes an extract from a research article by K.V. Vaze regarding that battery. That extract gives one a peep into ancient Sanskrit scientific and technological terms. An earthen beaker was known as ghritachi (घृताचि), a water-tight vessel was called 'apsara' and a battery cell was known as Kumbh. Consequently anything where hundreds of cells or chambers are crowded together was appropriately known in ancient Vedic Sanskrit terminology as Shata-Kumbh (शतकुम्भ) i.e. a hundred-cells. It is that same word which is spelled in modern parlance as catacomb. There the letter 'C' should retain its alphabetical pronunciation as 'see'.

Ancient Vedic technologists knew of six kinds of electricity viz.-

(1) Tadit - the one produced by friction from leather or silk.

(2) Saudamini - that produced by friction from gems or glass.

(3) Vidyut - produced from clouds or steam.

(4) Shatakoti alias Shatakumbhi - that produced from a battery of hundreds of cells.

(5) Hradini (ह्रदिनी) that obtained from storage cells.

(6) Ashani (अशनि) - the one emanating from a magnetic rod.

The above details suggest that the ancient world did possess a technology capable of manufacturing the numerous wonder missiles used in the Ramayanic and Mahabharat conflicts.

been known to exist all over the ancient world. e.g. at the Stonehenge in Britain, in Russia, India, in China and a number of other countries.

All ancient texts of any branch used to be in flawless verse helping easy memorizing and rhythmic recitation. That kept knowledge ready for instant use at the tip of the tongue.

**Versified Texts**

Experts in ancient Vedic learning were known as 'Kavi' (i.e. poet) as an equivalent of the modern doctorate, with greater relevance because besides acquiring expertise in their own branches of learning these persons not only learnt and taught all their lessons in verse but they could also expound their knowledge in new treatises composed in immaculate and mellifluous verse. That again is a unique and unparalleled feature of ancient Vedic, Sanskrit learning.

Ancient Vedic upbringing also demanded a strict moral, frugal, and stoic routine from everybody. Early rising, ablutions, yogic, exercise, psychological self-tutoring by repetition of vows regarding respecting elders, dedication to human service, adherence to truth and abstention from jealousy and avarice etc. etc. and early to bed. Vices such as wining and womanizing and consuming harmful drugs were ruled out. Avarice for wealth was kept out as a motivation for any action. Because of such rigorous standards socio-economic crimes were almost non-existant. People lived long, healthy and contented lives and life punctuated with gay, spiritual rituals amidst community comeraderie and convivality was very enjoyable without leading to any social strain and strife. Luckily life in Bali island affords a contemporary surviving illustration of a pious, happy Vedic society.

**The Brahmin Qualification**

Adherence to that impeccable standard of behaviour, devotion and dedication to studies, a commitment to lead a life of free professional service and an ideal daily routine were the four qualifications to get classed as a Brahmin irrespective of parentage. Thus Brahminism was not a congential badge but a standard of

behaviour, aptiude, abstinence and life-long commitment to un-paid, non-salaried community service in the chosen field. This is what is meant by Manu's celebrated maxim :- ( जन्मना जायते शूद्रः संस्कारात् द्विज उच्यते). That is to say at birth everybody starts at the lowest level. It is only nurture, through which he may rise to the standards of behaviour, study, training and duties of the four groupings. Even an adult Shudra had to lead a life adhering to a basic social discipline beginning from say 4.30 a.m.

Such four-fold categorization with the same terminology namely Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra was adhered to by architects for grading stones, by veterinarians to classify dogs, horses or elephants etc. and in several other aspects of life. No stigma was intended. Among human beings one could opt for any of those four groups provided one was ready to strive for the standards of achievement, discipline and conduct expected of each. Life was equally exciting and exhilarating in all four categories depending on one's aptitude and adaptability. There was never a dull moment in any category nor was there any special allurement or mundane advantage in any of those four categories.

**The Aeronautical Text**

Some ancient Sanskrit texts on the manufacture and use of aircraft are extant. One of them is known as **Brihad Viman Shastra** i.e. the Great Compendium on Aeronautics. An annotated English edition of it is available. Five research scholars of the Aeronautical Division of the Institute of Science, Bangalore had examined it. Among the different kinds of aircraft mentioned in it they found that the one named Rukmi could fly by the process described in it. The rest were not quite intelligible. That is inevitable because the technical jargon of a bygone age must be obscure today.

In 1895 A.D. a scholar technologist, named S.B. Talpade had spent months rigging up an aircraft as per some ancient texts and arranged a public demonstration of it on the Chawpati sea beach at Bombay. The then British administration is believed to have hushed up the attempt by discouraging the pioneer flier and

bundling away his flying ensemble to some foreign country. That was much before the American Wright Bros. developed an aircraft in the early 20th century.

**Vedic Mathematics**

A former Shankaracharya of Jagannathpuri had composed a unique multi-volume work titled as **Vedic Mathematics.** He had entrusted it to someone for publication. As ill-luck would have it the custodian lost about 8 parts of it. Only the surviving single part is now available as a printed book. Even that solitary part is highly prized and praised by scholars. Some Western countries are imparting tuition on the basis of that Sanskrit text in their colleges and technical institutes. The book lists catchy and terse Sanskrit formulae for working out complicated mathematical problems. This is one indication of how a saintly scholar with his mind unhooked from mundane affairs and concentrating on the Vedas can unravel the terse codes relating to his own particular branch of learning. Another similar altruistic saint-scholar may make use of the same Vedic wording to unravel from it laws pertaining to his own special branch of learning. It is this magic of the wording of the Vedas which is being lost on all scholars. Mere mastery of academic Sanskrit is of no use in unravelling the hidden multi-channel, highly technical and tersely codified wording of the Vedas impregnated with master keys of all sciences and arts. Therefore, a scholar of Sanskrit doesn't ipso facto become a scholar of the Vedas. Fathoming the depths of the Vedas needs a special, detached, saintly, other-worldly mind.

**Ancient Technology**

Dr.A.W. Joshi, a physicist of Meerut University observed in an article "Charles Berlitz, an American writer has accepted the fact that there was technological development of the highest order in ancient India. His book **The Bermuda Triangle** (Avon Books, New York 1975) has been a best-seller in America. Particularly the chapter, " The Surprises of Pre-history" (purports to say) that the ancient Indian civilization may be several thousand years

old ( of the order of 50,000 and not just 4000 years). A vast amount of ancient Indian literature such as the Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, Ramayan and Mahabharat, was translated into German and English in the 19th century. At that time there was no technological development worth the name ( in the Western world). Therefore, the reference ( in ancient Sanskrit literature) to aircraft, rockets and missiles, different weapons which could produce fire, rain, storm etc. and different types of bombs were thought to be mere flights of fantasy. That translated literature led to several commentaries, books and analyses by European and American scholars of the 19th century, such as Maxmueller, Winternitz and Sir William Jones. The word thus spread throughout the world that ancient Indian literature contains more poetic imagination and less truth. The same line of thought was unfortunately taken up and developed by practically all famous Indian scholars and historians.

"Within a few decades, says Berlitz, the present age saw the development of aircraft, missiles and different bombs. The process is continuing till today. If in the light of present dvelopment, one reads the ancient Indian literature again it becomes clear that it is an excellent narration of true history and not merely poetic fantasy. One is stupefied to learn that even detailed descriptions of the manufacture of rockets and bombs, fuels to be used and the process of launching are given in the Mahabharat, various Puranas and elsewhere."

"In order to distinguish between fantasy (like that of Jules Verne about a century ago) and an account of true events, one has to put oneself in a similar position. For example, if a poet in a civilization which has never seen an aircraft were to compose poetry on air travel he could at the most say that the animals and trees looked smaller and write exciting lines about speed. But Berlitz quotes a dialogue between Rama and Sita when they were flying in the Pushpak Viman about the exciting sight at the horizon. Berlitz concludes that the observations made by Rama and Sita cannot be the result of poetic fantasy and can only come from the mouth of persons who have actually seen the horizon from

high-up. In a similar manner there is ground for strong belief that all other technological developments mentioned in ancient Indian literature are accounts of true history. "[1]

**Metallurgy**

An ancient sage, Bharadwaj has a compendium on engineering technology, metallurgy, gems and a number of other techniques and processes. An account of these may be found in several publications titled **Sanskrit Wisdom, Sanskrit Civilization, Sanskrit Vistas** and **Diamonds, Mechanisms, Weapons of War** and **Yoga Sutras,** brought out by G.R. Joyser founder, International Academy of Sanskrit Research, Mysore.

As per information given in Joyser 's volumes about Bharadwaj 's text, ancient Vedists could make an alloy of three metals, known as Veerloha or for short just Veer. it was made by melting and fusing three metals known as Kshwinka, Arjunika and Kanta (i. e. magnet) in the ratio of 3:9:5. When fully processed it was totally resistant to fire, water, air, electricity, cannon, gun- powder and the like. It used to be strong, light and of a golden hue.

**Panchamukha Yantra**

A vehicle with five openings ( in the four cardinal directions and on top). It weighed 170 Ratals. It used to run on electric power ferrying a weight of 1000 Ratals at 10 miles an hour. Its engine was known as Gaja, hence the vehicle was known as Gajaakarshana Panchamukha Yantra.

**Mrigakarshan Yantra**

These were vehicles driven with yoked animals.

**Chaturmukh Rath Yantra**

This was a mechanical vehicle with openings on four sides.

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(1) Article titled Technological Development in Ancient India by Dr. A.W. Joshi, Physics, Deptt, Meerut University, published in the annual research journal, 1981 of the Institute for Rewriting Indian History, New Delhi.

It weighed 120 Ratals. It used oil, preferably of coconut shells, for power generation or used electricity. It moved at 12 miles an hour. The term Rath Yantra is still used in Siam to signify a vehicle. But is pronounced as Rotjon.

**Trimukh Rath Yantra**

This wagon had openings on top, bottom and on one flank. It weighed 116 Ratals and ferried a weight of 600 Ratals. It was run on oil extracted from the knotted root of (सिंहक्रांत) Simhakrant and from the stalks of a kind of grass. Alternatively it could move with electric power.

**Dwimukha Yantra**

Weighed 80 Ratals. It had openings to the east and west. It moved on wheels fitted with screws. It moved at 6 miles an hour and pulled a weight of 300 Ratals.

**Ekmukha Ratha Yantra**

This had only one opening. It could move a weight of 200 Ratals. It moved with oil extracted from Kanchtoola seeds or Sowlaalika oil or on electricity. It moved at two miles an hour. These appear to be some sort of conveyor belts.

**Simhaasya Ratha Yantra**

This had the appearance of a lion, had two openings. It moved weights upto 75 Ratals. It could travel both on land and in air and could expand or contract.

**Ayas Prasaran Yantra**

It was a train travelling on rails.

**Ex Chakra Yantra**

Moved only on one wheel.

The other machines mentioned are Jrumbhak, Goodh Gaman, Wairajika, Indranee, Vishwavasu, Sphotanee, Kamath, Parvati, Koulayaka, Kootamalasya, Padminee, Taaramukh, Rohini,

Raakaasya, Chandramukha, Antaschakra, Ratham, Panchanaal, Tantrimukh, Veginee, Shaktyudgama, Mandal Aavartha, Ghoshanee ( emitted poisonous gas as it moved. Its sound could be heard 144 miles away. People coming within its range died of gas-poisoning and by sonic shock. Those 16 miles away swooned ), Ubhayamukha, Tridala, Trikoota, Tripeetha, Vishwamukha, Ghantaakaara, Vistrutasya. Kravyad, Shankhamukha, Gomukha, Ambaraasya, Sumukh, Taraamukh, Manigarbha, Vahinee, Chakraang, Chaitrak, Chanchuputa, Pingaaksh, Puruhoot, Ambareesh, Bhadrashwa, Virinchi, Kuladhar, Balabhadra, Shaalmali, Pushpak, Ashtadala, Souryayana.

These may be treated only as a few specimens of a very wide range of mechanisms invented and used by Vedic scientists and technologists similar to those which we use in our own times. The fuel used, the shape, functions and components of the mechanisms are described in most cases. In several cases the fuel is herbal juices or oil. Consequently the notion in some quarters that the wonder feats described in ancient literature could have been achieved by yogic, psychic, spiritual power is not warranted. All those achievements were possible through sophisticated mechanisms and contraptions developed through super-scientific skill.

**The Ancient Gem Industry**

Gems have been traditionally put to a number of uses. Apart from adding a sparkle to a person 's attire and appearance gems were put to a number of industrial uses and were often pulverized or chemically treated for medicinal uses.

One of the ancient Sanskrit texts available on the topic is Ratnapradeepika (literally ' The Gem-Enlightener ')

Its 16th chapter deals with pearls and groups them into 85 categories such as Rajamuktaphal - signifying the king among pearls or a pearl of the royal standard and status.

Diamonds were divided into four groups named Khanija (खनिज), Kulaja (कुलज), - Shilaja (शिलज) and Kritaka (कृतक) each having distinct

properties. The last category is of synthetic diamonds. The four types are designated to be of the Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra standards respectively. The first three of the above groups subdivide their diamonds into 25 sub- categories. While the Shudra class diamonds fall into 26 sub-groups. All these together amount to 101 varieties of diamonds. The broad, common term used for all diamonds in these technological texts is Vajra (वज्र)

A specimen stanza from the technological text dealing with diamonds is as under :-

वज्राश्चतुर्विधा: प्रोक्ता शौनकादि महर्षिभि: ।
खनिजा: कुलजाश्चैव शिलजा: कृतकाइति ॥
तेषां शास्त्रे वर्णजाति रूपभेदादय: क्रमात् ।
प्रदर्शिता विशेषेण स्वानुभूत्या यथाविधि ॥

Diamonds found in mica mines etc. were known as *Khanija* (खनिज) and those found in mud are known as *Kulaja* (कुलज). Those found in crystal mines are known as *Shilaja* (शिलज). The synthetic one was known as Kritaka *(कृतक)*.

Thus go the Sanskrit texts on and on naming varieties, characteristics, uses, processes and authorities on diamond extraction and processing. Exact processes for manufacturing synthetic diamonds are mentioned in detail and yet neither any governmental agency nor any private industrial house or academy seems to be making any use of these expert ancient Sanskrit texts. This is an indication of how ignorance of history leads to pauperism and destitution.

**The Armament Industry**

The armaments which Russia and America are known to be producing today in trying to outdo each other were also similarly competitively manufactured and marshalled against each other in ancient times by two world powers known as Devas alias Suras and Danavas alias Daityas alias Asuras. Those armaments and global navigation and instant communication capabilities and facilities have been recorded in ancient Sanskrit histories known as the Epics and

Puranas.

Ancient naval warfare is mentioned among the million-year-ancient Ramayanic happenings. For instance, Ayodhya Kand, Sarga 84, verse 8 reads :-

नावां शतानां पंचानां कैवर्तानाम् शतंशतम् ।
सन्नद्धानां तथा यूनां तिष्ठन्त्वित्यभ्यचोदयत् ॥

which means "Let hundreds of Kaivata youths stay on the alert, ready to intercept the enemy's navy."

The ancient Vedic science dealing with warfare and armaments was known as Dhanurveda.

**Gunnery**

In Ramayanic terminology guns were known as Shataghnis (literally 'killing hunreds') These are referred to in stazas 12,13, 16, and 17 of Canto 3, stanza 23 of Canto 4, last stanza of Canto 21, stanza 36 of Canto 39, stanza 54 of Canto 60, stanza 32 of Canto 61, stanza 68 of Canto 76 and stanza 22 of Canto 86.

The Shataghni (i.e.field gun) was made of iron. The Sundara Kanda describes a gun as resembling the trunk (or branch) of a huge tree. These were mounted on forts or were driven to battle-fields. They gave out a loud thunder-like sound. This description leaves one in no doubt that the Shataghni was a field-gun.

The modern term fire- arm is coined from the ancient Sanskrit term Agneyastra. A bomb or rocket when fired scattering a number of smaller bombs or rockets is mentioned in ancient Sanskrit literature. Europeans and Arabs and others to the west of India had been so long plunged in an age of darkness of ignorance since losing touch with Vedic expertise after the Mahabharat war, that a rocket was known to have been used in modern Europe only as late as 1807 in the siege of Copenhagen.

The ancient Astra-vidya of the Vedic scientists may be seen to be just emerging in the latest armaments that Russia and America seem to be threatening each other with.

The ancient astras annihilated enemy forces by impregnating different atmospheric layers with substances which caused suffocation. Those ancient astras could charge the atmosphere with electricity, water, fire, gas, smoke, disease-carrying germs and poisonous reptiles causing great loss and demoralization to the enemy.

Air-combat and electronically operated instant tele communication was also known to ancient Vedic science. Such wireless communication contact finds mention in the Ramayana when Ravan 's brother Vibhishan circles in his air armada over Rama 's field headquarters seeking permission to land.

**Weaponry**

The ancient Sanskrit text known as Agni Puran divides weapons into five classes viz. (1) Yantramukta i.e. those mechanically released (2) Panimukta those manually operated. (3) Mukta-Sandhaarita i.e. those which were thrust and withdrawn. (4) Amukta - those which are unreleased.

This being a very vast subject we will leave it at that. But the sampling given above should be enough to indicate that during ancient times all kinds of expertise from merchandise-manufacture and miracle-armaments to mystery yogic powers had been developed and cultivated. The great strides Europe and the U.S.A. seem to be making today are a repetition of ancient history.

**Irrigation And Navigation**

Irrigation and navigation constituted a branch of Vedic-sciences. K.V. Vaze has suggested that laws of this branch may possibly be imbedded in the stanzas of Yajurved associated with Vashistha 's name. When Vasco de Gama set sail for India he employed a Hindu navigator to guide him from the African continent to the west coast of India.

The Roorkee treatise on Civil Engineering **Irrigation Works in India** (1910) mentions on page 4 " It is well known that the Egyptian irrigation system is founded in Indian practice " This indirectly proves that Egypt was a part of the ancient Vedic world when

the same Hindu technique was utilized in irrigation works all over the world. Seine (i.e. Sindhu) in France, Danube (i.e. Danav) in Germany and Jordan (i.e. Janardan) in the Arab lands have all had irrigation systems of great antiquity.

A British engineer Willcox who served in India under the British administration, has noted "Every canal which went southward, whether it has become a river like the Bhagirathi, or remained a canal like the Mathabhanga was originally a canal. They were lined out and dug fairly parallel to each other. They were spaced apart that canals could be placed. I remember quite well when I began to line out a system of canals for the irrigation of the country, I was astonished to find everywhere that a so-called dead river on the map was just where a canal should be placed."

The above extract vindicates the veracity of the Vedic legend that an ancient prince, named Bhagirath brought down the sacred Ganga from its sky-high Himalayan heights down to the plains and charted its course to the sea. That was a gigantic and spectacular engineering feat enough to astound the engineers and administrators of any age and region.

In 1800 A.D. Dr. Francis Buchanan made a survey of Indian agriculture and financial system on behalf of the British East India Company. His report published in three volumes is titled *Buchanan 's Journey from Madras etc.* It was published from London in 1805. In that he observes "At Condaturu I saw one of those Hindu irrigation works for which South India was always famous. It was a large reservoir formed by shutting up with an artificial bank an opening between two natural ridges of ground. The sheet of water was seven or eight miles in length and three miles in width and was let out in numerous small canals to irrigate fields in the dry season....the reservoir could irrigate the lands of 32 villages during a drought of 18 months."

He adds, "On my way to Arcot I saw another splendid old Hindu reservoir, called the Caveri P.K. The reservoir is about eight miles long and three broad and fertilizes considerable extent of

country. I never viewed a public work with more satisfaction, a work that supplies a great body of people with every comfort which their moral situation will permit them to enjoy.''

Likewise, in north India, Fatehpur Sikri, a magnificent picturesque, ancient capital of Sikadwar Rajputs (falsely ascribed to Akbar), was built on the banks of an artifical lake by damming the Uttan Ganga stream. Thousands of such irrigation projects serve as illustrious illustrations of the heights of excellence at which the Vedic science of irrigation engineering stood.

The Matsya Puran mentions 18 experts of different branches of engineering technology to be - Bhrugu, Atri, Vashistha, Narad, Maya, Vishwakarma, Nagnajit, Vishalaaksha, Purandar, Brahma, Kumar, Nandeesh, Shaunak, Garg, Vasudev, Aniruddha, Shukra and Brihaspati. Of these the text which deals with the construction of forts is known as Naarad Shilp-Samhita. A copy of it may be available at the International Academy of Sanskrt Research at Mysore.

**Science of Warfare**

Ancient Sanskrit texts on the science of warfare, written by Vashist, Vishwamitra, Jamadagna, Bharadwaj, and Oushanas have been published in the Punjab Oriental Series. Vaishampayan 's treatise is in the Madras Manuscript Library. Also available there is a treatise by Sharangadhar. Other known texts on the topic are Vikramaditya Veereshwariyam, Kodandamandan, Kodanda Shastra by King Dileep, Vaasturaja Vallabh and Brihat Jyotisharnava (of the Venkateshwar Press, Bombay). These are only a very few of the numerous Sanskrit masterpieces that exist and existed on the branch of learning.

It is on the basis of these texts that the training and education of princes and nobility of the ancient Vedic world ( as mentioned in the Ramayan, Mahabharat and the Puranas) was conducted.

Students of ancient Vedic tradition are likely to be baffled by identical names of eminent sages, leaders and preceptors continuing in different ages several generations apart. For instance, one hears of sage Vishwamitra in the times of Harishchandra and again some

generations later during Rama's lifetime. The explanation is that these names ( such as Shankaracharya, Vashist and Vishwamitra) continued to be assumed by every incumbent who succeeded to the respective Vedic hermitage-establishment.

**Balloons And Parachutes**

Since aircraft were known in ancient times, balloons and parachutes were also known. These contrivances are all inter-connected in every age and follow one another closely. Some sample references to these are quoted hereunder from an ancient Sanskrit technological text known as **Agastya Samhita.**

जलनौकेव यानं यद्विमानं व्योम्नि कीर्तितं ।
कृमिकोषसमुद्गतं कौषेयमिति कथ्यते ।
सूक्ष्मासुश्लक्ष्णौ मृदुस्थूलौ ओतप्रोतौ यथाक्रमम् ॥
वैतानत्वं च लघुताच कौषेयस्य गुणसंग्रहः ।
कौशेयछत्रं कर्तव्यं सारणा कुचनात्मकम् ।
छत्रं विमानाद्विगुणं आयामादौ प्रतिष्ठितम्

The above stanza describes an aircraft as a vehicle moving through the air in the way in which a water- craft sails over water. The verse then mentions silk as an ideal material for balloons and parachutes because of its elasticity.

About balloons a sample stanza is as under :-

वायुबंधक वस्त्रेण सुबद्धोयानमस्तके
उदानस्य लघुत्वेन बिभ्यर्त्याकाशयानकम् ॥

meaning that one can soar in the skies with an airtight-cloth filled with hydrogen

**Cords and Cables**

Cords and cables required in ancient industry are described thus -

नवभिस्तंतुभिः सूत्रं सूत्रैक्तुनवभिर्गुणः ।
गुणैस्तुनवभिपाशो रस्मिस्तैर्नव भर्ववित् ।
नवाष्टसप्तषड्संख्ये रश्मिभिर्रज्जवः स्मृता : ॥

The above stanza says, nine slender threads combine to form

a Sootra, nine Sootras make a Gana, nine Ganas make a Paash, nine Paash combine to make a Rashmi, and 9, 8, 7 or 6 Rashmi twined together make a Rajju alias Rope. In fact, the Sanskrit term Rajju came to be mis-spelled as Roppu in Europe, leading to the current spelling 'rope'. The above extract indicates some of the sizes of the cords and cables needed and used in ancient industry, aviation and telecommunication.

**Air-tight Textiles**

Air-tight textiles were made in ancient times with silk treated with extracts of figs, jack- fruit, mango, Aksha, Kadamb, three varieties of Myrabolane trees and of cereals. Silk thus processed used to be further dipped in a solution of Sea-shell powder and sugar. Later these textiles were hung for drying. Some stanzas from the Agastya Samhita describing the above process are:-

क्षीरद्रु मकदंबाम्ला भयाक्षत्वग्जलैस्त्रिभि: ।
त्रिफलो दैस्ततस्तद्वत्पाषयुषैस्तत: स्तत: ॥
संयम्य शर्कराशुक्ति चूर्णमिश्रित वारिणा ।
सुरसं कुट्टनं कुत्वा वासांसि स्रवयेत्सुधी: ॥

**Batteries**

How the ancient Vedic scientists made batteries by using copper and zinc wires is described in the following stanzas :-

संस्थाप्य मृण्मये पात्रे ताम्रपत्रं सुसंस्कृतम् ।
छादयेत् शिखिग्रीवेन चार्द्राभि: काष्टपांसुभि: ॥
दस्तालोष्टो निधातत्व: पारदाच्छादितस्तत: ।
उत्पादयति तेन्मित्रं संयोग: ताम्रजस्तयो: ॥
संयोगाज्जायते तेजो यन्मित्रमिति कथ्यते ।
एवं शतानां कुम्भानां संयोग: कार्यकृत्स्मृत: ॥
सुसंसृष्टा च सुभगा धृतयोनि: पयोधरा ।
मृत्कुंभी सर्वदा ग्राह्या

**Motor**

Such electricity produced from battery cells used to be known as 'Mitr'. Consequently the modern term 'motor' is a

malpronunciation of that ancient Vedic Sanskrit term 'Mitr'. Scientists specializing in various branches have to familiarize themselves with the scientific import of such terms to be able to split the Vedic scientific code to lead to great technological secrets. Currently what is happening is that theologists, metaphysicists, philosophers, spiritualists and moralists alone are treating the Vedas as their close preserve. This situation should change. *Every person interested in any branch of learning be it of the humanities, scientific or technological division may cull from the Vedas the highest principles, rules and secrets of his own branch of knowledge.*

**Electroplating**

The ancient Sanskrit text known as Agastyamat defines and describes the technique of electroplating as under :-

कृत्रिमस्वर्ण रजतलेप: संस्कृतिरुच्यते ।
यवक्षारमयौ धानौ सुशुक्तजलसान्निधो ॥
आच्छादयति तत्ताम्रं स्वर्णेनरजतेनवा ॥
सुवर्णलिप्तं तत्ताम्रं शातकुम्भमितिश्रुतम् ।
लिप्तस्वर्णपुटेन ताम्ररजतं तत् शातकुम्भं स्मृतम् ॥

**Bibliography**

A bibliography of such ancient Sanskrit texts on Vedic technology so far as they are known to be available for reference has been published in three volumes, titled **Catalogus Catalogorum** by T.Aufrecht.

Additionally mention of a number of Sanskrit texts on Vedic technology has been made in articles by K.V. Vaze and Major N.B. Gadre published in **Shilp Sansar** monthly.

G.G. Joshi of 273 Ramnagar, Nagpur has made a very painstaking list of all such literature and useful extracts which he readily and unreservedly supplies to all those who seek his help.

The tube railways that have been laid out through subterranean tunnels in Western countries have a Vedic precedent. In ancient forts and palaces of world, Vedic administrators such subways used

to be provided for the escape of besieged forces or for surprise attacks on the enemy or for undetectable communication and were known technically as Ghantapath-Vidya.

Most of the ancient mansions, forts, palaces and temples have such underground passages and caverns. For instance, the Kaba in Mecca ( under Muslim occupation since Mohamad ) has labyrinthine underground tunnels and chambers built in hoary antiquity when it was an international Vedic shrine of the reclining Vishnu. In November 1979 when a group of brave Mahadevi commandos made a surprise attack to recapture the shrine they held out for several days against heavy odds in those vaults and grottos.

In the Uttar Pradesh region of India in the city of Sambhal is an ancient Vishnu temple known as Harimandal which is under Muslim occupation and is being misrepresented as a mosque. There the perambulatory passage has been partitioned to make narrow living rooms and the wide entrance to the vaulted tunnel leading out of those precincts by a subterranean route has been walled up.

The palace at Tanjore in south India has such secret underground pathways too.

At Tanjore is the famous Saraswati Mahal library which has a voluminous collection of ancient texts of Vedic sciences and technology. The bibliography of a number of texts known as Up-Vedas published by the Library is known as Yamalashtakam and may be purchased.

A number of princely houses and establishments in India such as those at Darbhanga, Jaisalmer, Jammu and Nepal still have large collections of such valuable ancient manuscripts despite heaps of such texts having been burnt in their millions by Christian and Muslim invaders all over the world.

The Industrial Revolution in Europe began in 1835 A. D. precisely after such looted Sanskrit texts began to be available in translations to European entrepreneurs. To this day several Western countries

have offices in India whose business it is to scout for such rare technological manuscripts of Vedic knowledge and keep supplying them to Western academies, laboratories and industries.

The glory, utility and expertise of the ancient Stonehenge observatory in Britain has been similarly lauded by experts. Observation devices built in masonry are a peculiarity of ancient Vedic astronomy, seen in India and other parts of the ancient world.

Hundreds of ancient Sanskrit texts dealing with Vedic sciences and technologies though available in their thousands are languishing unattended, unrecognized and unstudied.

That expertise of the vanished civilizations illustrates once again the law of fluctuating fortunes namely that though Aztec, Maya, Inca etc. may be dead yet it would be wrong to deem them to be backward forest tribes. *Just as every generation has its captains and kings who become unknown on their death every age has its advanced communities who in course of time lapse into backwardness or total oblivion.*

**Glories of Vedic Culture**

The gossamer-thin muslin of Dhaka, the gold studded gorgeous, rich, colourful, royal sarees of Varanasi, the thin needles manufactured in England by an Indian, the massive and towering buildings standing all over the ancient world, the records of inter-stellar travels and inter-continental missiles, wonder-vehicles hovering on air-cushions or zooming through the skies, the orbitting statellites such as Trishanku, the wonder medical science of Ayurved, the mastery of the mysterious science of yoga, the administrative control of a united humanity throughout the world for millions of years and the propagation of a single universal language, Sanskrit are some of the unsurpassed glories of Vedic culture.

Public memory being proverbially very short, all such stupendous evidence has been ignored and forgotten. Moreover, just as an ancient thing is assailed by different pests such as ants, termites, spiders, bats and cockroaches, Vedic culture is often misunderstood and

misinterpreted by its detractors.

For instance, those addicted to heavy drinks and stupefying drugs often delude themselves into believing that the Soma juice revered and patronized by Vedic culture was also an inebriating drink or that Indian deities like Shiva are gratified by offerings of drugs and liquor. Such wayward talk misleads the masses because most of them being incapable of original thinking are in the habit of blindly following the multitude and adopting the unfiltered, unrefined majority view.

**Vedic Common Man was Highly Knowledgeable**

It may be noted that conclusions presumed to be the most advanced scientific discoveries of our own times were so commonly known to the ancients as to find expression in the talk of the most humble, poor, illiterate people.

For instance, only about a hundred years ago Europeans presumed our earth as the only planet in space sporting a human population. But Vedic parlance invariably refers to divinity as Lord of the uncountable millions and billions of other worlds.

Vedic tradition talks of a cycle of ages spanning 4320 million years. Correspondingly the dailies of 17th June, 1980 quoted Dr. Ponnemperuna, head of the Laboratory of Chemical Evolution, USA as saying that from clues found in Greenland his co-workers had concluded that "Life is as old as the oldest rocks on earth. The age of the earth has been estimated at 4.6 billion years. The conditions for life to emerge were almost there when the earth was formed."

How very close is 4.6 billion to 4.3 billion! Even that (comparatively) slight difference between the two figures must be debited to the unreliability of modern scientific conclusions which keep bubbling up only to be pricked and disproved by some new but equally ephemeral finding. The mistake, if any, is on their side because during the last 100 years Western scholars have been successively pushing back the antiquity of the world from 4004 *B.C. to almost 4.6 billion B.C while Vedic-tradition has stood firmly*

and unwaveringly by its one and only scientific conclusion about the time-span of our civilization.

Modern physicists have been talking only very recently of a man returning from space to earth after, what would seem to him to be, a very short duration finding several new generations to have been born on earth during that interval. Ancient Sanskrit scriptures record actual accounts of persons leaving on space sorties returning to earth to find all their contemporaries dead and gone and new generations taking their place.

American spacemen who made their first landing on the moon had been told that they would find a close similarity between the surface of the earth and the moon. They were proved wrong. Contrarily Vedic astronomy has since the hoary past maintained that it is Mercury which has broken away from the Moon while Mars was part of the Earth. Modern science has only recently discovered that Mars bears a close similarity to the Earth. But they have yet to learn of the structural kinship between the moon and Mercury though that has been long established from the dim past by Vedic sages.

The names of constellations like the Great Bear and Little Bear and Canis Major and Canis Minor are mere translations of ancient Vedic names. The name Canis is actually the Sanskrit term Shwan. The planet Jupiter is named 'Guru' which means 'large size' in Sanskrit, Vedic parlance. Therefore the fact that Jupiter is bigger than all other planets combined is a fact known to Vedic scientists from immemorial antiquity.

The Sanskrit name for Saturn is Shanaischar which literally means 'slow moving' And Saturn is indeed known to take $2^{1/2}$ years to cross each Zodiacal division which is much more than the 30 to 45 days taken by a number of other celestial orbs.

The Vedic Sanskrit name of one constellation is 'Jyestha' which means elderly. Its lustre is ranked 17th in brilliance but so far as the age of Jyestha alias Antares is concerned Patrick Moore observes in his book titled **The Story of Astronomy** that "Antares

is a typical giant ( which) far from being youthful is approaching stellar senility. ''

In European lore the Moon 's spots are said to look like a man with the hare. This too is of Vedic origin because according to Vedic tradition the moon 's chariot is drawn by hares.

The very name ' Moon ' is from its Vedic Sanskrit astrological significance. In Sanskrit ' mind ' is known as ' mun '. And in astrology ' moon ' personifies the mind of a person. That is why one who is mentally ill is known as a lunatic (meaning ' struck by the moon '). From this it may be seen that the seemingly European term ' moon ' is the Sanskrit astrological and physiological term ' mun '. And the day named after the moon is Moonday alias Monday i.e. Munday. All this indicates how ancient Vedic tradition embodies infallible truths of the illimitable expanse of outer space and the starry firmament revealing a divine grasp of cosmic astrophysics.

**The Cosmic Era**

The sampling cited above of how astronomical conclusions of hoary antiquity hold good even today should induce readers also to admit the validity of the cosmic era as laid down by Vedic tradition.

At every Vedic ritual day in and day out, from the beginning of time, every worshipper has to summarize amongst his chantings the time that has elapsed since the last deluge upto the performance of the ritual. Thus an accurate time-tally is being maintained in an unbroken link throughout the past ages through verbal recitations by millions of mouths all over the world, of the number of years that have elapsed since the beginning of time. According to the divine, computerized automatic cosmic calculations which govern all life, each era lasts 4,320 million human years before the deluge wipes out the traces of old civilizations, as a pupil wipes his slate after an arithmetical exercise to begin another. This earth is thus a palimpsest. That is why it becomes difficult to trace the over-written, erased or superimposed history of the past ages.

In the current span of 4320 million years between two deluges

our generation is a little short of the middle point. Because according to the cosmic. Vedic calendar computation the current is the 1,97,29,095th' year of the cosmic era that we are passing through.

It is that cosmic era which used to be observed by all human beings throughout the world under the universal Vedic administration. But with the breakdown of the universal Vedic system other eras such as the Kali Samvat, the Yudhistir Shak, Vikram Samvat, the Christian era, the Shalivahan Shak, the Hijri San etc. came to be introduced from time to time.

**Qualification Required To Start A New Era**

According to Vedic practice only those rulers or administrators were entitled to begin an era in their own name, as part of the bigger cosmic era, who ensured that there was no citizen below the poverty line and no person living on borrowings. We may, therefore, safely conclude that the ancient rulers Vikramaditya and Shalivahan who promulgated eras in their own names had done so on passing the test mentioned above. Thus under Vedic culture every status had its own test of excellence. But that standard of excellence prescribed was something over and above the purity of behaviour demanded by Vedic tradition of every individual. Thus everybody from a Shudra to a Brahmin had to be astir from about 4-30 a.m to follow a routine of ablutions, cleaning the premises, bath, physical yogic exercise, recitation of vows about ensuring purity of conduct, taking cow's milk, abstaining from drugs and harmful drinks and then putting in a full day's social service as per one's station in life. Under Vedic practice there is no holiday as such because each day is full of rich, colourful, socially purposeful activity ensuring variety, gaiety, colour and interest. So there was neither boredom nor fatigue. Everybody worked incessantly every day of the year. There was no stoppage, no indolence and no waywardness. Each rising day brought in its train its own special activities and obligations as laid down by the Vedic calendar without life becoming a burden to oneself or to the society.

**Ancient India Supplied Ships to the British Navy**

The Sanskrit origin of the word 'Navy' alias Navi is a clear indication of India being the originator of navigation and ship-building. Consequently world naval fleets and merchant marines banked on India for the supply of passenger ships, goods- carriers and battle-ships.

**Murray's Handbook to India and Ceylon** (1891) contains the following information - In 1735 a vessel was built at Surat for the East India Company and an officer was despatched from Bombay to inspect it. Being much pleased with the skill and intelligence of the Parsi foreman, Lowji Naushirwanji....this officer endeavoured to persuade him to leave Surat and take charge of Bombay.....From that day to this the superintendence of the ( Bombay) docks has been wholly in Lowji's family.....In 1771 two grandsons of Lowji, Framji Manikji and Jamshedji Bahmanji entered the dockyard....They built two fine ships of 900 tons...Their sons succeeded them. Jamshedji in 1802 built the Cornwallis frigate for the East India Company and his success determined the Home Government to order the construction of ships for the Royal Navy at Bombay...In 1820 the **Minden**-74 and **Cornwallis**-74 of 1745 tons, the **Malabar**-74, the **Seringapatam** and many other ships of war were built, including the **Ganges**-84, the **Calcutta**-86 and the Miami of 86 guns. All these vessels were made of teak....a teak ship will last from four to five times as long as one of English Oak. The old **Lowji Castle,** a merchantman of about 1000 tons is known to have made voyages for nearly 75 years.

The British ship **Seahorse** with Nelson ( then only 16 years old) on board arrived in Bombay in 1775....Ships built at Bombay are not only as strong, but as handsome and well-finished as ships built in any part of Europe...The timber and plank of which they are built, so far exceeds any in Europe for durability that it is usual for ships to last 50 to 60 years (Ref:- Travels in Asia and Africa, by Abraham Parsons 1808, Longmans, London)

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# DRAVIDS THE LEADERS OF VEDIC SOCIETY

Dravids alias Druids were the leaders i.e. mentors, supervisors or administrators of the ancient Arya, Vedic, Sanatan, Hindu, culture throughout the world. And yet their great role has either been clean forgotten or completely misunderstood.

**Shiva Samhita in Europe**

In Europe tiny, isolated groups calling themselves Druids maintain an enigmatic secrecy about their organization and publications and come out once in a while in the open to pay public homage to the Sun on solstices and equinoxes in a quaint ceremonial. One very intriguing fact is that among their publications is listed a Shiva Samhita. Obviously that was an ancient Sanskrit text containing chants in praise of Shiva and possibly some secret formulae for generating power through nuclear fusion and fission. But now except for the title there is nothing Sanskrit or Vedic about it. The booklet perhaps contains some esoteric lines of the Druid ritual in English. This has been the fate of all ancient Sanskrit texts, including the Vedas, in Europe. For instance, in Scandinavia the name of the Vedas survives, though spelled as 'Edda', but the contents have all been changed. Edda still remains the ancientmost Scandinavian scripture but it is all stuffed with fairy tales in the local modern language instead of the ancient Sanskrit chants.

These two instances of the Shiva Samhita and the Vedas retaining their titles but losing their contents may be likened to an ancient

fruit found among historic ruins with its hard shell and shape intact but its kernel all shrivelled and dried up. Another analogy could be that of a snarling, leaping tiger shot in shikar, being stuffed in saw-dust and displayed in a show-case with its bones and flesh all scooped out and destroyed. All ancient Sanskrit, Vedic texts have met a similar fate in regions invaded and occupied by Christianity and Islam.

Along with those scriptures the Druids alias Dravids too got hounded out, rendering them almost extinct with the near-eclipse of the Vedic culture in Europe and West Asia.

But since Vedic culture alias Hinduism survives to a great extent in India, its intellectual leadership, the Dravids form an important and prominent component of Indian society.

But even in India, the Dravid community is enveloped in misconceptions because of a long spell of British rule when British educators either ignorantly or deliberately sowed dissensions among various sections of the Indian public.

**The Absurd Arya-Dravid Conflict Theory**

One sedulously ingrained misconception which has poisoned the minds of a section of the English-educated public is that Dravids are a separate dark-skinned, racial group which occupied the whole of India. They were invaded by some alien fair-skinned Sanskrit-speaking tribes known as Aryans. Because of their superior arms the Aryans drove the Dravids to the south of the Vindhyas while they remained content with occupying the north of India. Yet they adopted and admitted the Dravidian deity Shiva to the Aryan pantheon. Reciprocally the Dravids were infected with such a great liking for Sanskrit that they not only cultivated great scholarship in Sanskrit but they also adopted the entire Aryan way of life guided by the Vedic ceremonies from the antenatal to the post-mortem stage. So, we are made to believe, that there has existed between the Aryans and the Dravidians, since about 3000 years, a dual kind of love and hate relationship.

Nothing can be so absurd as the above theory. Every one of its postulates is baseless. That such an irrational doctrine should be believed in by a section of the English-educated Indian public illustrates the dangers of alien tutoring. It also exemplifies how people generally swallow thoughts, ideas and concepts fed to them instead of doing some original thinking. We shall, therefore, clarify the issue hereunder.

**Aryans and Dravids are not Racial Groups**

Arya is not a race. Arya is a Sanskrit word signifying a way of life which aims at elevating the individual soul through a disciplined life to godhood i.e. raising an atma to the mahatma stage and then to the Paramatma level. This is the aim and goal of Vedic culture. That is why it lays down strict rules of moral continence and discipline guided with regulatory sacraments beginning from the pre-natal stage and extending to the post-mortem. Anybody not prepared to live according to those Vedic standards of behaviour was dubbed an un-Arya. But that was not a permanent exclusion. With a 'prayaschitta' i.e. a sort of penitential reversal ritual he could be re-admitted to be once again an industrious and obedient member of the Vedic system.

**Vedic Concept of Godhood**

To comprehend the absurdity of the Arya vs. Dravid controversy, let us first understand the term Arya. The Vedas visualize divinity as all-pervading. Therefore every visible object or invisible element is considered to be a manifestation of divinity and is identified with the immanent godhead. Consequently Vedic culture sees one supreme godhead sub-divided into numerous manifestations in which each part or each deity represents the supreme godhead. Shiva is an integral part of that godhead. It is like one person being looked upon as the head of the family in his home, as husband by the wife, as father by the children, as boss by his emplyees, as a subordinate by his superior, as an uncle by his nephews and so on. Thus the same individual appears different in different capacities. The same is the Vedic concept of divinity. Therefore

all Vedic deities represent the supreme governing power of the universe. It is the same in State administration. From the lowest peon and clerk to the highest sovereign or president every bureaucrat is a link in the chain of supreme governmental authority. It is one single supreme indivisible authority percolating through its different components, appearing to be sub-divided, yet remaining undivided. Since divinity is all-prevading, it also exists in stones. Therefore worshipping divine idols for those with faith in them is a perfectly rational activity. Contrarily those who vehemently oppose idol worship are being unduly unreasonable in excluding stones, pictures and caricatures from the divine domain. Vedic culture on the other hand permits everyone full scope to pray and worship according to his or her individual faith. All that Vedic culture demands is be truthful, honest, clean and helpful in your dealings with others. When you do that your form of worship or non-worship and brand of theism or atheism are of no relevance or concern at all under Vedic culture.

**Dravids were Administrators of Aryan Culture**

The Aryan, Vedic culture described above pervaded the whole world from the beginning of time. Naturally it required a class of learned administrators of sterling character to be at the helm of affairs to be priests, preceptors, tutors, astrologers, judges, executives, mathematicians etc. That class was known as Dravids. The word is composed of two Sanskrit, roots viz 'Dra' i.e. 'Seer' and 'Vid' (विद) the learned.

Consequently Dravids were and are masters of Sanskrit and of Vedic ritual. Dravids have all along been an integral and topmost part of Aryan Vedic culture. They proudly and aptly name their clinics as Arya Vaidyashala. Therefore all talk of Aryan and Dravids being antagonistic entities is absolutely irrational and unhistorical. Consequently Shiva has been an Aryan deity and Sanskrit has been the language of Dravids and there are so many fair and dark-skinned people among the South Indians as there are among the north Indians.

South India became a colony of Vedic sages alias Dravids from

the time that sage Agastya in the hoary past crossed the Vindhyas and established a number of education-cum-training centres of Vedic culture throughout peninsular India. Eversince South-Indians have been collectively called Dravids though even among them the Malayalees, the Kannadigas, Andhras and Tamilians have their own different languages and scripts. That they all and partly even Maharashtrians continue to be collectively grouped as Dravids despite their writing different scripts and speaking different languages indicates that they all belong to a common ancient fold of Vedic, Sanskrit centres in peninsular India. Another strong proof is their adoration of and firm adherence to the Vedic way of life.

**The Other Misconception**

Besides the above misconception about Arya and Dravid being rival groups, there persists an intra-Dravid misconception. Among the Dravids themselves the non-Brahmins have been made to believe (by ambitious persons wanting to be hailed as community-leaders by whipping up group sentiments), that the Sanskrit—learning, Veda-reciting Brahmins are an alien community lording it over on the non-Brahmins.

Under the Vedic system, Brahminism is a mere professional group like any other. Lord Krishna has said in the Bhagwad Geeta that the fourfold division of society is based on aptitude and work (चातुर्वर्ण्यम् मयाश्रृष्टम् गुणकर्मविभागशः).Likewise Manu, the great law-giver has said (जन्मनाजायतेशूद्रः संस्कारात् द्विज उच्यते) that by birth everybody is a Shudra (because he is uncultured) and only gradual training and teaching makes a person a Vaishya, Kshatriya, or Brahmin.

Here, it may be remembered that no group of Vedic society was a bed of roses. Each demanded high and stern standards of behaviour. The Shudra as a manual worker was enjoined to be physically clean. He was allowed to accumulate wealth. He had to discharge his social responsibilities and abstain from vices. A high academic standard was not expected of him. A Vaishya was expected to be good at farming, economics, mathematics and commerce, lead a very clean and healthy life with a daily bath

etc., charge only the admissible margin of profit and keep donating money for public charities throughout his life.

Higher standards of morality, cleanliness, bravery, patriotism, sacrifice and public service were demanded of a Kshatriya.

One who aspired to rise even higher (viz. to Brahminhood) he was not only to be adpet at the duties of all the other three classes but had also to be very abstemious. He must have no addiction. He must charge no fees for any service and must not possess any property. He must never lose his temper and never use arms to assault or kill anybody. Any lapse by a person of the Brahmin status attracted severer punishment. Thus the Brahmin status was hard to attain and sustain. It demanded life-long dedication to knowledge and social-service with total abstinence from vices, luxuries or rest. Considering all this Brahminism was not an imposition. It was an attainment.

The current caste-status has developed two major faults. What were intended to be professional groups such as carpenters, weavers, potters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, cobblers etc. have turned into rigid castes leading to various kinds of touchability and untouchability. Secondly they have become birth-bound i.e. the father's status as a Shudra, Vaishya, Kshatriyaa or Brahmin attaches to his progeny, no matter what work he does or the norms of behaviour he follows. This being an aberration it is not going to last long. Caste and marriage restrictions are already crumbling because they are no longer based on ancient Vedic norms. In the modern world since getting rich quickest by any means seems to be the general ideal everybody is tending to be a Vaishya in outlook but Shudra in behaviour. It needs to be pointed out here, however, that in a well-regulated Vedic society even the Shudra, though mainly a manual worker, his standard of behaviour and social responsibility used to be very high because he was as much a component of Vedic society as the Brahmin. The difference was merely in the nature of their academic attainments, work and duties. The standard of behaviour of all was very high. In adherence to truth, in rendering service, in abstinence, in marital and monetary discipline and personal

and domestic hygiene everybody in the Vedic Society from a Shudra to Brahmin, observed meticulous standards. Dravids have been the upholders, guides, and monitors of that Arya, Vedic, Sanatan, Hindu way of life, which they still are. They have been known as Druids in Europe and Dravids in India. A lot of information of this fascinating group, which lies scattered and unknown, we propose to present hereunder, culled from different sources.

**Asiatic Origin of the Dravids**

Reverend Thomas Maurice observes "The Asiatic origin of the Druids had long been an acknowledged point in the world of antiquities. Mr Reuben Burrow, the great practical astronomer of India, was the first person, who after a strict examination and comparison of their mythological superstitions and their periods directly affirmed them to be a race of emigrated Indian philosophers."[1]

"These priests ( the Druids), Brahmins of India spread themselves widely through the northern regions of Asia even to Siberia itself, and gradually mingling with the great body of Celtic tribes ( Kalatoya people to the South of Kashmir) pursued their journey to the extremity of Europe and finally established the Druid that is the Brahmin system of superstition in ancient Britain. This i contend was the first Oriental colony settled in these (British) islands."[2]

Hereunder we propose to reproduce for the readers' information some relevant passages from a book titled - **A Complete History of the Druids - Their Origin, Manners. Customs, Temples, Rites and Superstitions with an Inquiry into their Religion, And its Coincidence with the Patriarchal,** Lichfields, printed by and for T.G. Lomax; and sold by Logman, Hurst, Rees, and Orms, London 1810.

On the backside exterior of the cover is the sketch of a bearded old man with feet bare below the knees, wearing a loose, knee-length

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(1) P. 483, Vol. II, ASIATIC RESEARCHES.
(2) P. 246, Part I, Volume VI, Antiquities of India, Rev. Thomas Maurice.

gown, holding an open book in the right hand and a staff in the left, a length of cloth slung over the shoulders - almost like a Vedic sage that one would envisage.

The Introduction refers to stone relics of old such as the PILLARS, the CIRCLE and the SERPENT seen at several ancient sites throughout the world and adds "the Romans brought with them the use of covered temples, and on the perversion of the inhabitants, these open places, in all probability, were entirely neglected if not partly demolished. They were to be destroyed in the Land of Canaan, because they had been abused there, but how far, the Israelites were forbidden to set up any more will best appear from the precept itself. Levit, XXVI - 1. 'We shall make you no idols nor graven images, neither shall you put up any image of stone in your land, to bow down unto it, for I am the Lord your God."

The above details will scarcely be understood by any Western scholars because the details referred to therein are unfamiliar to them.

**Krishna Statues**

Canaan is Lord Krishna who is known as Canha (also spelled as 'Kanha') in India. His temples in Europe and West Asian regions ( in pre-Christian times) had pillars in front. Behind them were icons of Lord Krishna alias Vishnu. Both those deities are shown sheltered by huge multi-hooded cobras. Lord Krishna vanquished a cobra, called Kaliya in the Yamuna river and danced triumphantly over his head. God Vishnu is shown reclining on the coils of a multi-hooded cobra. In both cases either the entire divine figure riding the cobra is framed in a circle, or a circular halo is depicted illuminating the divine face. In the ancient Vedic world icons of these two deities were commonly raised all over. That explains the reference to the pillars, serpent, circle and the land of Canaan. The term Israel is a truncated form of the Sanskrit term Iswar-alaya meaning "the abode of God." Canaa alias Krishna was the God of the Yadus i.e. Judaists alias Jews. Formerly Jews used to raise idols of Lord Krishna and worship them but later the practice was

discontinued for several reasons viz. (1) Since the Jews had to move from country to country, carrying stone images became impractical. (2) The enemies of the Jews used to desecrate the idols to spite the Jews. (3) As people of Vedic culture Jews also raised images of various other gods and goddesses. These, they were afraid, could lead to rival cults and disunity. For all such reasons the Jews decided to give up idol-worship. Otherwise the Jewish mind is not opposed to idol-worship unlike that of the Muslims.

"This serpent was the symbol of light and wisdom, of life and health, amongst the Eastern nations, the Indians, Persians, Babylonians, Phoenicians, Egyptians, Grecians and .... even amongst Peruvians... its name was Seraph."[3]

The term 'Seraph' is obviously the 'Sanskrit' word 'Sarp', spelled as serpent in English. Both the Sanskrit word Sarp and the idol of the cobra were familiar all over the ancient world. The qualification that only "Eastern nations" looked upon the serpent as a divine symbol is unjustified when the named nations include both Greece and Peru. And since the entire European civilization stemmed from Greece it should be apparent that if the cobra had a divine significance in Greece it had the same significance all over Europe too.

The cobra has other significance too in Vedic culture. In astrology and astronomy the nodes of the moon are symbolized as the head and tail of the time-serpent. In the science of Yoga the chain of centres of energy from the base of the spinal column to the cerebrum, is likened to an energy serpent. Statues of Egyptian Pharoahs have a coiled cobra figure stuck in the centre of their foreheads. Statues of Vedic deities are often shown sheltered under the hood of a cobra. Therefore, all allusions to cobras in sacred context should raise presumptions of a Vedic connection.

The Israelites used to burn "incense to (the cobra) even

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(3) P.9, A Complete History of the Druids.

in the days of Heyekiah. This indicates that the cobra, an important Vedic symbol, has been revered all over the ancient world. Towards the end, the introduction to the book **A Complete History of the Druids** also asserts, referring to the cobra in the Adam and Eve temptation story, that "be it remembered over again that it (the cobra) had no concern in the fall of man."[4]

The book opens its account of the origin of the Druids ( page 15) stating "It may rationally be concluded from the various opinions of best historians, that this British island received its first inhabitants from the eastern parts of the world soon after the flood."[5]

Earlier in this chapter we have seen how Thomas Maurice and Reuben Burrow had concluded that the Druids of Britain were Brahmins from India. This fully confirms my finding that the Druids of Europe were Dravids, i.e. sages and seers of Vedic culture from India. And the Chola people of South India do indeed have a settlement in Scotland named after them as Chol-mandal- alaya (चोल-मंडल-आलय) currently spelled as Cholomondeley but pronounced only as Chumley. The modern-day British, finding it difficult to articulate the entire original Sanskrit term have conveniently abbreviated its pronunciation to "Chumley." Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia too is the Sanskrit term Cholanampuram (चोलानांपुरम्) i.e. city of the Cholas which indicates an ancient Chola world empire.

The book further states that those people from the East...."Conquered many nations and became possessors of almost the whole continent of Europe.... (and) who in all probability, came first to inhabit and people the north of this island (i.e.Britain) 700 or 800 years after the flood . Here then we find a very emphatic and clearcut statement that the (Vedic) civilization in Britain is almost as old as the flood. And Manu was the progenitor of the post-flood world. This is apparent from the word 'man' which indicates two things namely a being descended from Manu, and a person endowed with a 'mun' (a Sanskrit word) i.e. 'mind'.

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(4) P.12, A Complete History of the Druids.
(5) P.16, ibid.

The term humanity is also the Sanskrit term Su-man-iti i.e being endowed with a good, complete (full-fledged) mind. The 's' is often substituted by 'h' as the term semi-sphere is spelled as hemisphere.

The above-quoted extract fully vindicates the main theme of this volume namely that soon after the flood (whenever that event may have occurred-whether thousands, millions or billions of years ago) the Vedic civilization was ushered once again all over the world including the British Isles.

Incidentally this also corroborates the rule enunciated by sage Vyas in the Mahabharat (which we have quoted elsewhere) that at the end of an era (marked by a flood, fire, war, or similar holocaust) lost Vedas and history reappear through the minds of gifted people.

The book further says "About 500 years before Christ, according to Siry, two large colonies were sent out of that country (i.e.Gaul namely France, the country across the channel from Britain) the one to Italy, and the other to Germany by Ambigalus, who then governed it."[6]

This information carries us a little further by informing us that the civilization which existed in France, Italy and Germany was pre-Christian.

Page 18 of the book **A Complete History of the Druids** refers to Devonshire. That is the Sanskrit term (देवनेश्वर) Devaneswar i.e. Lord of the Gods.

On page 20 of the book, referring to an ancient Greek landing in Britain states "the places where the Greeks first landed are generally thought to be the two islands Man and Anglesey". Those two names are again Sanskrit. The island of man is named after Manu. It may be noted in this context that English spellings have very often omitted the last vowel of the Sanskrit pronunciation. For instance the Sanskrit word 'widhwa' विधवा is spelled only as

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(6) P.16, ibid.
(7) P.20, ibid.
(8) P.21, ibid.

'widow'. The last 'a' has been ignored. Likewise in the term Manu the last vowel 'u' is dropped and the island is named 'man'.

The other term Anglesey is the Sanskrit term आंग्लेश: Anglaish, i.e. the Lord of Angul country. That island was so named because on it was erected a huge sculpture of Lord Vishnu ( the immanent divinity) reclining on the coils of a huge cobra.

We are further informed that in pre-Christian times "the Britons and Gauls (i.e. Frenchmen) having properly, but one and the same religion, resorted to public seminaries, wishing to be better instructed in the learning and religion of the Druids, who went over every year to assist at the religious ceremonies of the Gauls."

Here we have another indication that the Druids were priests conducting Vedic ceremonies in France and Britain and for this they used to cross the channel as people do even today. Consequently the trafic between England and the rest of the continent continues from the remotest time. The reference to seminaries clearly implies the existence of Vedic schools. Thus the Eton and Harrow tradition of Britain originates in the ancient Vedic school system where children had to live in the Guru's hermitage for over 12 years. This also explains how in ancient times Britain and France were united under a common Vedic culture. The current 12-year schooling continues that ancient Vedic term.

"The Druids must have been there very early since persons of indisputable learning have thought them to be of British origin. But this opinion has been refuted...Dr Stukeley says, they first made their appearance from the eastern parts of the world about the time of Abraham."[9] This too is a very significant observation. We have shown elsewhere that the Druids as Vedic-administrators and supervisors were trained in South India to be deployed on duty in the rest of the world. It is because of that South India has been known as the Dravid region. In course of time the term Dravid was mistaken to be that of a race. But that it is not

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(9) Pp. 21-22, ibid.

a race, will be apparent from the fact that in our own times South India is a region inhabited by people who speak different languages and write different scripts. Yet their common characteristic, which made them Druids was their expertise in Vedic culture and Sanskrit language.

**The Bard Tradition**

Ancient Vedic Kshatriya administrators had in their employ traditional singers and poets who were known as Bhaat and Bard. It is those same words which continue to be used in English as Poet (a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'Bhaat') and Bard.

To those who might feel preplexed we would like to explain that King Prithviraj's court poet, Chand was known as 'Bardai' which is spelled as 'Bard' in English. The continuance of this poet alias bard tradition in Britain is one very significant proof of Sanskrit-speaking Vedic Kshatriyas having ruled over the British isles in ancient times.

We are told that "this custom (of employing bards i.e. poets) originated in the east where it was practised from the earliest period. It was communicated to the Greeks, and afterwards to the Latins. The ancient Greeks had not only the whole body of their divinity in verses but upon all occasions, as marriages, funerals etc., their religious rites and ceremonies were performed in it; likewise upon occasion of some great deliverance or remarkable victory, they sang the praises of their gods, composing odes and hymns, which they released to the people, in a solemn manner with music."[10]

That tradition continues in every region of India even now. Its continuance among Greeks and Latins shows that they too were part of the Vedic world.

"The Bards were also very much given to composing genealogies and rehearsing them in public assemblies...Homer mentions Demodocus and Veisses, as celebrated bards. The bards, who hitherto

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(10) P.23, ibid.

were only religious and whose compositions were used in the most solemn rites degenerated by degrees, into the nature of common ballad-makers, and from singing of the essence of the immortality of the soul, the works of nature, the course of celestial bodies, the order and harmony of the spheres, the praises of the Gods and rehearsing the virtues and actions of great men which was considered necessary to stimulate and encourage the people to great enterprises; became the divulgers of idle and empty genealogies, more for gain than for the advancement of virtue, and afterwards gave themselves up to composing mystical rhymes, abounding with prophecies of things to come, to charms, spells, incantations, the art of magic and necromancy, that they had sundry verses to that purpose which were of wonderful power and energy ''[11]

The above description applies to the institution of bards all over the world even in their uniform and steady degeneration which again proves the existence of a uniform Vedic culture all over the globe.

The book on Druids further informs us that the Druids jealously guarded their learning and tradition, which were unintelligible to the common people, '' none could have recourse to them, but persons of repute and learning ( and) nothing was permitted to be taken away in writing. ''[12]

The characteristics mentioned above apply only to Vedic learning. And actually in Germany there is a region known as Vaitland (i. e. Veda land). And statues of six sages and a (Vedic) temple were discovered there. This point is dealt with in some detail in our chapter on Germany.

''The religion of the Druids flourished a long time, both in Britain and Gaul ( i.e. France). It spread as far as Italy, as appears by Augustus's injunction to the Romans, not to celebrate its mysteries. ''[13]

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(11) Pp. 23-24, ibid.
(12) Pp.26-27, ibid.
(13) P. 27, ibid.

To mention European countries singly and state that Druidism (alias Vedic culture) pervaded this country and that country is not proper. It is better to recognize that the whole of pre-Christian Europe was imbued with Vedic culture. For instance, we are informed by the same book on Druids that "a female Druid of Tungria (the late bishopric of Liege in the Netherlands) had foretold to Dioclesian (when a private soldier in Gallia) that he would be Emperor of Rome."[14]

This indicates that in the Netherlands too in pre-Christian times Vedic culture and Sanskrit language held full sway. Since astrology forms part of Vedic studies, the Druids, who were Vedic priests, had foretold the elevation in the status of Dioclesian.

"The government of the Druids was universal over the whole island.... there was but one chief.... to whom they had recourse in public meetings and assemblies...The primate of these Druid priests was a sort of Pontiff....The Druids were held in such veneration by the people, that their authority was almost absolute....They claimed a power of excommunication...They were made judges of all controversies both private and public...the Druids were exempted from the services of war, and paid no taxes as the people did...Some of their maxims may serve as a specimen....

"None must be instructed but in the sacred groves."

"Mistletoes must be gathered with reverence and if possible in the sixth moon....It must be cut with a golden bill."

"Everything derived its origin from heaven."

"The Arcana of the sciences must not be committed to writing but to the memory."

"Great care is to be taken in the education of children. The powder of mistletoes make women fruitful. The disobedients are to be shut out from sacrifices. Souls are immortal."

**"The soul after death goes into other bodies."**

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(14) P.27, Ibid.

"Children are to be brought up apart from their parents till they are fourteen years of age."

"The moon is a sovereign remedy for all things. Let the disobedient be excommunicated...."[15]

All the information quoted above points solely to Vedic culture. The guiding tenets are precisely the ones which are peculiar to Vedic tradition.

The collection of herbal remedies during specific phases of the moon is a common Ayurvedic practice.

The term Mistletoe is a garbled spelling of the Sanskrit word Somalata, i.e. the Soma creeper whose leaves and juice were widely used by sages in Vedic rituals because of their remarkable medicinal uses such as rejuvenation, prolonging life and rendering sterile women fertile. The immortality of the soul and its migration from body to body in an unending life-cycle is the very corner-stone of Vedic precepts.

The Druids had periodic (Vedic) sacrifices. They had astronomical observatories. Staffordshire used to be formerly covered with a large forest designated as Cannock or Cank. That is the Sanskrit term Cannan (also spelled as Kanan) signifying a forest.

"Both the Greeks and the Romans....were fond of the number three, as being the next odd number to unity...This doctrine came originally from the children of Israel...if the word Elohim does really comprehend the idea of a trinity."[16]

The universal spread of the Brahma-Vishnu-Mahesh Vedic trinity concept is yet one more proof that Vedic culture was mankind's primordial inheritance.

"The strict life of the Druids....had rendered them...more valuable than others...They were sequestered from the cares of

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(15) Pp 28-31, ibid.
(16) P. 35, ibid.

the world, men of upright and moral conversation....They taught and discoursed nothing but virtue and piety. Their solemn assemblies were all concerning the principles of divinity, morality, the immortality of the soul, and the world to come, the study of astronomy and philosophy, as well as that of natural religion, the perfect education of youngmen, and those who had not been instructed by them were not esteemed sufficiently qualified to manage the affairs of state.''[17]

The Druids ''had a herb called Samolous... (obviously Soma-rus) in gathering which they used ceremonies: first, they were fasting, secondly they ought not to look back during the time of their plucking it... and lastly they had to use their left hand only..... This herb so gathered was esteemed of sovereign virtue in the cure of all diseases in swine or cattle. The high antiquity and universality of sacrifices, bespeak it originally a divine institution....penitence and purification were necessary attendants; nor was an invocation in the name of Jehova, the great propitiator, at this time wanting.''[18]

**The Vedic Trinity**

''The Canaanites... had, before the arrival of the Israelites in their country after the Exodus from Egypt, introduced the worship of graven images.''[19]

The Canaanites derived their name from God Kanha alias Chrisna. They, therefore, carved idols for worship as per Vedic practice.

''The first generations of man had neither temples nor statues for their gods, but worshipped towards the eastern heavens in the open air, and sacrificed upon the summits of the highest mountains...very high mountains being commonly held sacred to Saturn or Jupiter, and sometimes to Appollo...all sacred places, even those where there were no trees were called groves.''[20]

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(17) P.37, ibid.
(18) P.40, ibid.
(19) P.43, ibid.
(20) Pp.44-45, ibid.

"Many persons are of opinion, that the religious principles of the Druids were similar to those of the Gymnosophists and Brahmins of India, the Magi of Persia and the Chaldeans of Assyria, and therefore to have the same origin.

"The Gymnosophists were philosophers who went naked, and lived solitary and austere lives in caves, woods and deserts, feeding on herbs and for a time abstaining from carnal pleasures. They were also called Brahmans...i.e. of Brachman or Bramba, the prescriber of their rites or laws. They were very learned men held in great reverence by the people and had a strong idea of the Trinity.... *Ist Bramba, by this He created the Universe, 2nd Breschan, by this He preserves it, 3rd Mahaddia, by this he will destroy it.*

**The Vedas**

"*They pretend to have received four books from Bramba, in which books all knowledge is comprehended;* they acknowledge the metapsychosis or the transmigration of souls, through several human bodies and beasts, before they can arrive at pleasure and being purely spiritual; and for this reason they teach that it is not lawful to kill, or eat anything that is killed and none of their tribes do eat any but their soldiers.... They instituted public feasts and sacrifices upon set times of the moon....though they had a fixed number of gods, yet in many particular places the people had private and tutelar gods, whose denominations extended not beyond a hill, river, fountain or spring. Jupiter was worshipped under many names...we read of above 300 Jupiters and each nation seems to have had one peculiar to itself... He was particularly called Taramis, viz. Thunderer, and Thor in the north which name also signifies thunder and from which is derived Thursday...The Swedes, Germans and Saxons worshipped him in the same manner as do Britons and Gauls....Druidical temples were laid out in such figures as were hieroglyphical and were intended to describe the nature of the divinity, as the Circle, such is that of Stonehenge, or the Circle and Seraph, or winged Serpent, as that of Abiry...such was this wonderful work of Abiry; than which a grander and more extensive design scarce

ever entered into the imagination of man and which, when in perfection was without question the most glorious temple of the kind which the world has ever heard of...it was really a temple sacred to the ever-blessed and undivided trinity...the Mighty ones; of whom the whole was an emblematical representation.''[21]

The above extracts clearly prove that in various regions of the world there existed a uniform culture which was administered by a priestly class known as Dravids alias Druids. They believed in one divinity pervading all objects. That divinity was represented by the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahadev. Temples of these deities existed all over the world amidst shady groves. That the soul passed through several bodies in different births before it attained salvation. That their culture was rooted in four books of wisdom and administered by Brahmins. All this description leaves no room for doubt that that universal culture was the Vedic way of life and that it existed from the beginning of time.

The Celtic alias Keltic people of ancient Europe ''were subject to an authoritative body of Druids, or priests, who framed and enforced laws for the benefit of the community.''[22]

''The Kingdom of Kent ( in Britain) was founded by the Jat brothers. Both the people of Kent and of the Isle of Weight are the offspring of the Jats.''[23]

The Jats are a Kshatriya clan from India. From the reference quoted above it is clear that the Jats formed part of the Indian personnel who had spread abroad to administer Vedic culture as per the Vedic maxim ''Krunwanto Vishwam Aryam'' which was a motto for extending culture and civilization to every region of the world.

''These ( British) Islands appear to have been colonized by

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(21) Pp.49-59, ibid.

(22) P.16, Matter, Myth and Spirit or Keltic Hindu Links, by Dorothea. Chaplin, F.S.A Scott Rider & co. London, 1935.

(23) P.113, ibid.

the Druids....great Druidical sanctuaries were established at various spots in the British Isles and in Brittany, the chief of which seem to be at Avebury, Stonehenge, Woodhenge , Malvern, Mona in Angelsey, Tara, lona, Callernish in the Hebrides; Stennis in the Orkney Island, and at Carnac in Brittany.''[24]

The Dravids alias Druids thus exercised complete control over the Vedic society of ancient Britain.

The Dravids who spread over the world to administer Vedic culture were not all Brahmins. They included people of all the four Vedic categories. Therefore the current unhealthy political trend in South India to look upon their Brahmin class as an alien graft is unhistorical, improper and unjustifiable.

People of every province in India had all the four classes of people. The four classes were professional divisions and not castes. There was a certain fluidity about them. With proven merit and dedication one could be a part of another class. Conversely, demerit and discredit also entailed expulsion from a particular class.

This is apparent from Dorothea Chaplin 's observation that '' the Dravids were Kshatriyas and all Kshatriyas were Aryas...Manu in verse 43-44 of the tenth chapter of the Samhita designates ten Kshatriya tribes as Vrishalas, among whom are the Dravidas.''[25]

''As a class the Druids take no active part in war, and pay none of the ordinary taxes for that purpose; not only for direct military services, but from other State burdens also they are exempt. Through the attractions held out for such a career no less than from private choice, *large numbers join the priesthood, and are sent by their parents and relatives to undergo the necessary training. In their schools they are said to learn by heart an extraordinary number of lines, and in consequence, sometimes to remain under instruction for as many as twenty years....With regard to their actual course of studies, the main object of all education is, in*

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(24) P.115, ibid
(25) P.154, ibid.

*their opinion, to imbue their scholars with the indestructibility of the soul, which according to their belief, securely passes from one tenement to the other...* Subsidiary to the teaching of this main principle, they hold various lectures and discussions on astronomy, on the extent and geographical distribution of the globe, on the differnt branches of natural philosophy and on many problems connected with religion. The Druids were a privileged class, there were three departments, the chief of which was that of the priests and law-makers... *In ancient days the Druids in North Wales had an important settlement at Mona in Angelsey where a great number of pilgrims used to resort to receive instruction.*''[26]

The above details about the belief and practices of the Druids make it clear that they were Dravid people from India who guided and exercised supervisory control over the whole contemporary European social structure.

**Ex-Communication**

The well-known Roman general Julius Caesar has in his memoirs also referred to the Druids. He writes ''Everywhere in Gaul two classes only are of any account.... One of the two classes consists of the Druids, the other of the knights. The former officiate at the worship of the gods, regulate sacrifices, private as well as public and expound questions of religion. Young men resort to them in large numbers for study and the people hold them in great respect. They are judges in nearly all disputes... They settle the matter and fix the awards or fines. If any litigant, whether an individual or a tribe does not abide by their decision, they ex-communicate the offender...Persons who are under such a sentence are looked upon as impious monsters, everybody avoids them, everybody shuns their approach and conversation, for fear of incurring pollution. If they appear as plaintiffs, they are denied justice, nor have they any share in the offices of State. The Druids are all under one head, who commands the highest respect among the order...The Druids hold an annual session on a settled date at a hallowed spot in the country of the Carnutes....the reputed

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(26) Pp.179, 183, Ibid.

centre of Gaul. All litigants assemble here from all parts and abide by their decisions and awards.''[27]

The Druids and the Knights referred to above are obviously the Brahmin and warrior classes of Vedic society. Both are Sanskrit words, since Druid means 'sage and seer' while the knight is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'Nayak' ( alias Nike) i.e. a military general.

The description of the Druids left by Julius Caesar is of the decades just prior to the beginning of the Christian era, yet that same description applies four-square to the Dravids of South India, and in fact to all Hindus throughout India even of the 19th and 20th centuries. Strict ex-communication was imposed on violators of social taboos.

**Karnavati In France**

The area Carnutes in France is obviously the Sanskrit name Karnavati. Ancient India too had hallowed cities of that name.

**Papacy**

The head of the Druids mentioned above was obviously the Vedic priest living in the Vatican in Rome. But since the whole of Europe stands converted to Christianity, the entire ancient Druidic Vedic priestly set-up was turned Christian and their former head priest still remains their head. His office the Papacy is also a Sanskrit term signifying absolution from sin, as explained more fully elsewhere in this volume.

A footnote on page 181 of Caesar's Commentaries states that ''Poenas denotes the penalties inflicted for non-payment.'' The term Poenas is Sanskrit 'Panas' signifying money, usually coins. It is that word which is being spelled as Pence as a unit of British currency.

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(27) Pp 180-182, Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, translated into English by T. Rice Holmes, Macmillan & Co. Ltd., St. Martins Street, London 1908.

"Their doctrine, is believed to have been found existing in Britain, and thence to have been imported into Gaul" records Julius Caesar (on page 182 of his memoirs).

From this it is clear that Vedic civilization existed in pre-Christian times in both Britain and France. The tendency of European scholars to bundle up that civilization with the contemptuous non-descript 'heathen' or 'pagan' label and consequently shut out all systematic or sustained study of it is one of the most sinister characteristics of current Western scholarship.

Caesar's surmise that Vedic culture was spread in France by Dravids in Britain, may or may not be true but it does indicate that Britain did in those ancient times too exercise a certain supervisory control over the Vedic set-up in Europe. It could be that the British isles, due to their remote seclusion were chosen by the Vedic Druids as their headquarters from where to depute persons on administrative duties to various parts of Europe.

**Midnight as the Zero Hour**

A supporting proof for the conclusion is that the practice of changing the date at the midnight-hour to synchronize with sunrise in India fits- in with the $5\frac{1}{2}$ hour time-difference between India and England. Since London was the head-quarters of Vedic Culture in Europe, its midnight hour was adopted as the zero hour for the whole of Europe.

Julius Caesar further informs us that "Druids as a rule take no part in war, and do not pay taxes...They enjoy exemption from military service and immunity from all burdens. Attracted by these great privileges, many persons voluntarily came to learn from them, while many more are sent by their parents and relatives. *During their novitiate it is said that they learn by heart a great number of verses, and accordingly some remain twenty years in a state of pupilage. It is against the principle of the Druids to commit their doctrines to writing....They are unwilling to allow their doctrine to become common property, or their disciples to trust documents (lest) they become less diligent in study and their memory is*

*weakened. The doctrine which they are most earnest in inculcating is that the soul does not perish, but that after death it passes from one body to another.* This belief they regard as a powerful incentive to valour as it inspires a contempt for death. They also hold long discussions about heavenly bodies and their motions, the size of the universe and of the earth, the origin of all things, the power of the gods and the limits of their dominion, and instruct their young scholars accordingly.''[28]

The practice of committing all lessons to memory and all memorized texts being in versified form, mentioned above, are unmistakable characteristics of the Vedic mode of education.

Even the topics mentioned as the special concern of the Druids viz. astronomy, the birth-cycle, the imperishability of the soul and unflinching valour are all traits of Vedic culture. The doctrins of the imperishability of the soul and the soul passing from one body to another in different births are tenets preached by the Bhagawad Geeta. That Vedic scriptures were widely studied and highly revered in ancient Hindu Europe is apparent from Julius Caesar's wording quoted above.

**Icon Worship**

About the divine icons that the Druids worshipped Julius Caesar records ''the god whom they most reverence is Mercury whose images abound. He is regarded as the inventor of all arts and the pioneer and guide of travellers and he is believed to be all-powerful in promoting commerce and the acquisition of wealth. Next to him they reverence Apollo, Mars, Jupiter and Minerva. Apollo they regard as the dispeller of disease, Minerva as the originator of industries and handicrafts, Jupiter as the suzerain of the Celestials, and Mars as the Lord of War. To Mars, when they have resolved upon battle, they commonly dedicate the spoils.''[29]

The deities mentioned above are known in Sanskrit as

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(28) Pp. 182-183, ibid.
(29) P. 184, ibid.

Budha, Soorya, Mangal, Indra and Lakshmi.

All the foregoing information in this chapter leads to the conclusion that the pre-Christian culture of the whole of Europe was entirely Vedic, that it was supervised by a class of people known as Druids and that these Druids were trained in South India and assigned duties all over the world.

On the frontispiece of the volume titled **The Celtic Druids** its author Godfrey Higgins declares that his book is "an attempt to shew that the Druids were the priests of Oriental colonies who emigrated from India and were the introducers of the first or Cadmean system of letters and the builders of Stonehenge of Carnac, and of other Cyclopean works in Asia and Europe."[30]

**Pyramid - Builders**

In the preface to his book Higgins adds that it was "the extraordinary race, the Buddhists of upper India...who built the Pyramids, Stonehenge, Carnac etc. (and who) will be shown to have founded all the ancient mythologies of the world, which however, until recent times, were originally ONE and that one founded on principles sublime, beautiful and true."

The only amendment we would suggest to the above extract is that it was the Vedic people, namely the Hindus ( not Buddhists) from India who are the originators of all the legends of the world and builders of all prominent buildings throughout the world, including the Pyramids. Higgins too obviously implies that they were people of the Vedic tradition since it is that tradition which has been universally acclaimed as "sublime, beautiful and true." (Satyam-Shivam-Sundaram)

Higgins adds "..... The Druids of the British isles were the priests of a very ancient nation called Celtac...Those Celtac were a colony from the first race of people, the descendants of the people

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(30) Frontispiece, The Celtic Druids by Godfrey Higgins, Rowland Hunter, St. Paul's Churchyard, Hurst & Chance, St, Paul's, Churchgate & Ridgway & Sons, Picadilly, 1929.

who escaped the effects of the deluge to the borders of Greece, Italy, France and Britain...In a similar manner colonies advanced from the same great nation, by a southern line through Asia, peopling Syria and Africa...all the languages of the Western world were the same, and that one system of letters, that of the ancient Irish Druids, pervaded the whole world. It was common to the British Isles and Gaul, to the inhabitants of Italy, Greece, Syria, Arabia, Persia and Hindustan.''[31]

Here then we have emphatic corroboration of the central theme of this volume, from an ancient British author Godfrey Higgins that after the last flood it was again the Vedic civilization and Sanskrit language and script which were spread throughout the world by Manu and his descendants exactly as held by Vedic tradition.

On page 1 of his book Higgins observes that ''In examining the very early histories of the modern parts of Europe, we everywhere meet with the monumental remains of a race of persons called Druids. In many places the ruins of which I speak are very great in size and perhaps in remote ages, have been highly ornamented and of great magnificence.''

''Caesar...says, speaking of the Druids, that they did not think it lawful to commit the secrets of their religion to writing.''[32]

Since Sanskrit learning was always committed to memory it is obvious that the Druids of Europe used to chant the Vedas and other Sanskrit scriptures.

Caesar assigning the reason why the Druids did not commit their doctrines to writing says ''they appear to me to have enacted this law for two reasons - because they neither wished their doctrines to be made known to the vulgar, nor their pupils trusting to the aid of letters, to pay less attention to the cultivation of the memory.''[33]

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(31) P. XCVI, ibid.
(32) P. 11, ibid.
(33) P. 14, ibid.

The Roman philosophers regarded the "Druids....as examples of wisdom and models for imitation on account of pre-eminent merit of some kind."[34]

This indicates that the Druid administrators of the world socio-economic system of the Vedic-civilization were highly venerated as people very learned and of exemplary character.

**Druids and The Vedas**

Agam and Nigam are words used in Indian Sanskrit tradition to denote ancient Vedic learning. We find those very terms among the Druids of Europe. Higgins records in that context that "After the introduction of Christianity the Ogam writings, not being understood by the priests, were believed to be magical and were destroyed wherever they were found. Patrick is said to have burned 300 books in those letters. The word Ogam or Ogum is preserved in the Welsh, where Ogam is augury and divination. Kazzlar also tells us that Oga, Ogum and Ogma are old Celtic words implying letters written in cipher, and indirectly an occult science.[35] The reference in the above extract to occult sciences as the Ogum clearly implies the Vedas.

The reference to the burning of the sacred Vedic books illustrates how all over Europe the earlier Vedic civilization was destroyed by Christian invaders.

**St. Patrick Destroyer of Vedic Culture**

Patrick was raised to sainthood precisely because he took a big hand in destroying Vedic culture. Muslims too later copied this Christian practice of proclaiming every super-marauder to be a saint.

Mr. Toland has observed, that "there are various manuscript treatises extant describing and teaching the different methods of this secret writing, one in the college library at Dublin and in that of his grace the Duke of Chandos."[36]

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(34) P.13, ibid.
(35) P.21, ibid.
(36) P.21, ibid.

If those mansucripts are still available they could throw light on the ancient Vedic civilization of Ireland. Obviously Dublin must have had only one college when Higgins wrote his book.

**European Culture Nourished by India**

Higgins also hints that the European civilization was constantly nourished by the Vedic culture in India, by observing "the affinity between the Greek, the Roman and the Celtic languages observed by M. Huddleston is perfectly consistent, as will be hereafter explained... ( in) that a singular stream of emigration flowed from some great nation in the East to the West, irrigating, if I may use the expression, with small streamlets the countries at the side of its course."[37]

That 'great nation in the east' was none other than India in ancient times.

**Divinity of Vedic Learning**

Higgins adds "If it were to be admitted that an intercourse anciently existed between India, Persia and Britain, it could have been conducted by the chiefs of the Brahmins, the Magi and the Druids....the substitution of the refined Sanskrit will account for all traces of (the remnant letters of primeval learning) ....The writings at Persepolis bear a strong resemblance to the Irish Ogham. The word Agam or Ogam, for they are the same in Sanskrit, is mysterious according to Sir william Jones....These Ogham characters were the first invented letters...writing on leaves was also proverbial among the Romans... The Druids of Ireland did not pretend to be the inventors of the secret system of letters but said that they inherited them from the most remote antiquity."[38]

Panini the Sanskrit grammarian and all other ancient sources, repeatedly point out that the initial ( Sanskrit) letters and other knowledge was gifted or taught by divinity and not invented by humanity.

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(37) P. 22, ibid.
(38) Pp. 27-42, ibid.

Another point to be noted in the above-quoted passage is that the Magi and the Druids are but synonyms of the word Brahmin.

Higgins' book also mentions on pages 43 to 51 of his volume - **The Celtic Druids** that Nagarkot, Kashmir and Varanasi in India and Samarkand (in Russia) were great ancient centres of learning in which immense Sanskrit literature existed. Apparently most of that treasure of ancient learning throughout the world, as at Alexandria, Istanbul and Rome was destroyed by Muslim and Christian invaders.

On pages 60 and 61 Higgins has set out a table of comparable words which clearly proves that the remoter we proceed in time we find Sanskrit to be at the narrowing apex as the sole divine source-language of the world.

**World Travel by Vedic Priests**

Our assertion elsewhere in this volume that under the world Vedic administration people had free access to any part of the globe, is borne out by Higgins' observation that "in general a priest, a dervish, a Druid, a Brahmin could pass from India to Britain protected by his sacred character with perfect ease."

**X'mas A Druidic Vedic Festival**

"The festival of the 25th of December was celebrated by the Druids in Britain and Ireland with great fires lighted on the top of hills. This festival was repeated on the 12th day, or on what we call the Epiphany....The order of Druids was as common in France as in the British isles. Christmas in France is called Noel. This word is in fact, the Hebrew or Chaldee word Nule...In Irish, Christmas Day is called Nolagh (In Cornish it is Nadelig), in Armorican, Nedelek, in the Gael, Nolling....The evergreens, and particularly the mistletoe, which are used all over the country, and even in London, in this festival, betray the Druidical origin. These had evidently nothing to do with Christianity." [39]

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(39) P. 161, ibid.

**Worship of Vedic Deities**

"Among the Gauls, more than a hundred years before the Christian era, in the district of Chartres, a festival was celebrated to the honour of the virgin, virgini parituree (Pellout, Hist. des Celtes, Tom V, p15, Dupus Tom III, p. 51, also Frichius, Pt. ii cap X, p.98). In 1747 a Mithraic monument was found at Oxford, on which was exhibited a female, nursing an infant–the Goddess of the year nursing the God day... a memorial of the birth of Mithra in the night of light. ...The Protestant mode keeping Christmas Day... is a remnant of the old Etruscan worship of the Virgin and child - The Goddess Nurtia (whence our Nurse) .....Gorius's Tuscan Antiquites (reproduces) in print an old Etruscan Goddess with the child in her arms. No doubt the Romish church would have claimed her for a Madonna but most unluckily she has her name Nurtia, in Etruscan letters, on her arm, after the Etruscan practice....This was a great festival with the Persians, who in very early times celebrated the birth of their god, Mithra."[40]

It is obvious from the above details that Christmas, far from being a Christian festival is an ancient worldwide Vedic festival marking the tilt of the northern hemisphere towards the Sun. The end of the Mahabharat war about the same time imparted that ancient Vedic festival with an added significance of relief, joy and Krishna worship. That is why from the end of the Mahabharat war, much before the beginning of the Christian era , statues of the holy child, Chrisn in His mother's arms used to be consecrated and worshipped in every homestead around the world.

The daft subtlety by which Christians took in whole communities and their customs and stamped them as Christian is explained by Godfrey Higgins on page 164 of his book, **The Celtic Druids.** He observes "the monks of Roman and Greek churches were remnants of the sect of the Essense converted to Christianity, and much degraded and corrupted from their excellent predecessors.....When they became converts they formed an odd mixture of

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(40) Pp. 162-163, Ibid.

the two religions. In what they called monasteries, many of them built before the Christian era, a day had from time immemorial been dedicated to the God Sol (i.e. the Sun) as his birthday, and that he bore the epithet Lord...Thus came the 25th December, the heathen festival of the God Sol to be selected as the birthday of Christ, and the Druidical festival of the Winter Solstice to become a Christian rite... (the 'birth' of the Sun on 25th December) was kept from India to the Ultima Thule...these ceremonies partook of the same character... ''

From the above extract it should be apparent that all ancient people throughout the world, whatever the name of their community or region, were united by a common Vedic culture and observed common festivals. It could be that one and the same festival had a different emphasis in different regions. In our own times for instance, Ganesh worship, Durga festival, Dussera, Deepawali and Makar Sankranti, are observed by Hindus everywhere with differing emphasis and significance.

The people of ancient Europe were known as Celts alias Kelts. According to Dorothea Chaplin '' people under this designation seem to have varied in racial characteristics and to have spoken different languages, while apparently possessing in common a religious system which included halls of justice. These people were subject to an authoritative body of Druids or priests who framed and enforced laws for the benefit of the community.....The Aryan origin of the Keltic ( people) is a controversial subject, but in which other direction can one find a clear explanation of fire worship, and of all the ceremonies apertaining to it ? *Where else are these functions described in detail at such an early date as that ascribed to the Rigved ? And in which sacred literature other than that of the Hindus can the Bull, the Boar and Serpent be traced to a definite source as divine symbols ? ''*[41]

The above observation makes it clear that the pre-Christian

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(41) Pp. 16-20, Matter, Myth and Spirit or Keltic and Hindu Links, by Dorothea Chaplin.

culture of the world was Vedic alias Aryan and its administrators were known as Druids.

In her book titled *Sanskrit and Its Kindred Literatures-Studies in Comparative Mythology* ( C. Kegan Paul & Co. Paternoster Square, London, 1881) Laura Elizabeth Poor observes ( Page 1 and 2 of her book) "I propose to write about the literature of different nations and different centuries. I wish to show that this literature is not many but one; that the same leading ideas have arisen at epochs apparently far separated from each other, that each nation however isolated it may seem, is in reality a link in the great chain of development of the human mind, in other words to show the unity and continuity of literature....The histories of Phoenicians, Cartheginians, Romans or Greeks, were so many detached pieces of information.... *but the moment the mind realizes.... that one nation is connected with all others, its history becomes delightful and inspiring....And it is to the Sanskrit language that we owe this entire range. (To trace the origin of literature) we ought to have....a general idea of the Sanskrit language, its enormous importance and its relations to modern science...Sanskrit was a spoken language at the time of Solomon, 1015 B.C. also of Alexander. 324 B.C.* "

In Sanskrit 'Dya' signifies the bright shining firmament. Its lord, father alias protector is Dyaus Pitar. It is those two terms which have combined in the word Jupiter i.e. Zeuspitar alias Dyaus Pitar.

Devas is the most ancient name for the supreme god. It becomes Doevas in Zend, Theos in Greek, Deus in Latin, Deivas in Italian, Dieu in French, and Devi in English. Christians and Muslims in several cases branded pre-Christian deities as devils to emphasize their own proselytized role.

**Sanskrit The Source of World Literature**

Laura observes ( on page 120 of her book) "In Sanskrit are many stories, which are chiefly interesting as being the foundation of some of the stories of Arabian Nights."

*Aesop's Fables* too are fashioned on the **Hitopadesh** and **Panchtantra** stories of ancient Sanskrit literature.

The Arabs too had their translations of those two Sanskrit classics. Thus one finds that in the ancient world Sanskrit was the source and norm of all civilization.

Ancient Persia, as long as it was Hindu, also used to be a part of the great and noble Vedic culture. But Laura *notes that Mohamedanism has changed Persia for the worse and warns (on page of 142 her book) "We must utterly dismiss from our minds the Persian of today, effiminate, treacherous, a Mohamedan in his religion a sensualist in his life, and go back to a period 2234 B.C. when there was an Aryan government in Persia."*

**Originality And Superiority of Sanskrit Literature**

Laura asserts (page 173 of her book) that "In judging Sanskrit literature we must not one moment forget that it was absolutely self-developed; that it grew up without any contacts with other nations. The Greek literature is not so independent a manifestation...Sanskrit literature seems spiritual, pathetic and noble; while the Greek seems unspiritual, artifical and immoral."

**The Clan Administration**

Under the Vedic world administration, every clan, town and village was trained to look after its own local, civic affairs. Such a Government by clan was once supposed to be peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland, but now it may be known that that was a trait of the worldwide Vedic socio-economic system.

**Druidic Education**

The Dravidic system of education was Vedic according to which after the age of 5 a boy was sent to the Guru's hermitage for 12 to 20 years of education. About this Laura Poor observes "The Druid priests were allowed to spend 20 years in learning the sacred hymns; but as they never committed anything to writing the hymns are lost to us. We would not regret this since we have the Vedic

hymns, which are sufficient to prove all our conclusions, but we shall at once be reminded of the customs in India. These Dravids were also teachers and judges and physicians. Their power was so great like the Brahmans in India. ''

But for a few corrections here and there Laura 's observations quoted above are uncannily accurate. She rightly concludes that the Druidic hymns were from the Vedas. That their educational system too was Vedic. The Cromlachs, Dolmens and Stonehenge are very ancient Druidic alias Vedic stone structures. Numerous such can be seen scattered all over the British isles. They may be said to be skeletons of massive ancient edifices.

The current belief in academic circles that the Aryans migrated from one region to another and that the Kelts were Asiatic tribes which migrated to Europe needs to be substituted by another. There were no such tribes and therefore, no migrations. Masses have generally lived where they have been born. But their cultural affiliations have been changing. For instance, people in the vast region from Afghanistan to Algeria and Morocco were a few thousand years ago devout Hindus but today they are sworn Muslims. That has brought about such a change in their language, script, dress, diet, thoughts, beliefs and behaviour that a thousand years later, they may be mistaken to have migrated from somewhere.

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# THE ORIGINAL HOME OF VEDIC CULTURE

An Arab acquaintance once wrote to me that ancient (pre-Islamic) Arabian culture bore a close resemblance with Indian (Hindu) culture. From this he concluded that India had derived its (Hindu) culture from Arabia. Though that is not wholly true it does carry a grain of truth.

This volume is meant to awaken the world to the realization that what we know as Hinduism in modern times, is the ancient, Vedic culture, and that this Vedic, Hindu culture is the primordial culture of the whole world and not of India, Arabia or some such isolated country exclusively. Like Arabia, whichever country tries to trace its ancient roots the search will lead inevitably ultimately to the Vedic tree.

This gives rise to the vital question as to where did Vedic culture originate? Did it flow from India to other countries or from some other country to India? Our solution decisively resolves both those puzzles.

**Havoc Caused by Wrong Tutoring in History**

Adolf Hitler persecuted the Jews and hounded them out of Germany, labouring under the mistaken belief that Germans were Aryans while Jews were not. He is said to have killed six million Jews in gas chambers. Even if that figure be an exaggeration it still illustrates the havoc that tutoring in wrong history can cause.

Vedic culture is also known as Aryanism or Sanatan culture or Hinduism. All these four terms are synonymous and they encompass the whole of humanity which was originally enlightened enough to regulate its life according to Vedic tenets.

Therefore, the term "Aryan" signified a god-fearing, law-abiding, cultured person while a non-Aryan meant a boorish, wild, unsophisticated vagabond who refuses to observe the rules of good behaviour.

From this point of view Jews are as much Aryan as are the Germans. Moreover, the word Arya being a synonym of the word "Vedic", Germans and the Jews are both of Vedic ancestry. That is to say the ancestors of both practised Vedic culture. Therefore, Hitler should have hugged the Jews as co-Aryans instead of shunning, hating and hounding them out as non-Aryans.

Vedic culture having been the primordial culture of all humanity from the start of the world, it belongs to all nations. Consequently it cannot be said to have been confined to only one place and thence flowed to another. But all evidence points to the fact that India, Tibet and the adjoining parts of Russia formed the nerve centre from where Vedic sages and administrators spread over the world.

Contrarily we may more appropriately say that worldwide Vedic culture now survives mainly in three pockets of the world viz. India, Nepal and Bali. Other countries misbelieve themselves to be Buddhist, Christian or Muslim though they were all Vedist Hindus before they were sucked into other individual - centred cults.

We may explain this by citing two instances. Java and Sumatra are today predominantly Muslim while the tiny Bali island is still Hindu, Vedic. But it is also known that before the terror-raids of Arab marauders in the 14th century Java and Sumatra too practised Hinduism. Will it then be right for Bali to say that as a Hindu country it had ruled over Java and Sumatra? On the contrary the capital of Indonesia being located in Java and because Java and Sumatra are bigger regions it is they who ruled over Bali. Yet the turning tide of history has left Bali Hindu while Java and

Sumatra profess Islam.

Take another instance. If a father has four sons and only one of them retains his Vedic culture while others take to Communism, Christianity and Islam, those three will be estranged from Hinduism. In such a case the proper course would be for all to realize that their primordial culture was Hindu alias Vedic and that the three converts must return to their original culture. There the three returness need not suffer from any guilt or inferiority-complex.

From the above two instances Hindus of India, Nepal and Bali may derive satisfaction from the fact that they continue to retain their primordial Vedic culture while the rest of the world was weaned away from it through force, allurements or ignorance, to personality-based cults.

Likewise the non-Hindu people of the world may realize by a study of this volume that Vedic culture is everybody's primordial divine culture to which they must all return. For that is the only one which will ensure ultimate salvation. Other cults and religions having all been founded by individual mortals, can never be proper substitutes for the divine Vedic culture alias Hinduism.

Pococke observes (on page 251 of his book INDIA IN GREECE) "Sir William Jones concluded that the Hindus had an immemorial antiquity with the old Persians, Ethiopians and Egyptians, the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Tuscans, the Scythians or Goths and Celts, the Chinese, Japanese and Peruvians." What Sir William Jones has observed is uncannily right. But perhaps scholars like him did not quite realize that the evidence they have produced only proves that the whole world was united in Vedic culture from the beginning of time.

Since Aryanism is only a synonym of the primordial, world-wide Vedic culture, it should be realized that Aryanism did not spread or migrate to the other regions from Russia, the Pamirs or from the North Pole, Turkey, West Europe or Mesopotamia. Scholars who have hitherto fancied such specific regions as the original homeland of the Aryans have all been proved wrong. The only

proper and authentic solution to the puzzle is that Aryanism alias Vedic culture has been everywhere from the very start of the world.

As a further illustration let us suppose that Islam is wiped out from the rest of the world and survives only in some stray parts of the Philippines. At such a time if historians realize that earlier Islam existed in several other regions of the world too, would it be proper for them to surmise that Islam originated in the Philippines and had spread from there to the rest of the world. The same applies to Aryanism alias Vedic culture, alias Sanatan Dharma alias Hinduism. Only because it survives in India predominantly it cannot necessarily have spread from there. Vice versa it would be more accurate to assume and assert that while Vedic culture has been forgotten and forsaken elsewhere in the world it still continues to be revered, followed, and preserved predominantly in India, Nepal and Bali.

Such an understanding of history will not only prove to be a realization of the ultimate truth but will also provide the right answer to the vexed and intractable question of the original home of Vedic culture alias Aryans.

Besides, the realization that Vedic culture is man's real, primordial, universal heritage should be helpful in mankind's search for peace and administrative and social unity. If ever leaders of humanity feel the need to establish a world government and do away with crippling and alienating regional barriers they will realize that Vedic culture is the highest common factor to which they can all return to find ultimate peace, solace, identity, idealism and happiness.

Professor Wilson observes (as quoted by E. Pococke on page 249 of his book titled INDIA IN GREECE), "the origin and development of the doctrine, traditions and institutions (described in the Puranas still extant) were not the work of a day, and the testimony that established their existence three centuries before Christianity, carries us back to a much more remote antiquity-to an antiquity that is probably not surpassed by any of the prevali

fictions, institutions or beliefs of the ancient world. ''

Sir William Jones, Wilford, Tod and Colebrook all hold that the Puranas record the oldest traditions of mankind. That those traditions are entirely Vedic and that they cover the entire globe and not India alone, needs to be clearly recognized.

**India the Hub of Vedic Culture**

That India was the nerve-centre or the hub and head-quarters of the primordial world Vedic culture, is apparent from several clues, being cited hereunder.

**India the Universal Paradise**

The term Tibet is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Trivishtap meaning paradise. The holy peak, Kailas, the sacred Manas Sarovar lake and the venerated sources of the rivers Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati and Sindhu are all in the Himalayan region. The supporting Arab tradition that Adam first stepped on the earth from the heaven in India points to the fact that Tibet, Kashmir and the Himalayan foothills may be that region which is named ' heaven ' alias ' paradise ' and which has all holy associations. From this it appears that the nucleus of humanity steeped in Vedic culture spread all over the world from the Himalayan region.

**India the Custodian of Vedic Literature**

Another clue is that India alone largely retains a whole range of the ancient Vedic Sanskrit literature, and evinces intense devotion and reverence for Vedic culture unlike people of other countries.

**Dogged Hindu Defence of Vedic Culture**

The third clue is the firmness with which the cream of Hindu Kshatriyas kept valiantly defying the ruthless might of Muslim and Christian invaders for 1235 years (712 to 1947 A.D). This wouldn 't have been possible if the roots of Vedic culture alias Hinduism had not been in India. There Vedic culture may be compared to a mighty banyan tree whose branches canopied all over the world and whose roots bound the whole world together. Later, however,

Christian and Muslim assaults hacked the branches of that great Vedic culture, and countries and regions were wrenched away one by one, sometimes within as short a time as two months. But in India, Vedic culture succeeded in resisting mortal blows because its Kshatriya tradition, nurtured by Vedic tuition remained firmly rooted in its faith. That defiance and resistance for 1235 years of the most brutal assaults is a unique feat of unparalleled resistance in history. Because while others have fought a seven-year war or a hundred-year war Hindudom is the only community which has fought a 1235-year war not only against aliens but against its own erstwhile bretheren who, because of their conversion to Christianity and Islam became helpers of the enemy.

A number of leading thinkers around the world have also recognized both the facts namely that the ancient world has a common faith and culture and that India was the pivot of that culture.

William Durant, author of the 11 volume Story of Civilization observes "India was the motherland of our race, and Sanskrit the mother of European languages. She was the mother of our philosophy.... of our mathematics...of the ideals embodied in Christianity...of self-government and democracy....Mother India is in many ways the mother of us all."

That is a very appropriate appraisal because like a fond mother it was India which nurtured and nourished the whole of humanity physically and culturally. Like young children learning on the lap of their mother it was India which provided for and conducted the education of all communities throughout the world. That is why we see a uniformity and identity in language, theology, architecture, scholastic tradition, terminology and every other branch of human activity. Another author remarks "Hindus being the far more advanced must have been the teachers and Greeks the disciples."[1]

The above remarks may be understood to mean that Vedic

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(1). P. 27, Theogony of the Hindus

culture flowed to Greece as to other parts of the world from India like water supplied from a common reservoir or like blood pumped by the heart to all members of the human body. But the above-quoted observation shouldn't be taken to mean that India was one nation and Greece another and that though the Greeks had some other separate culture they were somehow prevailed upon to accept Hindu, Vedic culture like the spread of Islam and Christianity in modern times.

The situation in the world long before the Christian era was quite different. From the beginning of time humanity was one brotherhood whether living in one place or scattered over different regions. That brotherhood continued to be guided, controlled and nourished from what we currently know as India.

The author of **The Theogony of the Hindus** also observes on page 168 of his book "No nation on earth can vie with the Hindus...The high civilization of the Hindus gradually extended itself in the west to Ethiopia, to Egypt, to Phoenicia, in the east to Siam, to China and to Japan, in the south to Ceylon, to Java and to Sumatra, in the north to Persia, to Chaldea and to Colchis, whence it came to Greece and to Rome and at length to the remote abode of the Hyperboreans."

Edward Pococke observes "Now the whole of the society in Greece, civil and military, must strike one as being eminently Asiatic, much of it specially Indian...I shall demonstrate that these evidences were but the attendant tokens of Indian colonization with its coresponding religion and language. I shall exhibit dynasties disappearing from India, western India, to appear again in Greece, clans who fought upon the plains of Troy."[2]

**Sanskrit the Sole Language of the Ancient World**

Since Greece is supposed to be the fount of European culture and since Greece itself had the same culture as India, as mentioned above, it is obvious that the pre-Christian culture of Europe was

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(2). India in Greece, by Edward Pococke.

all Vedic. And since Sanskrit was the sole language of Vedic culture, used in every sphere of life, it is apparent that Sanskrit was the sole language of the ancient, united Vedic world.

Another author has stated "Adelung, the father of comparative philosophy.....placed the cradle of mankind in the valley of Kashmere, which he identified with paradise. To Adelung we owe the opinion, which has prevailed so widely, that since the human race originated in the East most Westerly nations, the Iberians and Celts, must have been the first to leave the parent."[3]

We should like to suggest some slight amendments to the above remarks namely that in ancient times the word Tibet (Trivishtap - in Sanskrt meaning Paradise) may have applied to the entire Himalayan region upto Afghanistan. Naturally the Kashmir valley was a part of the 'Paradise'. Secondly the view that the most Westerly nations (such as Iberians and Celts) must have been the first to leave India could be put in a different way. We may say that people living in every part of the world followed Vedic culture. But as a result of the colossal destruction of the Mahabharat war, the universal Vedic administration broke down. Thereafter, the farther away a community was from India the more difficult was it for that community to communicate with India. Consequently remoter communities got progressively isolated quicker than those nearer India. Militarily and administratively also India got cut off from Western regions much earlier than Eastern regions because of uprisings of Christians and Muslims in the West.

A French author, Cruiser observes "If there is a country on earth which can firstly claim the honour of having been the cradle of the human race or at least the scene of primitive civilization, the successive developments of which were carried into all parts of the ancient world, the blessings of knowledge which is the second life of man, that country assuredly is India."

The words 'primitive civilization' should rather be understood

(3) P. 1, The Origin of the Aryans, by Sir Issac Taylor.

to mean primordial civilization. Because Vedic civilization being of divine origin was the most advanced, sophisticated and civilized in every sphere of life. Though in the current 20th century we boast of scientific and technological advancement, yet in a number of other spheres such as pollution, moral behaviour, the nurture of children away from their mothers, the eve-teasing and prostitution of our age, the rising crime, the addiction to drinks and drugs, must go down as symptoms of a diseased and degenerate society. Is this steep decline in public behaviour and social happiness compensated by proliferation in mechanical gadgets ?

Modern society is falling apart in every way. Vedic society was made up of undivided families while in modern times even parents live separate from their grown-up children and even married couples are getting separated.

Another author, L.A. Waddell has also noted that in ancient times humanity had a common culture. He states ''We discover that the hitherto inexplicable unity in the essentials of all the ancient civilizations is owing to the original unity of the higher civilization and its diffusion throughout the world by its originators, the ruling race of Aryans and specially....their sea - going (branch) the Phoenicians''. [4]

We have explained elsewhere how the 'Arya' signifies Vedic culture and not a race. Therefore Waddell 's remarks if understood to signify that it was Aryanism that is Vedic culture which had spread throughout the world he is absolutely right.

H.H. Wilson remarks ''The affinities of the Sanskrit language prove a common origin of now widely scattered nations amongst whose dialects they are traceable and render it unquestionable that they must all have spread abroad from some central spot in that part of the globe first inhabited by mankind.''[5]

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(4) P.X. Preface by L.A Waddell, to the book Phoenician Origin of the Britons, Scots and Anglo-Saxons.
(5) P. Cii, Preface, Vishnu Puran, Oxford

Father Philips has admitted on page 231 of his book titled **The Teaching of the Vedas** "After the latest researches in the history and chronology of books of the *Old Testament* we may safely now call the Rigveda as the oldest book, not only of the Aryan humanity but of the whole world. We are justified therefore, in concluding that the higher and purer conceptions of the Vedic Aryans were the result of a primitive divine revelation."

Here again the term Aryan has been mistakenly used to signify a race. As explained by us earlier Vedic culture itself was known as Aryanism, and that culture was spread throughout the world. Therefore, Father Philip is right in considering the Rigveda (in fact all the Vedas) to be a book of the entire humankind throughout the world. He has also very properly regarded the Vedas as a revealed book.

Incidentally it may be stated here that Muslims and Christians usually distinguish their sects as religions based on a book such as the Bible or the Koran. The Islamic term for that is 'Kitabia' But when we come to think of it are not the Vedas a book too? In fact since the Vedas constitute the primordial revelation those who floated Christianity and Islam also felt the need for some synthetic scripture of their own.

♦♦

# INDIA AS IT WAS KNOWN

India has been the hub, the root, the mainland, the heartland, and headquarters of worldwide Vedic culture. As such like the root of the banyan tree it seems to have the magical power to sprout new roots even if hacked. This has been demonstrated in history time and again by India's Vedic culture alias Hinduism, wilting, wincing and yet continuing to live through 1235 years (712 to 1947 A.D) of Muslim and Christian assaults even though countries and cultures elsewhere, which were branches of the Vedic tree were wiped out of existence in as little as two to four months. As such, matters pertaining to India need special review in certain aspects of history to help the reader 's general understanding of world Vedic culture.

This Phoenix-like immortal resilience of the soul of Vedic culture found expression in a confession of helplessness of a Muslim poet, Maulana Altaf Husain Hali who rued-

दीने हजाजी का बेबाक बेडा । निशाँ जिसका अक्साए आलम में पहुँचा ।
न कुल्जम में झिजका न सेहोमे अटका । मुकाबल हुआ कोई खतरा न जिसको।
किए पैसपर जिसने सातो समंदर । वो डूबा दहाने में गंगा के आकर

Translated into English it means :-

That incomparable armada of Islam
Whose proud flag every country did slam
Which stuck not in any gulf or strait
Overcoming impediments small or great

Which sailed proudly the seven seas
Was, alas! swallowed ultimately by the Ganges.

Such is India, the main fount of Vedic culture, known by several other names such as Bharat and Hindusthan. This is not, uncommon. Both individuals and countries bear different names preferred by the natives or familiar to outsiders. Siam, Japan, Egypt, the British, Isles, Norway, Sweden etc. have all more than one name. Bharatvarsh alias Bharat is a name which applied to the whole world in ancient times, when Bharat, a Vedic prince ruled the world. Later, however, since the Mahabharat war the term Bharat alias Bharatvarsh has been applied to a progressively shrinking region of the world practising Vedic culture. Thus at one time it applied to the region comprising the Indian peninsula, Afghanistan, Persia, Russia and Turkey. Later Russia, Iran and Turkey got cut off but Afghanistan remained a part of India. Still later, from the time of Mohamad Gazhnavi even Afghanistan was wrested away. Now from 1947 West Punjab and East Bengal too have been cut off and the term Bharatvarsh applies only to the region from Srinagar to Cape Comorin.

These shrinking boundaries of Vedic culture ought to be a matter of great concern for all humanity because the honour of women, the freedom of men and the security of children will vanish in the proportion in which Hinduism alias Vedic culture shrinks.

The other name Hindusthan is believed by some to be an alternative pronunciation of the term Sindhusthan i.e. literally the tract on both sides of the Indus. However, at least, within living memory the term Hindusthan has been applied to the territory on the eastern bank of the Indus river, extending down to Cape Comorin. From 1947 A.D. onward the term Hindusthan signifies the tract from the Wagah border (north of Amritsar) to Cape Comorin.

Yet some Hindus regard the name Hindusthan alias Hindustan as tainted with a sinister connotation, being invested with an abusive allusion. They contend that some Islamic dictionaries explain the word Hindu as signifying a thief, rascal or scoundrel, and therefore

the term Hindu should be disowned. That is a misconception. All Islamic dictionaries do not feature the word Hindu as a term of vile abuse. There are several Muslim dictionaries which explain the term Hindu or Hindostan as evoking a feeling of adoration and admiration.

**What is in a Name?**

Even assuming that a vast majority of Muslims use the term 'Hindu' as an expression of gross contempt, the remedy does not lie in abandoning it or running away from it. The proper remedy is to instil in the adversary a sense of awe and respect for that name, through forceful action. Every name can be imparted a ring of awe or disrespect depending on how the people bearing that name behave. The name Hindu will continue to be ridiculed if Hindus continue to be indisciplined, cowards, selfish and submissive. The day every Hindu stands firm and returns tit for tat he will be highly feared and respected by his enemies. A community which cannot field an army will never win a war.

A person ragged and ridiculed for his name by his tormentors will never earn any respect from them if he panders to their demands and keeps changing his name. For every change the enemy will pour more ridicule, and rag the Hindu even more. The proper remedy under such a situation is to instil the fear of God in the enemy and make him respect the word Hindu. Let Hindus be proud of their name and the world will be proud of them. Any name acquires the ring of the deeds, sacrifices, valour, dedication and discipline that are associated with it and the world will be proud of them. Contrarily if cowardice corruption, selfishness and slovenliness get associated with a name the same name will stink. Moreover, the reputation of a name is never the same throughout the chequered course of its history. It keeps fluctuating depending on the turns of fortune of any individual, community or nation. Therefore, it is better to stick to one's traditional name and make desired changes to suit one's own needs and scope of one's activities if necessary but never to please the world. Because changing one's name-style to escape teasing is itself a defeat which invites more

torment and ridicule. The Aesop's Fables tale of a donkey and three men has an appropriate moral. No matter what combination they worked out to ride or not to ride the donkey and even carry him on their shoulders the onlookers never stopped deriding them. Likewise there is the story of a person who being dissatisfied with the name Thanthanpal (ઠણઠણપાલ) chosen for him by his parents set out to choose a better one. During his search he saw a person bravely engaging a group of assailants all by himself. Highly impressed he asked for the hero's name. As luck would have it the name was 'Coward'. Proceeding further he met an ugly woman whose name turned out to be 'Lovely.' Later he met a generous philanthropist whose name was Midas. Thus he found that there is no integral relation between the name and the reputation of a person. So he decided to respect his own congenital name, Thanthanpal rather than hanker to change it. All such stories have a moral in history. Never try to please the world. If one is convinced that one's aims are pure one's own name-tag will ultimately command the world's attention and respect.

**Other Facets**

Moreover there are other aspects to be considered. The term 'Hindu' may have been debased as a term of abuse in some instances but very many other instances may be quoted where the term Hindu exudes adoration and respect.

It may also be noted that the substitute pronunciation Hindu (of the word Sindhu) is not a Muslim trait alone. Even in India, in the Saurashtra region e.g. all words beginning with 'S' are invariably pronounced with a substitute 'h'. Thus the word 'Samjha' is pronounced as 'hamjha', Somnath is mentioned as 'Homnath' and so on all along the line.

This trend may be noted even in Europe where, for instance, the term 'semi-sphere' is spelled as 'hemisphere'. Consequently it is unhistorical to believe that the term Hindu was tagged on to Indians by hostile aliens as a contemptuous label. Substituting 's' with 'h' is an ageold universal trend.

It also needs to be considered that Hinduism has a multi-million-year history. If out of that long stretch the term Hindu has been used as an invective by some Muslims for the last one thousnad years it ought to be dismissed as a mere pin-prick misfortune. To outweigh that it could be shown that even Muslims have expressions of the highest reverence reserved for India. For instance, they say 'Hindostan Jannate Nishan' i.e. India is the very heaven. The four rivers which Muslims revere as of celestial origin are the Nile of Egypt, Farat in Iraq, Jehu in Turkey and Sehu (i.e. Sindhu i.e. the Indus) of India.

**Hindu- A Highly Respected Name**

The Arabs believe that Adam, the progenitor of humanity descended from the heaven, in India.

Jahij an Arab writer has in his writings expressed great admiration for India. The pen name Jahij stands for Umar-bin-Bahar-bin-Mohmood Abu Usman.

Another Arab writer Ihn-e-Fikya-Himzani has recorded that by God's grace India is the country blessed with aromatic plants, diamonds and other gems, hippos, elephants, peacocks and a number of adorable animals. In that description he has used the word Sindh to denote the province at the mouth of the Indus, as well as the term Hindu as referring to the rest of the country without any disrespect attaching to either term.

The tales of Ibrahim Abu Anajil alias Sindbad the Sailor are those of a Vaidya alias Baidya (i.e. a Hindu Ayurvedic medical practitioner) from the province of Sindh in ancient India. The Islamic or Arbo-Iranian twist given by Muslim writers to ancient Hindu names is a great snare which imparts a deceptive Mohamedan ring to even pre-Mohamad history, as e.g. Sindh-Vaidya has been confounded and compounded as Sindbad.

Another writer, Masaudi paying tribute to India has lauded even the intelligence and training of Indian elephants. He narrates how when the mahout of an Indian elephant died the latter inconsolably

shed tears and refused to eat.

In another incident a herd of elephants led out of its stables had to course its way through a narrow lane in single file. The elephant at the head of the herd led the way. As the leader negotiated a turn a woman who happened to emerge out of her house, being taken aback by the unexpected appearance of a huge form before her, fainted and lay sprawled in the lane. At that the leading elephant also tarried. He signalled to his followers to stop and as though inspired by almost a human sense of chivalry he took hold of the loose end of the woman's saree with his trunk and laid it gently on so as to cover her bare bosom. After a time the woman regaining her consciousness hurried away. Seeing the lane free for traffic once more the leading elephant trumpeted to his followers that the way was clear. He led the way in elegant elephantine haste as though to make up for the lost time. His followers imitated his gait and soon getting out of the lane the herd huddled together on the wide highway in elephantine camaraderie.[1]

Mathir-bin-Tahir Mukadsi, a resident of Mecca has recorded contemporary information that if anyone was forced to turn a Muslim he was taken back into Hinduism according to the religious rites prescribed in **Deval Smruti.**[2] This should awaken Hindus to their duty of striving to persuade all Christians and Muslims to return to Vedic culture.

Another resident of Mecca, Vishari Mukadsi has recorded that "the political administration and the judicial system of Sindh are remarkable for their efficiency, thoroughness and promptitude. Wining and womanizing are totally absent."

Kazi Saeed Adalsi (born in Spain) lauding the expertise of Sindhis

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(1) The foregoing information may be found in three sources: (a) P.3, Arab Aur Hind Ke Talukat, by Suleman Nadvi, (b) July to November 1961 issues of Urdu monthly, **Burhan,** article by Abul Namr Ahmad Khaldi (c) Pp 160-163 Hindustan Arbo Ki Najro Me (Urdu book), Vol 1.

(2) Pp. 247 and 279 and 379 - 394 ibid.

in arithmetic adds that the Arabs learnt arithmetic from Indians.

An Arab historian Yakubi has referred to punitive expeditions organized by a Hindu sovereign from India against Babylonia and Israel.

A Russian port on the Black Sea still bears the Sanskrit name 'Sindhi' from the Sanskrit term Sindhu i.e. the sea (and also the Indus river).

Chinese travelogues refer to India's Indus river as Shito or Shitu or Shituho. Incidentally the neighbouring Japanese spelled and pronounced the term Sindhu (culture) as Shinto.

Arabs termed every indian Hindu. Even in French the word Hindu signifies an Indian.

The Iranians use the term Hindu to signify coloured people of India and other lands (see Molsworth's Marathi-English dictionary). Iranian dictionaries interpreted the term Hindu as connoting a coloured person or thief (and sesame) but that was in the post-Mohamad era after the Iranians forced to adopt Islam at sword-point, were trained to be fierce Hindu-haters. But in Arabic dictionaries the word Hindu has pleasant and respectful connotations. An Arab poet, Sevaye sings -

> ''First it was Hind and next Khalid
> Both those beauties have me immobilized.''
> 'Hindi' is the Arabic adjective from Hind.

**Another Derivation**

While one view is that the term Hindu is an alternative spelling of the term Sindhu, another view is that the term Hindu is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term 'Indu' meaning the moon. This suggestion appears plausible in view of the European term 'India.'

Huentsang, the Chinese traveller records that ''TienChu (i.e. India) is known by several names. India used to be known earlier as Shitu and Hinaoo. But if properly pronounced it should be 'Intu'.

Residents of that country refer to their homeland in several ways. In Chinese the word moon has several synonyms of which 'Intu' is one. It is a respected term. The reason for that country being named 'Indu' i.e. the moon is that scholars from that land have brightened the world with their delightful and shining knowledge, like the moon.''[3]

In Vedic parlance the moon often figures as a standard of pleasant purity. For instance, a pleasant, round countenance is likened to the moon. The names of Rama and Krishna are often suffixed with the term (चंद्र) 'chandra' i.e. the moon (as Ramachandra and Krishnachandra). The waxing and waning of anything is often compared with that of the moon. Several women also wear a vermilion mark of the pattern of a crescent on their forehead to invoke god's blessings that their marital bliss too may wax like the moon. According to Huentsang India too has had a reputation of shedding cool, silvery lustre over the world through its Vedic civilization, hence its name Indu alias India. In fact (इंदीय) Indiya (alias India) is an exact derivation of the Sanskrit word Indu (meaning the moon) indicating a country partaking of the quality of the moon. The term Hindu may, therefore, be a variation of the word Indu.

The usual explanation that Hindu may be an alternative pronunciation of the word Sindhu may not be right because the province of Sindh has never been known as Hind. Had Sindhu changed to Hindu the name Sindh too should have been changed to Hind. Even in the epic Mahabharat the territory of Sindh is referred to as the Sindhu Sowveer region.

Albiruni's chronicle also makes it clear that the term Hindu is not a variation of the term 'Sindhu'. He notes that to proceed to Sindh from his country one has to travel across Himroz alias Sijisthan but if one wants to reach (India) Hind direct one must pass via Kabul.[4]

On the northern frontier of the Indian sub-continent (now in

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(3) Samuel Beal's translation of Huentsang's Travelogue.
(4) P. 198, Vol.1, Albiruni's India, by Edward Sachau.

Pakistan) is the Hindukush range of mountains. Some Hindus suspecting an insult and invective at every step imagine that the term Hindukush has been coined by the enemies of Hindudom to keep alive the memory of the slaughter of the Hindus in the passes of those ranges. There is no reason to suspect any sinister motive in that term because it is a very ancient pre-Muslim term. 'Kush' has several meanings. It also signifies a kind of grass. As for slaughter Muslim hordes and British troops have also been many-a-time slaughtered on the slopes of the Hindukush.

Considering all such evidence, terms like Hindu, Hindusthan and Hindustan are of ancient standing and have generally evoked the highest admiration and adoration.

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# THE VEDIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Under the Vedic system humanity is grouped into four classes. Let us call that a horizontal division.

Correspondingly the individual's life is vertically divided into four parts namely the unmarried state, married life, detached life in the forest and the last phase of Sannyas i.e. a period of total renunciation and social service.

The four horizontal social groups were known as Brahmins Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The current popular notion that their social importance or human status dwindled progressively from the Brahmin to the Shudra class, is not well-founded. The importance to society of each of those groups was equal.

Those horizontal and vertical divisions are intended not only for good management of social life but also to ensure a happy and purposeful life for every individual.

The notion that the Brahmin class exploited the others and bossed or tyrannized over them is unwarranted as we shall presently discuss.

Western scholars have been branding the Vedic system as Brahminical. That is a mistaken appraisal. Let us take a parallel example. In universities, for instance, professors, the Vice chancellor and Chancellor exercise overall supervisory control. Why? Not because they have descended on the campus from the high heavens

but because they have risen to those positions from the ranks. Like all others they plodded their way from the Kindergarten to the doctoral status. But as they go along they show their merit and at the end of theireducationtheyare chosen to fulfil supervisory functions. Even there it would be wrong to imagine that they are bossing over others to show off their own importance or authority. At times when they appear stiff, strict and demanding that is to ensure purity of conduct, standards of academic tuition and maintenance of discipline. Yet we don't brand such a system as one of professorial bossing simply because professors exercise overall authority.

Similar is the case with the Brahmin. He also rose from the ranks. Manu's famous dictum lays down that at birth everyone is a Shudra. It is only when he displays special aptitudes and abilities during his training he becomes a part of the relevant social group. No group was higher than the other. Each had its specific duties and responsibilities. Those who had better aptitude for manual work such as labour and mechanics constituted the Shudra class. Those who could deal with complicated accounting and export-import or storage and sale of commodities, formed the Vaishya class. Those who could perform the duties of those two classes plus had an aptitude for weapon training and the courage and patriotism to undergo physical hardships and risks for the security and well-being of the community were the Kshatriyas. Those who were adept at the duties of all the other three classes and yet had the dedication and readiness to devote all their life to studies and social service sans remuneration were classed as Brahmins. A Brahmin had to abide by five principal vows namely, Satya, Asteya, Ahimsa, Aparigraha and Brahmacharya meaning truth, non-stealing, non-hurting, non-possession of wealth, and continence.

Thus a Brahmin-class-person was not at all privileged socially. Contrarily he was supposed to maintain the most abstemious standards in every aspect of life. In fact he was raised to such high standards of intellectual development that he disdained wealth and considered it his duty to spend his entire life in community

service without any personal remuneration. The 'aparigraha' rule ensured that he was not to have any property of his own. He received no remuneration. His day-to-day expenses were met from the social system in which Brahmins officiated as teachers, artists, astrologers, astronomers, doctors, scientists, counsellors, architects, engineers, sculptors etc.; but received only free meals, apparel and a pittance to buy some knick-knacs for daily use.

This was a very subtle psychological system. It built-up a class of persons reaching the highest intellectual and moral standards and the acme of professional excellence but at the same time ensured that this class would scrupulously keep itself totally aloof from economic competition. It was this particular class which, because of its super-intelligence and supreme knowledge of all fields, could floor everybody and corner the entire wealth of the community if it wished to. And yet it was precisely this class which had been simultaneously trained to regard all lucre as filthy and a life spent in earning wealth as a sinful waste. Consequently, the Brahmin was the man who abstained from all luxury, immorality and dishonesty. That is why Manu, the law-giver, has said that under the Vedic socio-economic system, Brahminism is the ideal which every person must strive to attain. Here there were no privileges but only hard work, sterling character and a life of self-imposed abstinence and service despite a superb mastery of worldly knowledge. That mastery of worldly ability was controlled by a super-consciousness of godly knowledge and responsibility that human life was a precious divine heritage which was to be spent not in dissipation but in perpetual service.

**The Brahminical Routine**

Therefore, a Brahmin woke up at about 4 AM. After his ablutions, bath and physical exercise he had a session of 'Swadhyaya' by the side of a sacred fire. That is to say he repeated to himself, loudly in Sanskrit "I shall abide by the truth, I shall never steal, I shall never tell a lie, I shall never be found wanting in my duty to my mother, father, nation, humanity" etc. etc. This was the Vedic way of hammering into every person 's mind both at day-break

and dusk through self-repetition that mundane life was but ephemeral, temptations of earthly life brought no good either in this life or hereafter, that it is one's duty to lead an abstemious life dedicated to public service and towards that end one must shun vice and avarice and feel happy in untiring, truthful service to the community. In short, one was not to cry out for one's own rights but to tire out oneself in public service.

That one-fourth part of society composed of Brahmins thus voluntarily contentedly and happily kept itself totally out of economic competition.

**Kshatriyas**

The next group, called Kshatriyas manned all administrative services to run the State on the taxes prescribed by Vedic socio-economic statute such as Manusmriti. This class too was restricted to its own separate sphere of socio-economic duties.

**Vaishyas**

The third group, known as Vaishyas managed all farming, trade and commerce. They too adhered to the strict rules about the purity of goods supplied to society and the minimum margin of profit permitted to them by the Smrities.

The fourth class, namely the Shudras did all the manual duties.

This classification originated according to Vedic tradition, from the time that divinity created the first few generations of trained men. The initial group of Brahmins emerged from the face of Brahma, the Kshatriyas from his arms, the Vaishyas from Brahma's torso and the Shudras from Brahma's feet. This is unjustly interpreted by some to mean that the Brahmins have appropriated for themselves a superior status while relegating the other groups to a progressively lower social strata. That is an improper and lop-sided assessment. Firstly, let it be realized that if there are four classes whichever way one enumerates them, a particular group will always have to be mentioned first while the others will come later. That should not be considered their ranking of importance. Secondly, the

association of these groups with the different limbs of Brahma does not make them great or small because for a body to function properly all limbs have to be intact and efficient. Thirdly, the mouth is even more filthy than the feet if one comes to think of it. Moreover a man whose feet are lame or are amputated won't be less of a cripple than one whose face has been disfigured. Those groups have been associated with different limbs of Brahma to illustrate their functions and to keep them contented in their own respective spheres and to rule out any class conflict.

**This Grouping was not Necessarily Hereditary**

Both Lord Krishna's pronouncement in the Bhagawad Geeta and of Manu in his Smriti make it clear that the four classes have been made according to the abilities and aptitudes of people. In actual practice it so happens that in a vast majority of cases, birth and nurture in a particular family does condition the person to lead a life of that group. But if by any chance a person didn't fit into his hereditary group because of aptitude or behaviour he was free to change his group. But such a change was not a mere chance allegiance and association. It was a total dedication to a new kind of life. Life in each group began at about 4.30 a.m. Upto 'Swadhyaya' the routine was the same for all. Only thereafter it branched off. But even there life for none of the four groups was easy. It was one of incessant activities throughout the day and then an early retirement to bed, for all the four. Therefore, none should believe that Brahminism was a bed of roses and Shudraism was a bed of thorns. Life was equally rigorous and moral standards were equally high. Only duties and functions differed. Therefore, there was no temptation at all to join a different guild. The Brahmin hardly ever touched wealth. He was to receive only a few coins for day-to-day upkeep. He looked upon money as a source of contamination and temptation from his high philosophic pedestal. At the other end the Shudra could be wealthy by earning wages for his labour and skill. In ancient history Shudras are known to have been 'Sahukars' i.e. wealthy money-lenders.

**Change of Group for Money-Earning was Frowned Upon**

Except the Brahmin all the other three classes were fairly wealthy. Yet they did not cross each other's path. Therefore, there was no social strife or class-struggle or economic competition. One couldn't cross over from one group to another for monetary consideration. Under the non-Vedic system today if a person is tempted by the profit-margin in manufacturing TV sets or shaving blades he quits his professor's job and takes to manufacture. Thereby his academic knowledge goes waste while he becomes a rival to others already in the manufacturing industry. Such change of group for earning more money to be able to roll in wealth and laziness is precisely what is unacceptable to Vedic idealism. Their earning profits to be able to lead a life of luxury, vice and laziness was absolutely ruled out. What Vedic society insists on is each one lead a pious, active life of humility and service to society. Money-earning was no consideration at all.

**Charity at Every Stage Enjoined**

Even the three groups who were socially and psychologically prepared and permitted to deal with wealth were so brought up as to keep their wealth flowing ceaselessly in a stream of charity. From birth to death various occasions and rituals had been prescribed at which a person had to keep on giving away grain, bullion, cloth and money in charity. Those who had more could create endowments for bigger charities such as academic institutions, poor houses, widows' homes, orphanages and the like.

**Voluntary Retirement was the Rule**

Every person's life was divided into four stages of about 20 to 25 years each. The first was devoted to studies and the second constituted the married householder's life. It was only in that second stage that the person was concerned with economic activity. From the age of about 50 or 60 years he withdrew himself from socio-economic life and dedicated himself to isolated meditation and detached reflection. That was the third quarter of a person's life. It eliminated interference with the younger generation's life, and

ensured calm detachment from worldly affairs. The last quarter of a person's life was to be spent in selfless social service of one's choice, capabilities and aptitude. Thus there was no economic competition or strife what-so-ever between anybody at any stage. Consequently Vedic society ran like a well-oiled mechanism smoothly and noiselessly. Since money-making was socially and psychologically ruled out as an objective, each group and individual led a contented and happy life within the boundaries of his group.

**Cause of Reverence for Brahmins**

Eversince alien rule began in India, the Hindu educational and socio-economic system was broken into bits. As a result the four-fold division of an individal's life and the four groups of Vedic society became inoperative. The duties and functions of the four social groups became progressively blurred. The ancient ideals and demarcated spheres became extinct. 'Get rich quick and lead a life of luxury and indolence' became a common ideal. As a result the whole of humanity has become one seething mass engaged in incessant cut-throat competition from the teenage stage to the very day of one's death, for amassing maximum wealth with the minimum of effort in the shortest possible time. In such a society the birth of a Freud and Karl Marx is inevitable. But the doctrines they formulated were symptomatic of the ills that humanity has been suffering from eversince the Vedic system broke down.

In that keen competition the Brahmin naturally fares best because he has behind him generations of highly cultivated skills and knowledge. Naturally he excites jealousy and resentment of the non-Brahmins. But that was precisely the reason why superb Vedic training psychologically weaned the Brahmin away from money-earning activities and confined him to a holy isolation of dedicated community-service all his life. Thus the Vedic injunction, in a way, said to the Brahmin that 'since you have a comprehensive knowledge (that is what is meant by the Sanskrit term Brahmajna alias Brahmin) of the divine, holy purpose of cosmic life and you have the ability to outdo everybody in a competitive world you have been trained to be forbearant enough to keep out of it all.' This supreme ability

and yet total abstinence to which the Brahmin group confined itself for millions of years has earned it the gratitude, awe and reverence of society for generations. Therefore Brahminism was not a privilege in economic terms though it was a privilege in the spiritual and divine terms. Consequently, Brahminism, Kshatriyaism, Vaishyism or Shudraism was free for anybody to enter, provided one was ready to abide by the strict rules and discipline of each group. Generally a person born in a particular group alone acquired the aptitude and ability to abide by its rules. The four groups appear at our distance to be governed by birth because eversince Muslim invasions started in 712 A.D. the Vedic life-system and group-system broke down in India. In the rest of the world the Vedic socio-economic system broke down much earlier i.e. after the Mahabharat war. Therefore, let it be clearly understood that being a member of any group was no cakewalk or privilege. In fact the social punishment for lapses by a Brahmin or Kshatriya was more severe. Being a member of any Vedic group involved a gruelling routine, strict rules of conduct and stern norms of social behaviour. Moreover equal importance attached to every group because they were like the four wheels of the social chariot. Under these conditions where was the need for anybody to change his group? But if as a freak, one did exhibit abilities and aptitude of a different group and was able to fulfil its requirements he was most welcome to change his group.

**Were Shudras and Women Disqualified from Vedic Learning?**

It is commonly believed that Shudras and women were not considered 'pure' enough to handle or study the Vedas. This is a misinterpretation and misunderstanding.

Let it first be known that there cannot be any question of barring anybody from 'knowledge' and the Vedas are the founts of all knowledge. Contrarily, Vedic and Upanishadic knowledge was being constantly dinned into the ears of the young and old, rich or poor, men and women day-in and day-out at every ritual and festival through religious discourses and recitals. The audience was even encouraged to study and repeat the lessons wherever possible.

But learning the Vedic texts by dedicating oneself to the Brahmin way of life was a different matter. It involved 20 years' absence from home from the age of 5 or 8 years at the Guru 's forest-hermitage and spending the rest of one 's life in dedicated, abstemious social service from 4 a.m. to say, 9 p.m.

A woman could not generally do this, because she had her own physiological problems of menses, deliveries and household duties. Similarly a Shudra who was, say, a mechanic or carpenter, couldn 't leave his profession to lead the abstemious life of a Vedist Brahmin. That is what is meant by the general injunction or disqualification of a woman and a Shudra. Thereby they are not at all down-graded.

But if for general knowledge, during sparetime they wished to borrow a Vedic text and read it they were most welcome because Vedic knowledge was meant to be spread by every means. In fact that was why profesional preachers of every kind were liberally provided. Whole professions revolved around such abstemious, itinerant preaching only because individuals wouldn 't have spare time and expertise for Vedic learning.

Therefore, let no one believe that teaching or learning the Vedas as a sparetime hobby or for elightenment was taboo. On the other hand all incentives and encouragement were provided for it.

But let it be realized that even studying the Vedas as a sparetime hobby is no joke. Even erudite scholars are not able to make head or tail out of the Vedas because they constitute a billion-year ancient complicated, condensed divine cosmic code of all arts and sciences rolled into one. Yet sparetime study by anybody and everybody was actively encouraged. Even taking to a total Vedic life of a Brahmin was certainly allowed if one was prepared to abide by all its rules for the whole of one 's life.

**The Vedic Guild System**

The group-system described above was the universal guild system. In each group there were sub-groups. For instance, among

Brahmins there were astronomers, astrologers, architects, engineers, doctors, sculptors, priests, teachers, counsellors, judges etc.

The Kshatriyas included all administrators, policemen and army personnel.

The Vaishyas included traders, farmers, bankers, accountants, manufacturers etc.

The Shudras included all who did manual work such as metal-smiths, miners, carpenters, washermen, labourers, masons etc.

None of these classes was considered higher or lower spiritually and socially. The awe and reverence attached to the Brahmins was because of their expertise and abstinence. The awe and respect for Kshatriyas arose from their security functions and patriotism.

The Vaishyas were respected because they provided the wherewithals for civil and military life.

The Shudras were respected for the essential manual services they provided in every sphere.

Thus there was none great and none small. Therefore, one did not covet or hanker to enter another group. This is summed up in Lord Krishna 's guideline in the Bhagawad Geeta that it is better to live in one 's own group than hanker for some other. Thus in a theoretical sense this guild-system was not birth-bound but in a practical sense it was generally hereditary. In any case it is wrong to dub it as casteism and associate any untouchability or social stigma or handicaps with it.

**Advantages**

The advantages of the Vedic guild-system were immense. It eliminated cut-throat competition and profiteering.

Such guilds constituted a close-knit brotherhood of which large joint-families were units facilitating happy marital relations.

Hereditary trades and professions led to free

apprenticeship-training at home from childhood. And generations of expertise led to products and services attaining high standards of excellence. The new entrants in the trade were none other than the younger generation from the same group. There was no influx from other groups or regions. This eliminated unemployment or labour trouble and fostered love and respect for one another in the group.

**The Status of Women**

Women enjoyed sovereign status in the family and community. Every bride entering a marital home is told by the priest in Sanskrit 'Be thee the queen of this home' Manu has said that "a women must always be protected by all and where women receive honour and homage divinity is pleased." Thus women were accorded a superior goddess status at home. A woman was like the queen - bee busy in the home hive. Equality of status or even superiority for women however, must not be interpreted to mean an identity of functions and professions with the male. A woman's person being sacred, her personality being delicate, venerable, vulnerable and violable as also because a woman 's physiological and psychological make-up fitted her for the home; in Vedic tradition the domestic sphere is left excusively to the woman while the rough and tumble of the outdoor sphere was left to the male. The night-club-life and prostitution role of women which have become hall-marks of modern life, are totally unacceptable to and condemned as criminal by Vedic tenets.

**Solicitous Safeguards for Women**

Since Vedic society respects the person of a woman as a mother, as a goddess, as a queen of the family, as the chief of the household, as a sister, daughter and daughter-in law it provides solicitous safeguards for her throughout life.

Basically some elderly male such as a father uncle, grandfather, husband or son is held responsible to provide social security and financial support to the woman. If due to family circumstances the natural guardian-cum-supporter is unavailable the next-in line

assumes the responsibility to look after her safety and welfare. But never is she to be left to her own resources and to fend for herself. Like bullion and gems and jewellery entrusted to a person for safe-custody with a proper receipt and responsibility, even a woman given in marriage is entrusted by her guardian from her parental home to the guardian at the marital home.

The vermilion dot on a woman 's forehead proclaims that either she is a virgin looking forward to marriage or a married woman with her husband living. To further distinguish the virgin from the married woman, the latter wears a Mangal Sootra ( sacred marital thread) i.e. a necklace of black beads with a gold pendant and silver toe-rings signifying her married status.

A woman in the family-way wears green apparel and green bangles symbolizing fertility. Such a woman is invited and feasted by relatives and friends in turn so that she may not suffer from any feeling of shyness and may experience a sense of fulness, fulfilment and belonging. Such parties and get-togethers also help to keep the woman in a cheerful mood and cater to her craving for different kinds of tasty food because of the growing foetus inside her.

Her green attire is also a signal to society to accord her all comfort and consideration due to her state of pregnancy.

A widowed woman has the vermilion dot wiped off her forehead as a sort of a standing advertisement to her elders to provide her with a suitable groom or other guardian and protector so that the woman may not languish unprotected and uncared for.

Thus Vedic society was intended to be a smooth clockwork with all situations provided for without anybody having to ask or answer any questions and everybody offering loving service to those in need of it.

**The Festivals**

The Vedic system provides pious festivals throughout the year to add colour and gaiety to life and impart a spiritual convivality

to social life. Such days celebrated with appropriate rituals help to remind humanity of the divine significance of earthly life. Life in Vedic society is governed by the Vedic almanac. The Vedic almanac outlines the cosmic, astrological significance of every day. Vedic life throughout the world was governed according to the cosmic significance of that day. This invested every day with a special divine importance and spiritual aura. Thereby a feeling of dreary insipidity never intrudes on the human psyche in the Vedic system. Every oncoming day is something to look forward to as one of special augury and message. Contrarily the modern non-theist or atheist indulgence in an incessant round of physical pleasure such as tennis, movies, drinking parties and outdoor picnics bereft of spiritual significance palls on the mind. The human being ultimately despairs it all and sinks into the morass of melancholia by feeling lonely and bored. Such a feeling is effectively shielded against by Vedic festivals. Incidentally, the word convivality used above is a Sanskrit word 'con' is the Sanskrit word 'san' meaning 'together'. Vive is the Sanskrit word 'jiva' meaning 'life'. Therefore, 'convival' means living together happily i.e. spending time together happily.

**Economy**

Vedic life enjoins the utmost economy in everything not out of a consideration of miserliness but out of a realization of the responsibility for conservation and proper distribution of resources and also to ensure simplicity, save time and prevent snobbery. Rural homes made of thatch and mud plaster are easy and inexpensive to make with local labour and material and are easy to maintain. Such an home is cool during summer and warm during winter. Its walls and floors, given a cowdung wash ensured clinical sterilization. Vedic practice recommends cow's urine as a handy disinfectant and cow's milk, ghee, curd, urine and dung mixed together (called Panchagavya) as a prophylactic dose. Modern scientists may verify these Vedic recipes and remedies with an open mind. Floors washed with cowdung are known to resist infectious bacteria. Such floors are also soothing to the feet and hygenic and

inexpensive to maintain.

In the Vedic social scheme every village and every guild was self-sufficient. The necessary raw material and manufacturing skill enough for local needs was available locally.

Vedic practice enjoins man to be conscious of his role as a representative or trustee of divinity, in earthly management. Therefore, wanton slaughter of animals or plant-life for sadistic satisfaction or for sheer enjoyment is frowned upon. Consequently all kinds of life was not only tolerated but highly respected as members of the divine plan.

**Ecology**

Being conscious of the harmful effects of heavy industry in polluting air and water resources and of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in poisoning foodgrains, Vedic practice specialized in developing herbal pesticides and maintaining an ecological balance.

**Ethnology**

Vedic practice aims at developing supermen not only physiologically but even psychologically and spiritually The aim was to develop every Atma (i.e. the soul of the common man) to Mahatma (i.e. great soul) and Paramatma (i.e. the divine soul) not merely in the metaphysical sense but in a practical and material way. This was done by prescribing a strict routine and disciplined behaviour for every person. Drinks and drugs were totally ruled out. Vedic routine was to wake up two hours before sunrise, take regular yogic physical exercise and drink cow's milk to the exclusion of other drinks, utilize the entire working day in one's guild duties and retire to bed early.

Women were not considered as sex-dolls but as highly venerated daughters, sisters, queens of the household and as mothers and goddesses. Making women work in the outdoor world and flirting with them at public balls, night clubs, and houses of modelling and prostitution in the name of equality of the sexes is considered very undesirable in Vedic practice, as leading to frustration,

molestation, gangsterism, disease and degradation of womanhood. Instead Vedic practice ensures a loving, homely atmosphere for the woman where her life will be properly cushioned and kept secure in every respect.

Sex was venerated as a divine mechanism of procreation and therefore not to be indulged in for pleasure. Consequently, a woman is never looked upon in Vedic life as a sex-kitten. Contrarily she is looked upon as a mother and goddess who nurtures the world. Since sexual relations were looked upon as a mechanism in the divine plan of procreation, sexual relations were confined to the couple wedded according to Vedic ritual. Even a married couple was enjoined to look upon sex as a means for desired progeny. Consequently continence was demanded even from the married couple.

Manu's code is very strict. It rules that eating more than what one needs for a healthy life amounts to social theft. On the same analogy indulging in sex for mere pleasure and not for progeny, is criminal misbehaviour.

**What is Brahmacharya?**

Obviously all such rules of disciplined conduct from morning till night according to one's age and position in life, is known as Brahmacharya. That term signifies behaviour regulated according to the divine purpose of the Cosmos as intended by Brahma-the Creator.

All such behaviour was intended to eliminate crime and disease and build-up a contented and industrious society wherein every generation of human beings could be progressively more handsome, healthy, hefty, long-lived, dutiful and intellectually sharp.

**Recycling the Soul for Human Pedigree**

The tiny sperm is like the seed of a tree which has the potential of sprouting a mighty personality.

The nucleus of the sperm is the divine molecule called the soul.

Vedic routine aims at developing the potential of that nucleus from generation to generation through rebirths. It is a recycling of the soul with an enhanced and sharpened potential with every new birth. The qualities and the tendencies that a soul accumulates in one birth go on developing or deteriorating through birth after birth according to one's Karma. That Karma involves fulfilling one's duties with the purest of motives and behaviour not only towards others but even in respect of one's own body. In this respect indulgence in unnecessary food, drinks and drugs and unnatural timings of waking and working violate Vedic principles. All strife, disease, unhappiness, cruelty, crime and social turmoil arise from un-Vedic behaviour. Just as a worldly man is very particular about pedigree cattle, dogs and horses, the Vedas insist on human pedigree—physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual. If the quality of the human being is improved on the basis of Vedic tenets expounded above mundane life will be more happy and orderly and social misbehaviour, the armament race and wars shall be totally eliminated. When human beings are so particular about pedigree cattle and dogs, is it not unreasonable for man to be unmindful of human pedigree?

**Hygiene**

Vedic routine provides for a four-day rest and segregation for women during menses. This practice was in vogue even in pre-Muslim Arabia. Other regions of the world too may look for this very significant detail in their past and that by itself will clinch the issue to prove the existence of a Vedic world.

Deliveries too enjoined a 10-day quarantine. Likewise a death in the family also required a 13-day separation for members of the bereaved household from the rest of the community. All such segregation was based on the most scientific considerations of isolating the possible source of infection. The number of days prescribed in each case will be found to accord with the life-cycle of the offending germs and microbes.

Similar hygienic rules are prescribed by Vedic practice for the

holy isolation of those cooking the family meal or even a gala community dinner. Like a surgeon dressing up for an operation and then holding himself in disinfectant isolation those cooking a Vedic meal have to take an early bath, wear the minimum or clean, holy silken apparel until the meal is cooked and during the serving of the meals to the diners.

**Man the Image of God**

In saying that God created man in His own image the Bible echoes the Vedas, because it is the Vedas which prescribe the routine for humanity to qualify for return to divinity. Atheists who cannot conceive of a human personality for God may consider that the human form is the life-form nearest to divinity as is evidenced by the human brain which has the capacity to comprehend, conceive and duplicate to a certain extent or imitate God's creative powers in numerous spheres.

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# SWEARING BY THE FIRE

Fire plays a very important role in Vedic tradition. Fire is known as 'Grihapati' i.e. the head of the household.

Fire gives light and warmth to the household and cooks food which provides strength and nourishment to the members of the family. Thus fire becomes the nucleus, the rallying point and also the source of life and energy to the household, hence the name 'Grihapati'.

Fire is the very embodiment of the Sun on earth and supplies the necessary energy to human industry and vehicles.

The universal use of the Sanskrit, Vedic word 'Agni' for fire is additional proof of the primordial worldwide spread of Vedic culture. The term 'ignition' that motorists use is one instance of the universal use of the word 'agni'. There could be many other similar instances.

The preponderant importance that Vedic culture gives to fire, is expressed in the maxim 'Agnim eeday Purohitam (अग्निम् ईडे पुरोहितम्) i.e. "Fire is assigned the first position in all worship." That is because it represents life, warmth and energy. No life and no movement is possible without fire alias energy.

Another function of fire is purification by burning all impurities.

Yet another quality of fire is to wipe out the existence of anything unwanted such as a burdensome life or a life sullied with crime or shame. Fire also enables every entity to resolve itself into the

five cosmic elements.

Such qualities of fire made Vedic tradition insist on lighting a fire to serve as a witness, chastiser, guide and presiding deity at every important occasion from birth to death. Even if it be a wedding or consecration of a new house or sending a child to begin his education it is the fire as the embodiment of divine light and energy that is worshipped. Likewise when a life departs leaving back its mortal coil Vedic procedure recommends that it be burnt on the pyre for quick, hygienic and final disposal instead of allowing the body to rot in the grave, contaminate the surroundings and continue to occupy a spot on the earth though the soul has already left for the heaven.

**Fire as Witness to Vows**

Vedic tradition sets high standards of constancy, purity, loyalty and integrity. Such standards are always vowed to in the presence of a sacred sacrifical fire. Thus when the groom and bride take the seven steps round the fire at their wedding, that implies consigning to the flames all extra-marital sexual aberrations and also an implied understanding that any deviation from marital constancy can be atoned for only by immolation by the fire which is witness to the ceremony.

That is why in the Ramayan one finds Sita entering the fire when her fidelity to Rama was questioned. Vedic Hindu lore is replete with such instances.

It would be wrong to conclude that only women were made to undergo a fiery test. Mediaeval history is replete with instances when all persons, whether men or women were expected to prove their innocence or veracity through a fiery ordeal if there was a dearth of other convincing evidence, or punish themselves for their failings.

Warriors falling short of the highest standards of chivalry, heroism, patriotism or achievement were trained to end their lives by voluntarily jumping into a fire lighted by themselves. They didn't

wait for a public trial or condemnation. The conscience of warriors and everyone else of the Vedic tradition was keyed through precept and practice to such a high pitch of rectitude that any shortfall in it made the warrior convict himself and also undergo immediate voluntary immolation by fire. Consequently in the Mahabharat war when Arjun believed that the sun had set over his unfulfilled vow of slaying his enemy, Jayadrath he post-haste lighted an expitiatory fire to immolate himself.

Hindu legends are full of such instances. Even as late as the early 11th century A.D. when Jaipal the last Hindu ruler of Afghanistan lost that province of his Indian, Hindu, Vedic empire to the Muslim invader, Mohamad Ghaznavi, Jaipal lighted a pyre infront of his palace and jumped into it. So sharp was his sense of shame fostered by his Vedic upbringing! His subjects and country-men had entrusted to him all power, authority and wealth due to his status. As their sovereign they had showered on him all their love and allegiance. And yet when the test came he had failed to successfully carry out his role as protector of the realm and defender of the (Vedic) faith. That was shameful in the extreme. There was no question of any benefit of doubt or of some other excuse. Failure was a failure and blemish was a blemish. Such a shameful life which had failed in its sacred duty could no more be borne. He was a Kshatriya. That Sanskrit term implied that he was responsible for the protection, honour and well-being of his subjects. And yet in-front of Jaipal's very eyes the Muslim enemy was torturing men, raping women, forcing people to turn Muslim under threats and torture, plundering temples, ransacking their homes, burning their farmsteads and poisoning their water-reservoirs.

**Jaipal as Accused, Prosecutor And Judge**

Was this not a ghastly chargesheet written in the pages of history in the blood of massacred men and the hot tears of scalded women ! Was any more proof needed that he had failed to measure-up to the stern standards of protective effciency, vigilance and readiness expected of a Kshatriya and ruling monarch at that, thought Jaipal

to himself.

He was his own prosecutor. The judge in him condemned the accused Jaipal of gross dereliction of duty and of being the cause of public suffering, national humiliation and Vedic loss.

The sentence was nothing short of immolation by the very fire by which he was sworn through several ceremonies and rituals throughout his life, to cultivate and maintain the highest standards of Vedic conduct.

There was no delaying or dallying. The execution of the sentence was instantaneous and voluntary. Jaipal himself lighted the expitiatory fire and jumped into it as final atonement for and as a finis to his life which Vedic tradition had taught him to consider no more worth-living.

Such strict adherence to norms leaves a shining tradition for others to follow.

Are those standards being maintained today? Are they even known today? Eversince India obtained freedom from British rule, India was bereft of a large part of Kashmir and a part of Cutch by Pakistan and of the Aksaichin enclave by China all within a period of 25 years and yet not a single member of the ruling Indian Congress party ever jumped into the fire in the rigorous tradition that continued upto the time of Jaipal.

**Swearing by the Mike**

As against that Vedic practice of swearing by the raging fire we have today a theatrical substitute of swearing by a cold microphone rod. The oath is administered by the Chief Justice to the President, by the President to the Prime Minister and by the Prime Minister to the Chief Justice in an unending, make-believe, meaningless, farcical merry-go-round. Neither the person administering the oath nor the sworn-in person commits himself to anything. The ancient fiery sanction behind the oath is sadly missing. Consequently, they all continue to commit any number of blundering faults, indiscretions, embezzlements and other crimes with impunity with nobody citing

the oath. Far from anybody *condemning himself the benefit-of-doubt* gives everybody a long rope.

**Priest-Administered Oaths**

Under the Vedic system it was always the priest who administered the oath. And under Vedic practice priesthood was conferred on the person who led an abstemious life dedicated to perpetual community-service, maintaining the highest standards of courage, sacrifice, piety and rectitude. An oath administered by such a personality, in a way, transfers those same ideals and standards to the person sworn-in. But the modern practice of one aggrandizer administering the oath to another fellow-exploiter and opportunist, only results in perpetuating corruption and pollution.

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# VEDIC CULTURE AND MILITARISM

To ensure a strong, just and peaceful social structure, well-trained and dedicated military forces are a necessity. Realizing this, Vedic culture provides for a Kshatriya class which while adhering to the highest standards of purity and simplicity in governance never hesitates to crack-down heavily on demoniac forces with super-demoniac force.

That is the lesson one learns from all Sanskrit scriptures dealing with the life-stories of Vedic heroes and of divine avatars. Whether one reads of the Narasimha Avatar in which Lord Vishnu appearing in a half-human, half-lion form clawed-out the entrails of the tyrannical ruler, Hiranyakashyap or of Parasuram who 21-times routed all unruly administrators throughout the world, or of Rama who slew the all-powerful Ravan who was a terror to the contemporary world, or of Krishna who, as counsellor to the Pandavas, insisted on their taking full advantage of every weakness of the enemy in the Mahabharat war, the only lesson conveyed is that tyrannizers must be annihilated.

Manu, the great law-giver of all humanity has also ruled that the aggressor must be slain outright without the least hesitation. (आततायिनम् आयान्तम् हन्यादेव अविचारयन्)

And yet over the centuries, under the debilitating practices of Jainism and Buddhism over-emphasizing asceticism and ahimsa (i. e. non-killing), Hindus in India, long forgetting their Vedic teachings, reeling and buckling under the thousand-year-long

terror-invasions of Muslim tyrants, have been reduced to a set of whimpering weaklings and milksops; so much so that even their leaders like M.K. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, sliding ever-deeper into the morass of appeasement and more appeasement, appeared tailor-made for the general public.

The surprising result of this progressive weakening is highlighted in one historic happening. In 1905-1906 when the British administration in India sought to divide Muslim-majority areas of East Bengal from the Hindu-majority areas of West Bengal a public agitation whipped up by strong-willed Hindu leaders such as Lokamanya B.G. Tilak, compelled the British administration to quickly abandon that plan. But later in 1947 when the earlier staunch Hindu leaders had all died and the political field was left open for M.K Gandhi and Nehru they presented to the Muslims on a platter not one but two slices of India, one in West Punjab and the other in East Bengal and yet insisted on retaining in India a vast Muslim population to act as a permanent Trojan Horse.

All followers of Vedic culture everywhere must beware of such leaders. The proper place for preachers of ahimsa and asceticism is a temple or a Himalayan peak. One occupying or controlling a mundane throne in Delhi has no business to talk of ahimsa. He must be prepared to defend every inch of the country 's territory and slay the enemy.

Eversince the end of the Mahabharat era Hindus have progressively weakened. They have developed suicidal tendencies of collectively sponsoring the interest of minority communities against their own, of promoting the prosperity of diabolically hostile neighbouring enemy-nations, and of turning the other cheek.

Alarmed at this rot one very respected thinker, Mr. P.N. Sharma of Delhi contributed an article titled *The One Lesson from History which India Never Learnt* - to the December 28, 1982 A.D. issue of the quarterly journal titled *Itihas Patrika* published from THANE (India).

The article observed "With a view to comprehend the enormity

of this aspect of history, a stock-taking in the form of a chart of only important foreign invasions that India suffered is given below:-

(1) First invasion of India by Darius, King of Persia-519-518 B.C.

(2) Second invasion of India, by Alexander, from Greece, 325 B.C.

(3) Third invasion of India, by the Sakas, from Central Asia, 180 B.C.

(4) Fourth invasion of India, by Kushans, from Asia, 120 B.C.

(5) Fifth invasion of India, by the Huns, from Central Asia, 120 A.D.

(6) Sixth invasion of India, by Mohamad bin Kasim, from Syria, 712 A.D.

(7) Seventh invasion of India, by Subuktagin Ghaznavi from Afghanistan, 987 A.D.

(8) Eighth to the 24th i.e. 17 invasions of India by Mohamad Ghaznavi, 1000-1030 A.D.

(9) 25th to 32nd i.e. eight invasions of India by Mohamad Ghori, 1175 to 1206 A.D.

(10) 33rd invasion of India, by Tamerlain, from Central Asia, 1398 A.D.

(11) 34th invasion, by Babur, from Central Asia, 1526 A.D.

(12) 35th invasion of India, by Humayun, from Central Asia, 1555 A.D.

(13) 36th invasion of India, by Nadir Shah, from Persia, 1739 A.D.

(14) 37th invasion of India, by Admed Shah Abdali, from Persia, 1756 A.D.

(15) 38th invasion (battle of Plassi), by the British. 1757 A.D.

(16) 39th invasion by Pakistan (capturing part of Kashmir), 1947 A.D.

(17) 40th invasion by China ( capturing part of India), 1962 A.D.

(18) 41st invasion by Pakistan. 1965 A.D.

(19) 42nd invasion of India, by Pakistan. 1971 A.D.

Why was India the victim of so many terror and plunder raids during a stretch of 2,500 years? Because after having amassed immense wealth through its own industry and valour in bygone ages, and after having administered a worldwide kingdom, India had suddenly lowered its guard and gone ascetic under the debilitating influence of Buddhism and Jainism like the ruling Indian National Congress under M. K. Gandhi. Hindus still afflicted by that fakiri mania are committing the blunder of entrusting all administrative and political powers to persons and parties wedded to non-violence.

Mr. Sharma points out that even a person wanting to steal some chairs from a neighbour's house would think twice about the resistance he would possibly meet, while in the case of India a host of Muslim marauders continued pouring-in traversing hundreds of miles and carrying back immense loot with impunity.

Hundreds of Hindu princely houses ruling in India prided themselves in raiding one another's kingdom but never did they unite in a combined front against the dangerous Muslim foe.

Confronted with a similar situation, the Japanese showed great sagacity and patriotism when in 1868 A.D. Japanese splinter-states surrendered their petty dominions and forged a united front against Western powers threatening to make inroads into Japan.

Mr. Sharma points out that even after the attainment of Independence in 1947, a tiny Muslim Pakistan had the audacity to attack India thrice and China also invaded India once. Each time the aggressor made away with large chunks of Indian territory. And yet Hindus kept on singing the praises of their leaders who did not plan or organize a single retaliatory hit to reconquer their lost territories. Is this the way to rule a country? Is a person

frittering away his inherited assets considered ultra-clever or an idiot?

Mr. Sharma agonizingly poses the question of how on earth we alone have proved to be an easy prey for such attacks, in which our armies have been badly mauled, our women were compelled to seek immolation en masse, our youngmen and women were marched off to be sold as slaves for rape and sodomy in distant lands, and our forts, palaces, temples, towers mansions and bridges were lustily declared as Muslim constructions.

All this misery, progressive impoverishment and tyranny to which India has been subject for the last 2500 years must arouse the Hindus to be once again militarily strong and aggressive. Let our Defence Ministers hereafter be termed Offence Ministers. Rama and Krishna need to be resurrected from their fetish status to be installed on high pedestals as military leaders so that Hinduism may once again govern the world. Hinduism alias Vedic culture is the only creed which knows how to live and let live. All other religions have strife and intolerance built-in within them which destine them to annihilate others and then finish themselves with internecine warfare. The United Nations Organization and its educational organ, the UNESCO would find their task of uniting the world under a world government easier if they propagate Vedic culture.

**Regulated Warfare**

Under the Vedic tradition even warring parties have to abide by certain strict rules. These enjoin, for instance, that as far as possible, disputes should be settled by individual combat. In such combats the mutual might of the contending parties should be of an equal footing at the start. The fight, whether of individuals or armies is to be conducted in the open away from inhabitation so as not to disturb civilian life. A fallen or defeated foe is not to be harmed or humiliated. Terror and torture are totally ruled out. A total war and scorched-earth policy is never to be indulged in, and the foe is not to be compelled to make common cause with the rival. This is known as Dharma Yuddha.

Because of its long Vedic training and discipline the Hindu warrior -class was sworn to such warfare.

Therefore when the rapacious Muslim invasions came spreading torture and terror in their wake, poisoning public water reservoirs, burning standings crops, raping women, slaughtering children, maiming adults, selling prisoners as slaves, and compelling everybody to become a Muslim and fight to decimate their own kith and kin and culture and fill the coffers of West Asian Muslim countries the Hindus were aghast with disgust and disbelief. In the face of such atrocious total war the Hindu reeled back in horror. His heart revolted at that sight and rather than be a party to such mass agony and misery the Hindu preferred to buy peace for the populace at any cost. That is the Hindu mentality built-up under pacifist training over generations.

It has persisted down to our own era. Despite a thousand years of fierce struggle against an unscrupulous Islam, Hinduism is still throwing up leaders like Gandhi and Nehru who still pursue a policy of appeasement and buying peace at any cost.

Thinkers like P. N. Sharma, whom I have quoted above, are justifiably worried that the inherent softness, gentility and refinement of the Hindu mind might ultimately enable a rampant Islam and a subtle Christianity to sabotage and wipe out Vedic culture from the face of the earth.

If such a development ever takes place cannibalism will reign supreme. *Vedic culture is the only hope of mankind. Without Vedic culture the virtue of every woman and the liberty of every man will be in constant jeopardy.* History tells us that under Christianity and Islam men, women and children were sold in the bazars like chattel and chicken.

Perhaps such a tragedy will never recur. Lord Krishna has asserted that Vedic culture is eternal. And this cosmos is certainly governed by mighty divine miracle-forces. Yet let us not take things for granted. So far as is within our power let Hindus adjust themselves to this new situation of a total war. Hindus must steel their heart

to fight tooth for tooth and eye for eye. So long as a war is on, let not a Hindu talk of his Vedas and Upanishads. Their ideals can be preached only after the war so that there may not be another war. But even expecting that is too much because wars seem to be a recurring phenomenon. Therefore, Vedic culture does indeed provide for a permanent professional warrior class, namely, the Kshatriya class.

The only change necessary now is that if **Adharma Yuddha** is the rule of the day, Hindus must be prepared to fight the enemy in this new manner until Hinduism is once again able to inculcate the sense and discipline of Dharma Yuddha in the whole world.

History is replete with instances that for the unscrupulous, monstrous Muslim invaders from West Asia no trick was too mean and no treachery too base. Hindu generals and rulers were often put off their guard by a show of submission, invited for honourable parleys with solemn oaths sworn on the Koran, only to be hacked to death treacherously, unawares. There are also instances of mediaeval Muslim generals and rulers begging for temporary shelter for Muslim women and children in Hindu forts but sending instead soldiers in the guise of burqa-clad women and then treacherously murdering the Hindu king and defeating his army.

**Hindus**

Hindus have thus proved too gullible and too soft. Horrified by the enemy's atrocities Hindus invariably often sued for dishonourable peace, thus progressively losing men and territory. Hindus must learn to convert and reconvert people to their own faith as the enemy does. Tit for tat should be the rule. And this is exactly what the Ramayan, Mahabharat, Bhagavad Geeta and Manu Smriti teach. Yet Hindu preachers have failed the public. They have totally distorted the heroic message of our scriptures namely to fight to the bitter end with all one's might for a righteous cause, unmindful of all other considerations and teach the enemy a deterrent lesson.

**What is Real Surrender?**

Hindu rulers and warriors labour under the false notion that an enemy who begs to be let alive is to be released. That is not at all the import of Vedic scriptures. An enemy must be deemed to have properly surrendered only if he agrees to help spread Vedic culture. If he doesn't he deserves no mercy. Merely begging for life is no ground for mercy. Even a common criminal will plead for his life when cornered and arrested. But is that any ground for clemency? In fact the arrest of a person is pre-requisite for punishment and not a step towards release.

As a result of the misleading precept of their priests and preceptors Hindu leaders failed not only in not reconverting captured Muslims to Hindudom but they failed even in reclaiming their own temples and mansions converted into mosques and mausoleums by the enemy. This is the height of folly. It is such suicidal traits which Hindus must quickly abandon and learn to be strict, stern and fierce with faithless enemies.

**Military Training Must be Compulsory**

As a beginning to reform Hinduism the first basic rule which the Hindus must enforce is that every government or public-sector employee from peon to the president must undergo a minimum of two years' military training.

The present lack-lustre politician and irresponsible bureaucrat is a product of loose upbringing. He lacks vigour, patriotism, dedication and the spirit of sacrifice. He looks upon the government job as a means of making idle money. He believes that he holds a public office to be able to quote rules to reject public requests.

Compulsory two-year military training must also be an essential qualification for any candidate standing for a public election or seeking even a private job. Such training alone will instil some sense of vigour, purpose and discipline in the Hindu public employees and leaders. That will inculcate in them the habit of disciplined and respectful submission and a quick disposal of the job entrusted to them. Retired military personnel should be employed for imparting such training.

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# THE VEDIC MILITARY ORGANIZATION

The multi-faceted proof available to indicate that from time immemorial the whole world (spoke Sanskrit and) was united under a common Vedic administration, includes the identity of army organization and terminology.

**Navy**

Consider the word 'Navy'. That is being anglicised as 'Nay-vi'. But its original Sanskrit pronunciation is 'Naa-vi'.

The fact that ancient Sanskrit words like 'navy', 'naval' and 'nautical' have universal application even today is proof enough of Vedic navies cruising the seven seas and of their crew all speaking Sanskrit for ages until the world was shattered into separate administrative units.

'Nau', 'nauka' 'naukika' are the original Sanskrit words which continue to be used even today with a slight, inevitable variation in pronunciation.

**Commodore**

Consider another word 'commodore'. Instead of pronouncing it as 'Kamodore' let us pronounce it as 'Samodore' because the alphabetical pronunciation of 'c' is 'see'. Let us now recall that the Sanskrit word for the sea is 'Samudra'. Apparently the term commodore is a malpronunciation of the ancient Sanskrit word Samudra. Even that is only a truncated half-bit because the full

Sanskrit term is 'Samudra Adhikari' meaning a 'Sea-officer.'

In modern times, eversince flying machines were invented, even an air-force officer continues to sport a naval rank, being designated as 'air commodore', unmindful of the fact that 'commodore' is the Sanskrit word Samudra, meaning the sea. Further research along these lines may reveal many more parallels in ancient and modern armed forces terminology.

**King**

All Kshatriya rulers and leaders had the termination 'Simha' (i.e.'Lion') attached to their names. In course of time the word Simha' was written as 'Singh'. Later in old English it was written as cing or cyng. Still later because 'c' was also at times pronounced as 'k' the pronunciation of cing changed to 'King'. Thus the English word 'King' is the corruption of the Sanskrit, Vedic word Singh alias 'Simha' i.e. Lion.

**Knight**

The King as the supreme commander of Kshatriya forces had generals under him who were known as Nayak alias Naik. Duryodhan refers to his generals (in the Bhagawad Geeta) as Nayaks. The English word knight (pronounced 'night') is a corruption of the Sanskrit, Vedic term Naik alias Nayak.

That this is not a far-fetched derivation may be proved by a parallel instance where Sanskrit 'K' is substituted by 'T' in English. The term Canterbury though currently pronounced as Kanterbury should be Santerbury (when 'c' is made to retain its original alphabetical pronunciation). Now recollecting that the English 'T' has to be read as Sanskrit 'K' we find that the original Sanskrit, Vedic name Canterbury in Englnad was Sankerpury, i.e. a township named after Lord Sanker alias Shiva.

Let us now point out how the entire modern military organization is based on the ancient Vedic military system. That was inevitable because the Vedic system applied to the whole world since Vedic administration was a world government.

**Army Units**

The smallest unit of a modern army consisting of ten footmen is known as a section. In the ancient Vedic military system too the smallest unit, known as Patti had ten members namely one elephant, one chariot, three horse-riders and five foot soldiers (infantry-men). In all they made ten.

Thereafter the higher units are made up of equal multiples of the Section alias Patti in both the modern and ancient systems.

Three sections make a platoon in the modern system because in the Vedic system three Patties constitute a Senamukh.

By Vedic military organisation what we imply is the system followed by ancient administrators who governed the world according to Vedic tenets. That is the sense in which the word 'Vedic' has been used throughout this volume.

Readers not accustomed to that use are likely to insist on perusing the texts of the four Vedas as they are available to us today and look for all the military terminology and organization that we are discussing in this chapter.

In fact all those dealing with ancient history must familiarize themselves with this wider connotation of the term 'Vedic'. Because it has been repeatedly emphasized by the elder sages and seers that by Vedic tradition we signify not only the Vedas but the Upanishads, Yoga, Ramayan, Mahabharat and the 18 Puranas. Consequently, the military organization that we are discussing here is followed in the Mahabharat, and the Mahabharat is in fact, regarded as the fifth Veda.

**Companies**

Continuing our comparison of the ancient and modern military organization we may notice that three platoons together form a company in modern parlance. In the ancient Vedic system too three Senamukhs were lumped together to form a Gulm.

Three companies form a modern regiment. Correspondingly in the ancient system three Gulms made one Gana (गण).

**Which is more Ancient?**

Whenever such identity is shown, some modern scholars tend to argue in a fit of absent-mindedness that it could as well be that the Sanskrit-Vedic system may itself have been fashioned on the European Greek model. Such argument is untenable as it amounts to putting history in the reverse gear. It is like seeing a movie from the end to the beginning. Such scholars often forget that nothing is older than the Vedas. The Ramayan, the Mahabharat and the Puranas too constitute humanity 's oldest literature. Greece, Rome, Egypt, China, Syria, Assyria, Babylonia etc. one and all are but babes of yester-years. Compared to them the Mahabharat etc. are of hoary antiquity. Consequently whenever any similarity is seen between the modern and ancient practices it should never be doubted that the so-called European systems have all a Vedic origin.

Continuing our study of the identity of modern military units with the Vedic we find that while three regiments make a brigade in our days, in ancient times three Ganas made a Vahini. Regiment is the Sanskrit word Rajmant.

Three brigades make one division, so did three Vahinis constitute a Prutana in ancient times.

Three modern divisions constitute a corps, likewise three ancient Prutanas formed a Chamu.

Three modern corps make an Army alias Command. In the same manner in ancient times three Chamus made up one Anikini.

**Akshauhini**

The Army alias Command is the highest unit of modern armed forces. But the armies of Vedic Kshatriyas had a unit ten times larger than the highest modern military unit. Ten Anikini constituted one Akshauhini.

That indicates that the administration and military forays of Vedic Kshatriyas covered some other heavenly bodies too. This is corroborated by references in the Puranas and the epics which refer

to mutual visits by the rulers on earth and those on other planets.

Having noted that the gigantic Akshauhini was the highest unit of the ancient Vedic army one may well imagine the force comprising the 18 Akshauhini fielded by the Kauravas and Pandavas together in their internecine Mahabharat war. It was the colossal destruction wrought by that war which shattered the universal Vedic administration and the universal sway of Sanskrit, leading to administrative fragmentation and the sprouting of local variations of Sanskrit as so many modern languages.

**Ancient Superiority**

Though the units of a modern army tally with those of the ancient Vedic army, in actual numerical content the armies of Vedic Kshatriyas were far superior than is suggested by an unit-wise comparison. Because while a modern section comprises of only ten individuals in uniform, its ancient equivalent the Patti consisted of one elephant with a driver (Mahout) and three archers in the howdah; the chariot which carried one driver and four archers, three horses mounted by riders, and besides, five foot men. Thus, in terms of men and animals, the smallest unit of the Vedic army consisted of one elephant, two horses yoked to the chariot and three other horses (total six animals) and four men on the elephant, five men in the chariot, three on horse-back and five footmen (total 17). Consequently, while a section of modern armies consists only of ten soldiers its ancient Vedic counterpart consisted of six animals and 17 men. That indicates how in their numerical composition the ancient Vedic armies were much bigger than modern armies.

**Colossal Army**

A natural question that would arise in the mind of some readers is whether such a large military force did actually exist or is it a mere poetic fancy and fantasy? The answer is that the numbers involved in the Mahabharat war are not as unrealistic as they seem at first. The 18 Akshauhini armed force massed by the Kauravas and Pandavas together represented the army of the entire world

of those times. Therefore it would be wrong to compare that army with the army of a single nation today. The proper course would be to total-up the armed forces of all the 200 to 300 nations of today and then compare that combined world military might of today with the combined world military might of the Pandavas and Kauravas of the Mahabharat times.

**The Need**

Another question that may arise is about the need to maintain such a gigantic military force if the world was united under one sovereign.

The answer is that no matter whether a world is governed by one ruler or is subdivided into 300 nations the military force would be proportionate to the entire population. Because even under a unitary Vedic administration the world was divided into administrative units called **Kshetra.** The head of the administrative division used to be termed a Kshetra-p (spelled in modern English dictionaries as 'Satrap')

Under the ancient Vedic world administration Indian and European soldiers as also soldiers from other regions were posted on duty to distant lands Similarly, Indian elephant trainers, managers and riders were in great demand everywhere.

Indian solders fought in Xerxes 's army in the 6th century B.C. and Selyucus employed a large body of Indian soldiers. Hannibal 's elephant - corps was from India. In the 1st century B.C. the Caesars also had an elephant brigade managed by Indian mahouts. One such contingent took part in Casear 's landing in Britain. In the Circencester Museum is a 1st century A.D. statue of an Indian cavalry-man bearing the inscription "Dannicus Eqes Ala Indiana TVR Albani" meaning "Indian Trooper, Dannica of the Ala Indiana, of the Regiment Albanus," who had served 16 years when he died in England.

Correspondingly ancient Tamil records mention "powerful Yavanas of terrifying looks, dumb Mlenchchas wearing long coats." in the armies of Pandyan kings. Ancient Tamil works also mention

Roman colonies in the Tamil region and of the import of Yavan Roman Vases, lamps, lead and wire. In the battle of Ipsus (301 B.C) between Cassander and Antiqonas Cassander won a memorable victory because of his India-trained war-elephants.

The Procurator of Britain under the Romans, Julius Classicianus had an Indian wife. She was the daughter of Julius Indus. Her name was Julia Pacata Indiana. It has been the practice of Greek Roman, Arab and Iranian writers to give a local twist to the names of people or locations belonging to other lands. In that tradition the names mentioned above are hardly recognizable as Indian. This is one of the reasons why the notings left by the Greeks, Romans, Arabs and Iranians can never be regarded as good history. They had many other faults too such as making false claims. Consequently their reputation as good and prolific historians needs to be considerably keyed down. Their notings are highly misleading and must be perused with extreme caution and discrimination.

All Kshetraps had to have large military contingents at their command to maintain law and order in their respective areas.

Assuming that the ancient Vedic Kshatriyas maintained one regular soldier for every 100 persons in the population one may surmise the total population of the world in the Mahabharat times to be 100 times of the 18 akshauhini army of the Kuru princes.

**Compulsory Military Training**

It could even be that in the Mahabharat era every able-bodied adult (except those who were exempt on special grounds such as women, monks, priests) had to undergo compulsory military training as is the practice among Western nations today. Consequently, the number of the standing army could be quickly swelled in times of war by calling upon trained civilian adults to enlist for wartime-duties.

**Cantonments**

Military cantonments of the ancient universal Vedic administration may still be geographically identified. Readers may make a list of places ending with the letters 'anika' (also spelled

as 'anica') around the world, such as Salonica, Veronica and Thessalanica. That end syllable 'aanika' (alias anica)' is the Sanskrit word 'anika' meaning an army.

The term Thessalanica is a mal-pronunciation of the original Sanskrit term 'Sthal-anica' signifying a military encampment. Research undertaken regarding the history of those places would reveal that they originated as military cantonments and training establishments of the ancient Vedic armies.

The term 'war' itself is of Sanskritic origin. The term 'war' is common in other Sanskritic dialects such as Marathi and Hindi, where the term 'war' means assault or attack.

**Vedic Military Formations**

In the Mahabharat one often hears of the belligerent armies being readied for battle in special formations known as 'Vyuha'. Luckily outlines of one such formation survive for our view on Malvern Hills in Britain. Dorothea Chaplin notes "on the hills of Malvern are the remains of British camps dating back to a pre-Roman period. Writers on the military antiquities of Britain have stated that it was a principle with the early Britons to arrange their forces in concentric circles i.e. ramparts rising one over the other, and the Hertfordshire Beacon among the Malvern Hills is a remarkable type of this mode of defence."[1]

The concentric military formation mentioned above has the special name 'Chakravyuha' in Vedic terminology. In fact the English word 'cycle' is the Sanskrit word 'chakra' alias 'chcle' as may be seen if 'y' is replaced by 'h' in the word 'cycle'. The discovery of the chakravyuha in Britain proves two things, one that the Mahabharat is a real history, and two, that Britain was very much a part of the Vedic world of those times.

The similarity or identity we are pointing out in this volume

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(1) P. 13 Myth, Matter and Spirit or Keltic and Hindu Links, by Dorothea Chaplin, Rider & Co Paternoster House, Paternoster Row, London, 1935.

in most spheres of ancient and modern human activity should be considered to be merely illustrative and not exhaustive. It is our aim to convince the reader that there is nothing in this world which is non-Vedic or pre-Vedic. Therefore, our endeavour here is merely to point out the real direction of research. Those intending to take up intensive research in specific spheres should proceed deeper along these lines to discover that the Vedas constitute the original common, universal reservoir of all human activity and that even the Puranas, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat form part of that same common heritage jointly owned by all humanity much before all got separately grouped as followers of divisive cults and religions and as adherents of various linguistic groups.

In the ancient Vedic military terminology the spearhead i.e. front centre of the army was known as Uras i.e. the Chest, the flanks were known as Kuksh, the wings were called the Paksh. Reserves were called as Pratigraha. The Vangurds were known as Koti. Troops immediately behind the Uras (i.e.the Chest-front) constituted the Madhya (i.e.Middle). Those at the rear were known as Pristha (i.e. the Back)

Battle-arrays were known as Vyuhas i. e. formations. These were numerous and of baffling variety such as Madhyabhedi (i.e. the central-thrust), Antarbhedi (internal thrust), Makar (crocodile), Bhoja, Mandala (enclave), Sarvatobhadra (symmetrical), Gomutraka, Syena, Danda, Ardhachandra (half-moon), Asambata, Soochimukha, Vajra, Abhedya, Chakra etc.

Since concentric defences of walls rising in tiers (known as Chakra-Vyuha) have been found in the Malvern Hills in Britain, other kinds of defence formations named above may also be detected during archaeological explorations around the world. Archaeologists may note this as an additional point for observation in sites already explored or yet to be explored. Tier is Sanskrit stir.

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# WORLDWIDE VEDIC CULTURE

A comprehensive bird's eye-view of worldwide human activity, reveals that Vedic culture and Sanskrit language are the fountain-heads of it all.

Children's literature such as Hitopadesha and Panchatantra were not only taught worldwide in ancient times but inspired similar efforts such as Aesop's Fables in Europe and Arabian Nights in West Asia.

Literature on erotics too is obviously based on scientific Indian texts dealing with 'Ratik' alias Rati Shastra. 'Erotic' is a corruption of the Sanskrit word 'Ratik'

The word 'Sport' is a corruption of the Sanskrit word 'Spardh' signifying competing. The sports competitions of Kaurava princes described in the Mahabharat provided the model for the Greek Olympics.

Chess which has been of Vedic origin has had a worldwide following only because Vedic culture had permeated the world.

Even Snakes and Ladders which is fancied to be a modern game is of hoary Vedic origin, S.Y.Wakankar, a Sanskrit scholar points out that "it is known as 'Mokshapat' of Jnanadev in Maharashtra, as 'Jhanachopat' in Gujerat, and as 'Paramapada - Sonpat in the South."[1]

The Sanskrit science of music known as 'Sangeet' was obviously

in vogue in the West as is apparent from words like 'sing', 'song' singing and singer.

As for other branches of human endeavour being of Vedic origin we have already discussed them in the other chapters of this volume.

**Means of Communication**

The presumption that worldwide means of communication and transport having been developed by man only in the modern age, there couldn't have been a united world in ancient times, is not true. In the Kruta, Treta and Dwapar Yugas humanity had recourse even to inter-stellar travel and communication.

In any case even in mediaeval times, great conquerors could transport their armies to distant lands by sea-craft and on horse back.

In the pre-Christian era humanity did have access to all lands around the globe. This is proved by several finds such as a naval bell with a Tamil inscription found on the sea-bed off Australia. A ship of the B.C. era with the image of Buddha on it was found under the ice-bound sea near Denmark. Ancient statues and temples and cities bearing a stamp of India and Vedic culture have been located in almost all continents and even in remote islands. References are available in history about Hindu naval experts assisting people in Africa and other continents to safely navigate the high seas.

From this it should be clear that current beliefs about Columbus discovering America or some Chinese discovering America some centuries before Columbus are mere chauvinistic guesses arising from mediaeval ignorance. Under the world Vedic administration naval lanes from India led to all parts of the world. That is why the vast stretch of the sea from South America to Australia bears the name 'Indian Ocean'. Likewise Atlantic and

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(1) S.Y. Wakankar's letter published on page 64 of the quartely journal ITIHAS PATRIKA, Vol.3, No.2 dated the 26th June 1983, Shiva-Shakti, c/o Dr. Bedekar's Hospital, Naupada, Thane 400602 India.

Mediterranean are Sanskrit words. The White Sea and the Red Sea are translations of ancient Sanskrit names. Global navigation has been a Vedic heritage as is apparent from its Sanskrit terminology.

**Alarum of Islamic Barbarities**

In mediaeval times, India was overtaken by a period when Hindus were cautioned against venturing abroad (as one warns people to keep off riot-stricken areas). That was because tearful accounts of horried Muslim barbarities were pouring in and country after country from Arabia to Afghanistan had been terrorized into accepting Islam. That temporary caution has been misinterpreted by misguided scholars to spread the belief that Hindus were not seafarers. An emphatic rebuttal of that mistaken belief is provided by the overwhelming evidence of Hindu rule in the entire Pacific region or at least a large part of it such as Burma, Siam, Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Korea and Indochina.

Colonel James Tod records "That the Hindoos navigated the ocean from the earliest ages, the traces of their religion in the isles of the Archipelago sufficiently attest."[2]

Pococke states "That the people of the country of the Indus ranked as navigators, in the most venerable antiquity, is perfectly clear from the ancient Institutes of Manu, where 'merchants who traffic beyond the sea and bring presents to the king' are expressly mentioned. In the Ramayan the practice of bottomry is distinctly noticed. Heeren's **Indians** states on page 124 "In fact no law had ever forbidden this species of commerce. On the contrary the Institutes of Manu contain several regulations which tacitly allow it in giving the force of law to all commerical contracts relative to danger incurred by sea or land."[3]

Parasuram was a great Vedic warrior who led 21 expeditions around the world to chastise Kshatriya administrators who had

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(2) P. 113, Vol. 1, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, by Col. James Tod.

(3) P. 44, India in Greece, by E. Pococke, ibid.

become unruly in the days before Rama. In one such expedition his axe-bearing troopers overran the country we know as Persia. In Sanskrit the battle axe is known as 'Parasu'. According to Pococke (page 45 of his book) the land subdued and later governed by the Parasu-bearing troops, came to be called Paarasika, alia Persia.

The term Chaldeans, according to Pococke is the Sanskrit term Kul-Deva i.e. 'family gods' alias elders such as Devas or Brahmins. He adds "The ancient map of Persia, Colchis and Armenia, is absolutely full of the most distinct and startling evidences of Indian colonization, and what is more astonishing, practically evinces in the most powerful manner, the truth of several main points in the great Indian poems, the Ramayan and Mahabharat. The whole map is positively nothing less than a journal of immigration on the most gigantic scale."[4]

The river 'Oxus' commonly believed to bear a Greek name, is in fact the Sanskrit term OOXUS (abbreviated as 'OX' in English) meaning a bull.

On page 53 of his book Pococke observes "The European, Scandinavian and the Indian Kshatriyas, or warrior castes are identical."

In Vedic tradition Scanda, the warrior son of Lord Shiva is the Commander-in-Chief of the divine army. The latter syllable 'naviya' is a perfect Sanskrit word signifying a naval expedition and settlement. The Scandinavian region is consequently a Vedic settlement initiated by or in the name of Scand since time immemorial.

**Kailas**

Koilon is the heaven of the Greeks and Coelum that of the Romans. Both these derive from the Vedic term Kailas, says Pococke (Page 68 of his book).

**Thessalia**

**The region known as Thessalia is the Sanskrit term 'Desh Shali'**

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(4) P.47, ibid.

i.e. the land of rice, explains Pococke (Page 92 of his book). Mount Othrys got its name from Sanskrit 'Adri-ee-sh' i.e. 'Lord of the Mountains.'

**Cassopoei**

Greek Cassopoei is the Sanskrit term 'Kashyapeeya' signifying a member of the Kashyap clan or a descendant of Kashyap.

**Mansions All over the World.**

My discoveries elucidated through several volumes such as - **Some Blunders of Indian Historical Research and Some Missing Chapters of World History** have maintained that all historic churches and so-called tombs and mosques throughout the world are captured...and misused edifices of earlier Kshatriya rulers. A remarkable confirmation of that finding is found in Pococke's observation that "The children of the great Surya (Solar) race of Northern India are throughout the world, to be recognized by their gigantic buildings, and still more distinctly by those massive walls, and great public works, which strike the beholder with astonishment alike in Rome, Italy, Greece, Peru, Egypt and Ceylon."[5] We may add that historic buildings in Cardova, Baghdad, Bokara, Samarcand, Istambul, Kabul etc. are all pre-Islamic and pre-Christian Hindu buildings.

**Oriental Culture of Europe**

Franz Cumont (born January 3, 1868), professor in the University of Ghent is the author of **Textes et Monuments figure's relatifs aux Mysteres de Mithra** (two volumes). Thomas J. McCormack translated the work into English as **The Mysteries of Mithra.** Cumont's other work is **Les Religions Orientales dans Ie Pagani su Romain.** Its English translation is **Oriental Religions** (Chicago, the Open Court Publishing Company, 1911. London agents, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.). Cumont describes life in Rome at a time when Christianity was only one of

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(5) P. 163, India in Greece, by E. Pococke.

a numerous array of foreign religions struggling for recognition.

Grant Showerman (of the University of Wisconsin) in his introduction to the book **Oriental Religions** observes that people of the pre-Christian pagan faith in Rome "were able to hold their own and even to contest the ground with Christianity (because they) gave greater satisfaction first, to the senses and passions, secondly to the intelligence, finally, and above all to the conscience. (They had) hoary traditions and basis of science and culture, their fine ceremonial, the excitement attendant on their mysteries, their deities with hearts of compassion, their cultivation of the social bond, their appeal to conscience and their promises of purification and reward in a future life....Christianity.....took from its opponents their own weapons and used them; the better elements of paganism were transferred to the new religion."

In the preface Cumont observes "Without a doubt certain ceremonies and holidays of the church were based on pagan models. In the 4th century Christmas was placed on the 25th December, because on that date was celebrated the birth of the sun (Natalis Invicti)."

On page 2 Cumont remarks "It is in the Orient, especially in these countries of 'old civilization' that we must look for industry and riches, for technical ability and artistic productions, as well as for intelligence and science."

The great astronomers, mathematicians and physicians, like the originators or defenders of the great metaphysical systems, were mostly Orientals. Ptolemy and Plotinus were Egyptians, Porphyry and Iamblichus, Syrians, Discorides and Galen, Asiatics. All branches of learning were affected by the spirit of the Orient. "....Letters as well as science were cultivated chiefly by the Orientals....Those men of letters that were considered the purest representatives of the Greek spirit, under the empire belonged almost without exception to Asia Minor, Syria or Egypt." (Page 6) .... "Not even the important discoveries of M.de Vogue in Hauran (De Vogue and Duthoit, **L' Architecture Civile et Religiouse de**

**Ia Syrie Centrale** Paris, 1866-1877) were sufficient to prove the emptiness of a theory that was supported by our lofty conviction of European leadership. Rome, then, far from having established her suzerainty, was tributary to the Orient in this respect.'' (Page 8)

**Christianity Destroyed Evidence of Europe's Vedic Past**

....."everything is gone...we should feel this loss less keenly if we possessed the works of Greek and Latin mythographers on the subject of foreign divinities like the voluminous book published during the second century by Eusebius and Pallas on the Mysteries of Mithra. But those works were thought devoid of interest or even dangerous by the devout Middle Ages, and they are not likely to have survived the fall of paganism... *There is no period of the Roman Empire concerning which we are so little informed as the third century, precisely the one during which the oriental religions reached the apogee of their power.* From Heriodianus and Dion Cassius to the Byzantines, and from Suetonius to Ammianus Marcellinus all narratives of any importance have been lost and this deplorable blank in historic tradition is particularly fatal to the study of paganism'' (Pages 12 and 13 of *Oriental Religions by Cumont.)*

**Christian Ridicule of Earlier Vedic Tradition**

The emergence of Christianity in Europe led to the systematic destruction of all evidence concerning ancient Vedic rites and record as cited above. To add insult to injury neo-convert Christian authors started pouring ridicule on pre-Christian traditions. Thus Juvenal laughs at the mortifications of the devotees of Isis; in his **Necromancy** Lucian parodies the interminable purifications of the Magi, and in the **Matamorphosis** Apulesius relates the various scenes of an initiation into the mysteries of Isis. Even in the **Treatise on the Syrian Goddess** Lucian describes his visit to the temple of Hierapolis and repeats his conversation with the priests only superficially. Magi is the Sanskrit term Maha-Yagee i.e. great fire-worshippers. The term Hierapolis is Sanskrit Haripur alias, city of Hari i.e. Lord Krishna.

**European Blunders**

European Christian-scholars have blundered in fancying that the goddesses of Phrygia, Thrace, Egypt etc. represented different religions. They all formed part of Vedic culture spread throughout the ancient world from times immemorial.

Here are some more instances of Western blunders. Sir Monier-Williams who has compiled a Sanskrit-English lexicon, has explained the term (कंचिदेक) - 'Kanchid ek' i.e. 'any one' to mean "the name of a village in Mahabharat times."

He arrived at this absurd explanation because of his incomplete understanding of an offer by Lord Krishna expressed in the Kaurava court on behalf of the Pandavas.

Therein Lord Krishna's offer was "Cede to the Pandavas Indraprastha, Vrikaprastha, Jayant, Varanavrat and any other fifth city (or region)"

There instead of realizing that that term 'Kanchid-ek' (कंचिदेक) stood for 'any other' Monier Williams presumed that 'any other' itself was the name of a city (or region). This is an error which even a schoolboy wouldn't normally commit.

A British missionary, M.A. Sherring has, in his book titled **Benares the Sacred City of the Hindus** (Introduction, Page XXI) pointed out a similar error in the understanding of simple Sanskrit by another European scholar. Sherring points out that "Professor Wilson everywhere puts erroneously" the term Kasiraj as King Kasi. Actually 'Kasiraj' signifies the ruler of the Kasi kingdom but what Wilson erroneously believed is that the term signifies Kasi as the king of (holy) cities.

Considering such instances any implicit faith in the infallibility of Western scholarship seems unwarranted.

There are also numerous instances of Western missionaries and others mischievously publishing and circulating in Europe spurious versions of the Vedas and other scriptures and denigrating them.

Therefore one has to be cautious even of Western motives, overt and covert.

But apart from such detractors and distorters of Vedic (Hindu) civilization, there have been other Western scholars who have rightly judged the ancient universality of Vedic culture. One such, Count Biornstierna observes. "No nation on earth can vie with the Hindus in respect of the antiquity of their religion. It is there (i.e.in Aryavarta) we must seek not only for the cradle of the Brahmin religion but for the cradle of high civilization of the Hindus, which gradually extended itself in the West to Ethiopia, to Egypt, to Phoenicia, in the east to Siam, to China and to Japan, in the South to Ceylon, to Java and to Sumatra, in the north to Persia, to Chaldia and to Colchis whence it came to Greece and to Rome and at length to the remote abode of the Hyperboreans."[6]

**Vedic Cosmogony is Universally Retold**

We have pointed out elsewhere that since Vedic culture is the ancientmost and it pervaded the whole world, the Bible, the Koran and every other scripture and every sect and community has repeated the story of the creation as revealed in the Vedic scriptures.

The Greeks, for instance, "derived their cosmogony from the Hindus as is apparent from the account which Damascius gives of the doctrine of Orpheus as under 'In the beginning Kronos (Sun) out of chaos created Oether (day) and Erbos (night). Therein he laid an egg (Brahmand) from which came Phanes furnished with three heads (the Hindu Vedic Trinity, viz. Brahma-Vishnu-Mahesh). Phanes created the man and the woman from whom the human race is derived. The cosmogony of Egyptians also adopted the Hindu egg which, divided into two, formed the heaven and the earth."[7]

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(6) P. 168, The Theogony of the Hindus, by Count Biornstierna.

(7) Bharat (India) As Seen and Known by Foreigners, by Babasaheb Deshpandey, Swadhyaya-Mandal, Killa Pardi (District: Surat) 1950.

**The Koran Repeats That Same Belief**

That Moses, the leader of the Jews followed the same Vedic cosmogony is apparent from the observation of count Biornstierna that "if we also recollect that the religion of the Egyptians was derived from India, we find a clue from whence Moses must partly have obtained his cosmogony and also his religious system, which like the Vedas, was constructed upon monotheistic principles."[8]

**Bible and Koran Repeat Vedic Cosmogony**

The cosmogony which the Muslims and Christians follow is the Buddhist while Buddhist cosmogony is Hindu which says "In the beginning the earth was unhabited, at which time the inhabitants of Heaven or Bhuvana used to visit the earth. These glorious beings consisting of men and women through the purity of their spirit, had never yet cherished any sensual desires, when Adi-Buddha (the Supreme God) infused into them the desire to take the fruit of a tree resembling the almond which excited the sensual appetite in them and they afterwards disdained to return to Bhuvana and thus became the parents of the human race. That this is the source from which the Bible and the Koran derived their common system of cosmogony, there can scarcely be any doubt. It is thus clear that every system of cosmogony whether ancient or modern owes its origin to the Hindus."[9]

**Metaphysics**

In the field of metaphysics, Count Biornstierna observes we find among the Hindus all the fundamental ideas of these vast systems....the principles of Pantheism, Spinogism, and Hegelianism, of God as being one with the universe; of the eternal spirit descended on earth in the whole spiritual life of mankind, of the return of the emanative sparks after death to their divine origin, of the uninterrupted alteration between life and death. All this we find among the philosophers of the Hindus."[10]

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(8) P. 144, The Theogony of the Hindus, by Count Biornstierna.
(9) Pp. 8-9, Bharat (India) As Seen and Known by Foreigners.
(10) Pp. 29-30, ibid.

**Philosophy**

"In respect of philosophy the Hindus were far in advance of the philosophy of Greece and Rome, who considered the immortality of the soul as problematical....the Egyptians derived their religion, mythology and philosophy from the Hindus and the Greek philosophy too was indebted almost wholly to the Hindu philosophy...the resemblance between (them) is too close to be accidental. The Hindus being far more advanced must have been the teachers and the Greeks the disciples....."[11]

**World Literature and Theology also of Hindu Origin**

Mr. W.D. Brown observes "By careful examination the unprejudiced mind cannot but admit that Hindu is the parent of the literature and theology of the world...Maxmuellar, Jacolliott, Sir William Jones and others have found in the ancient records of India, the strongest proofs that thence were drawn, many or nearly all the favourite dogmas which later theologians have adopted.....the ancient Hindus were...a people enjoying a measure of inspiration that might be envied by more pretentious nations...."[12]

**Antiquity**

About the antiquity of Hinduism alias Vedic culture, Sir James Caird noted "....some Westerners have not yet been aware that of all the nations in the world, the Hindus were the most ancient nation that was self-governed...."

The Calcutta Review of December 1861 A.D. remarked "We cannot doubt that there was a time when the Hindu race was splendid in arts and arms, happy in government, wise in legislation and eminent in knowledge. That the Hindus were in former times a commercial people we have every reason to believe. The labours of the Indian loom have been universally celebrated, silk has been fabricated immemorially by the Hindus. We are also told by the

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(11) Pp. 27-33, ibid.
(12) Pp. 13-14, Bharat (India) As Seen and Known by Foreigners.

Grecian writers that the Indians were the wisest of nations, and in metaphysical wisdom they were certainly eminent; in astronomy and in mathematics they were equally well-versed. This is the race who Dionysius records, first assayed the deep, and wafted merchandize to coasts unknown, those who digested first the starry choir, their motions, and marked and called them by their names. Hindustan has from the earliest ages been celebrated as one of the most highly favoured countries on the globe and as abounding in the choicest production both of nature and art.'' [13]

**India The Cradle of Humanity**

The eminent French writer, Cruiser observed ''If there is a country on earth which can firstly claim the honour of having been the cradle of the human race or at least the scene of primitive civilization, the successive developments of which were carried into all parts of the ancient world....the blessings of knowledge which is the second life of man, that country is India.''[14]

Another thinker Victor Cousin similarly observes, ''In the philosophical monuments of India we discover so many truths and truths so profound, making a contrast with the meanness of the results at which European genius has sometimes stopped, that we are constrained to bend the knee before that of the East and to see in this cradle of the human race the native land of the highest philosophy.'' [15]

**Hinduism - A World Faith**

It is not generally realized that from the beginning of humanity upto the rise of Christianity every human being was a Hindu, i.e. a follower of Vedic culture. This gets obliquely admitted in the numerous citations given above and in Greek writer Ctesias 's remark ''that the Hindus were as numerous as all the other nations put

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(13) Pp. 14-15, ibid.
(14) P. 17, Bharat (India) As Seen and Known by Foreigners.
(15) Pp. 16-17, ibid.

together. '' [15]

The foregoing remark would imply that of the entire world population in Ctesias 's time about 50 per cent were Hindus, and the remaining 50 per cent non-Hindus. That is, however, not true because in ancient times there was no other faith except Vedic. Writers who believe that ancient society was divided between several cults apart from Hinduism are mistaken. Those cults were all parts of worldwide Hinduism.

M.Delbos, a French savant realizing the omnipresence of the Vedic, Hindu civilization remarked '' The influence of that civilization worked out thousands of years ago in India, is round and about us, everyday of our lives. It pervades every corner of the civilized world. Go to America and you find it there as in Europe, the influence of that civilization, which came originally from the banks of the Ganges. ''[17]

**The Edingburgh Review** of October 1872 observes : '' The Hindu is the most ancient nation of which we have valuable remains and has been surpassed by none in refinement and civilization. Though the utmost pitch of refinement to which it ever arrived preceded in time the dawn of civilization in any other nation of which we have even the name in history, the further other inquiries are extended here, the more vast and stupendous is the scene which opens to us. ''

**Need for World Vedic Administration**

Swami Vivekananda, a well-known Vedic scholar once rightly remarked '' My idea is the conquest of the whole world by the Hindu race. '' [18]

That is a very significant expression of far-reaching, uncanny implication. We have already explained elsewhere that Hinduism

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(16) P. 220, Vol. II, Historical Researches.
(17) P. 18, Bharat (India) As Seen And Known by Foreigners.
(18) P. 6, Hindu, Life-Line of India, by G. M. Jagtiani, Bombay, 1983.

is not a race. It is a culture which anyone and, in fact, everyone should adopt. Hindusim is a special outlook on life "to live and let live' so that everybody's life should come to fruition and fulfilment. This could only be possible if the world is administered under Hindu principles, as it was from the beginning of time upto the Mahabharat war. Swami Vivekanand's remark unwittingly, nostalgically recalls those ancient times when Hindu thought did, in fact, govern world polity.

Hinduism is a spiritual democracy in which each individual is afforded full freedom to be anything from a devout theist to a determined atheist or being in between. Every individual is free to choose his own prophet and mode of worship. The only negative expectation from every Hindu is that he must not impinge on anybody's spiritual freedom and must not impose any special mode of worship or prayer on an unwilling person. That is why orthodox Hinduism has never favoured forcible conversions. But these days when Christians and Muslims are overtly and covertly undermining that rule and coercing or tempting people to join their repressive and suppressive ranks Hinduism finds it politically necessary to be firm and assertive in countering that threat to usher the rule of spiritual freedom throughout the world and reconvert people to Hinduism.

Despite being threatened and undermined on all sides Hinduism will triumph is what its incarnations and holy men have prophesied. Lord Krishna has said (एष धर्मः सनातनः) "This culture is eternal." Naturally, because it is divine. The late yogi (Aurobindo) Arvind Ghosh observed that Hinduism "is not such a weak and fluffy thing as to be easily stamped out"[19] because it is so firmly rooted in millions of bosoms.

Describing that spiritual speciality of India the late poet, Dr. Ravindranath Thakur (Rabindranath Tagore) observed "with all your poverty, misery and wretchedness, I love you (India) best

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19) P.14, ibid.

(because) you India have taught the King to give up worldly riches and live a simple life (That is what the Buddha, and Bhartrihari and Ashok and Harshawardhan did). You have taught the hero to show mercy to the (vanquished) enemy on the field of battle (that is what Hindu warriors have time and again done to a fault against treacherous Muslim invaders). You have preached the message of disinterested work and service (that is the central message of the celebrated Bhagavad Gita). You have taught the householder to expand his home and include in it neighbours, friends, relatives, guests, refugees, the poor and the needy. You have taught the lesson of self-restraint in the enjoyment of life."[20]

Those are indeed the specialities of Vedic culture. Under it a person has to regard himself as an instrument of God, a servant of the rest of the world and not as an arrogant, self-indulgent exploitative tyrant.

**Significance of the Vedic Flag**

Those ideals of Hinduism alias Vedic culture are fully epitomised in the Vedic flag. its colour is saffron or orange. Flags of the same colour flutter from every temple-pinnacle. They also flutter from royal camps and Hindu places. And Hindu monks too wear apparel of the same colour. That shows how the virtues of sanctity, and renunciation and service to the needy and protection of the weak are impressed on the Hindu mind from prince to pauper. The Hindu, Vedic orange flag does not stand for coercive victories for exploitation, enjoyment, dissipation and aggrandizement but to usher the rule of purity, protection and service. No other flag in the world represents that tradition and those ideals.

Therefore it should be the earnest duty of everybody to zealously guard and uphold the dignity, security and majesty of Hinduism. Without Hinduism there will be no spirituality and no freedom left. Their place will be taken by naked lust for self-aggrandizement, coercion, tyranny, enslavement and luxuries. For both Christianity

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(20) P. 16, ibid

and Islam slavery was an important branch of commerce. All such sects and religions are bound to vie to finish the others first and when there is no rival left the Muslims will kill each other as has been amply demonstrated by the struggle for the Caliphate and for every Muslim throne in the world.

About the antiquity of the Vedas and consequently of Vedic culture Maxmuellar observes: "In the Rigved we shall have before us more real antiquity than in all the inscriptions of Egypt or Nineveh....the Veda is the oldest book in existence...."[21]

About the antiquity and historical importance of ancient Sanskrit scriptures, Maxmuellar remarks that the "historical records (of the Hindus) extend in some respects so far beyond all records and have been preserved to us in such perfect and such legible documents, that we can learn from them lessons which we can learn nowhere else and supply missing links."[22]

About the importance of the Vedas in particular Maxmuellar notes "the Veda has a two-fold interest : it belongs to the history of the world and to the history of India. In the history of the world the Vedas fill a gap which no literary work in any other language could fill. It carries us back to times of which we have no records anywhere..."[23]

"About the divine origin of Vedic civilization, the well-known German philosopher Augustus Schlegel notes : "It cannot be denied that the early Indians possessed a knowledge of God. All their writings are replete with sentiments and expressions, noble, clear, severly grand, as deeply conceived in any human language in which men have spoken of their God." .....[24]

Another German thinker, Schopenhaur has also similarly remarked that "In the whole world there is no study so beneficial

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(21) P. 557, History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
(22) P. 21, India-What it can Teach Us.
(23) P. 63, History of Sanskrit Literature.
(24) Wisdom of the Ancient Indians

and so elevating as that of the Upanishads. It has been the solace of my life (and) it will be the solace of my death.''[25]

Mr. Thornton observes in his History of British India ''The Hindus are indisputably entitled to rank among the most ancient of existing nations, as well as among those most early and most rapidly civilized....ere yet the Pyramids looked down upon the Valley of the Nile....when Greece and Italy, these cradles of modern civilization, housed only the tenants of the wilderness, India was the seat of wealth and grandeur.''

Professor Weber points out ''We are fully justified in regarding the literature of India as the most ancient literature, of which written records of an extensive scale have been handed down to us.'' [26]

Dr. Mrs. Annie Besant, an English woman, who was a close associate of Indian leaders during India's struggle for freedom from British rule in the early years of the 20th century, said ''After a study of some forty years and more of the great religions of the world, I find none so perfect, none so scientific, none so philosophic, and none so spiritual as the great religion known by the name of Hinduism. The more you know it the more you will love it, the more you try to understand it, the more deeply you will value it. Make no mistake without Hinduism, India has no future. Hinduism is the soil into which India's roots are struck, and torn of that she will inevitably wither, as a tree torn out from its place. Many are the religions and many are the races flourishing in India, but none of them stretches back into the far dawn of her past, nor are they necessary for her endurance as a nation. Everyone might pass away as they came and India would still remain. But let Hinduism vanish and what is she ? A geographical expression'' of the past, a dim memory of a perished glory, her literature, her art, her monuments, all have Hindudom written across them. And if Hindus do not maintain Hinduism, who shall save it ? If India's own children do not cling to her faith, who

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(25) P. 61, The Upanishads, Introduction.
(26) P. 4, History of Indian Literature, 1882.

shall guard it? India alone can save India, and India and Hinduism are one." [27]

Those are memorable words. The commitment of all people and leaders, not only of India but of the whole world, should be to save and preserve Hinduism. Because India and Hinduism are like parents of the world. Without India and Hinduism the rest of the world will be but a chaotic orphanage. The world can well afford to live without the Bible and the Koran but without the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Purans, the Ramayan, Mahabharat, and the Bhagawad Geeta, Yoga and Sanskrit language humanity will be without its soul and spiritual life-line.

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(27) Inner cover quotation, Hindus, Life-Line of India, by G. M. Jagtiani.

# MANU SMRITI

Manu Smriti is a code of conduct laid out for all human beings to follow from the time of creation.

That code is based on the Vedas. The Vedas constitute a body of fundamental knowledge concerning the cosmos, conferred by divinity on mankind at the beginning of the creation.

The tendency of Western and Westernized scholars, therefore, to date the Manu Smriti somewhere between 800 B,C. and 400 A.D. is deplorable.

Modern Western scholars are also hard-put to explain the significance of the word Smriti.

All concerned should realize that the term Smriti has numerous connotations.

It implies a 'remembrance' that this creation is sustained and governed by divinity. It also implies another admonitionary 'remembrance' that there is no escape from the rules laid down in the code. The word Smriti also implies the warning 'Let every human being remember that any lapse from the norms laid down in the code, will meet with due retribution at the proper time in the cycle of life'. Another implication of the term Manu Smriti is that it is a code revived after every Flood, to guide human conduct.

Since Manu Smriti is a code as old as the creation itself, its

available-editions have kept changing in language and tone according to the special conditions of every age, just as text books of say, geography and mathematics keep changing with every generation though their subject-matter remains constant.

The Manu Smriti available to us has 12 chapters comprising 2684 stanzas. In some editions however, the stanzas number 2794 or 1695.

One of these editions is printed in 1877. Another is of 1907. A third has Kulakbhatta's commentary. The additional 10 or 11 stanzas found in some copies make no difference to its import.

Its first chapter describes the functioning of the cosmos within a specified time-cycle as divided into pre-determined aeons and sub-eras, and the four classes of human beings created according to their inborn propensities. The second chapter lays down the rules for the nurture and training of the adolescent child. The third chapter deals with weddings and obsequial rituals. The fourth chapter lays down the duties of the house-holder and his diet and describes 21 types of hell. The fifth chapter continues the topic of proper diet and discusses feminine life. The sixth chapter deals with Vanaprastha and Sannyasa i.e. life of detachment and renunciation prescribed for the superannuated. The seventh chapter deals with monarchial duties. The eighth chapter, which is the longest, deals with lapses, crimes and chastisement. The ninth chapter deals with succession to property-rights. The tenth chapter is concerned with unorthodox marital relations. The eleventh chapter discusses sin and its atonement. The 12th chapter deals with three psychic tendencies of men, pays tribute to the Vedas and describes rebirths resulting from sin.

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# THE ANCIENT SANSKRIT ATLAS

Geographical proof is also available to indicate that humanity's primordial heritage has been Vedic, and with the Vedas was inherited the divine language, Sanskrit.

**Sanskrit Atlas**

The ancientmost atlas of the world will be seen to be all Sanskrit. Professional geographers making a more exhaustive study may deal with this theme in more detail. Here we propose to give only broad indications of the direction of research.

It may be that a region or a city has borne several alternative names at different times of its chequered history. In such a case some of the names may seem to be non-Sanskrit modern adaptations imparted by some twists of history. There the ancientmost names of those places would be found to be classic Sanskrit.

**India the Centre**

It may be noted here at the outset that terms like 'far east', 'east', 'middle east', 'west', 'far west', have all been coined with relation to India as the centre of a spherical world. The International Date-line follows that ancient demarcation. This is one indication among several that the world Vedic civilization had its origin in India. Sages and seers of this civilization fanned out from India all over the world. That could have been a mere accident or coincidence. Even so it is a fact of history which is to be reckoned with.

**Astralaya**

Let us now begin our sample-survey from the far east. Australia

is the term Astralaya i.e. a land of missiles. It got that name because it was the producing or practising ground for the devastating missiles used in the Ramayana and Mahabharat wars.

Since Rama, the hero of the Ramayanic war and Krishna, the guiding spirit of the Mahabharat war are described as Trailokya Nath (i.e. Lord of three worlds) and also because inter-stellar visits and spacecraft are repeatedlly mentioned in those two-epics it is apparent that the elite of the Treta and Dwapar (and of course of the earlier Kruta Yug) were more scientifically advanced and capable than us of the 20th century A.D. It is improper to decry those claims as imaginative because our perspective of this age may be totally inadequate and misleading in assessing the human capabilities of bygone eras.

Australia alias Astralaya has been reduced to a desert precisely because devastating missiles were tried out there.

**Sunda**

The Straits of Sunda in the Pacific, to the north of Australia are an ancient name since they find a mention in the Ramayana. 'Sunda' in Sanskrit, signifies the elephant's trunk.

**Cheen**

China often finds a mention as CHEEN in ancient Sanskrit classics such as the Mahabharata. In predictive astrological compendiums China is sometimes mentioned as the Mooshak Khand.

**Nipun**

The indigenous, ancient name of Japan is Nippon which is the Sanskrit name 'Nipun' meaning 'dexterious'

**Shibireeya**

The Siberian region of Russia, is the Sanskrit appellation 'Sibiria' (alias Shibireeya) meaning a region of encampments. The inhospitable climatic conditions of the region compel people there to reside only in temporary encampments, and return to other regions for

permanent habitation; hence the name Shibireeya alias Siberia.

**Rusheeya**

The term Russia is the Sanskrit word 'Rusheeya' signifying a country of Rushees i.e. sages.

The term 'Soviet' is the Sanskrit term 'Svet' meaning 'white' since it is a land of snow. Moscow (city and river) is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word Moksha i. e. salvation which was the goal of Vedic sages.

**Pra-Russiya**

Adjoining Russia is Prussia which is Sanskrit pra-Rusheeya i.e. an extension of the Rushi region. Germany's name Deutschland is Daitya Sthan signifying Daitya land, an ancient Sanskrit-speaking Vedic community which colonized Europe.

**Daitya**

The Dutch also derive their name from the 'Daitya' clan. The 'tya' termination of Sanskrit changes to 'ich' as Brihad-Aditya township in the Uttar Pradesh region of India is currently called Bhairaich.

This gives us a clue to trace the Sanskrit names of places in Europe or elsewhere which end in ich such as Ipswich.

**Ramaneeya**

Romania is the Sanskrit word 'Ramaneeya' meaning 'scenic' or 'attractive'.

**Syria-Assyria**

Syria and Assyria are Sanskrit Suriya and Asuriya.

**Sringary**

Hungary is Sringary because in some regions and dialects 'h' gets substituted for the Sanskrit letter 's'. Sringary signifies a hilly, forest region. Hungary is just that.

**Scand Naveeya**

Scandinavia is the Sanskrit term Scand-Naveeya. Scand, the son of Lord Shiva, is the commander-in-chief of the Gods. Navia alias 'Naveeya' signifies his naval establishment.

Austria is the Sanskrit term Austreeya signifying a land of astras i. e. missiles.

**Shunda-Mark**

The name Denmark derives from Shunda and Mark, two priests of the Vedic Danu community forming a pair; Danes are Danus.

Sweden and Norway, known locally as 'Sverige and Norge' are Sanskrit words, Swarga and Narka signifying the legendary higher world and the nether world alias heaven and hell

Belgium is the Sanskrit compound Belam-ajeyam connoting a people of unconquerable strength.

Bulgaria is the Sanskrit compound signifying a country and people of high-calibre strength (Bal-gareeya).

Italy alias Etruria derives its name from the Vedic sage Atri who had his Vedic hermitage school in what is now the Vatican.

**Lakshmi Durg**

Luxemburg is the Sanskrit name 'Luxmi (alias Lakshmi) Durg, meaning the Citadel of Goddess Lakshmi (the Vedic goddess of wealth).

**Galav**

Gaul, the ancient name of France derives from sage Galav of the Vedic tradition, who had his Vedic hermitage school on the banks of the Seine.

**Brihat Sthan**

Britain is a corruption of the Sanskrit term Brihat-sthan i.e. 'the great isles'. England is 'Anguli-Sthan', i.e. a finger-size,

finger-length country.

It may thus be seen that European regional names are all Sanskrit. Consequently personal names and the names of townships must also be Sanskrit.

**Amereesha**

America ought to be pronounced as Amerisa alias Amereesha if 'c' is allowed to retain its alphabetical pronunciation. In numerous English words 'c' originally pronounced as 's' came to be pronounced as 'k' later. Amareesh signifies the 'Immortal Lord.'

**Kanada**

Canada derives its name from the ancient Vedic scholar-philosopher and nuclear scientist Kanaada.

**Indian Ocean**

Let us now consider the names of some oceans. The vast stretch of the sea extending from South America to Australia is known as the Indian Ocean though India is comparatively a very tiny country tucked-up insignificantly above that ocean among other land masses. Yet its name attaches to that vast sea only because the Indian fleet cruised in unchallengeable supremacy in that region. As against this, one may notice how, in our own days, Indonesia, Persia and Arabia are striving hard to have the neighbouring small gulfs and seas to be named after their own countries.

**Mediterranean**

Mediterranean is the Sanskrit term (मध्य धरणीय) 'Madhya-Dharaneeya' i.e. (a sea) in the middle of the (spherical) globe or the two land masses of Africa and Europe.

The 'Red Sea' is a translation of the Sanskrit term (लोहित सागर) 'Lohit - Sagar' referred to in the Ramayana, a million-year ancient Vedic epic.

The 'White Sea' is the translation of the Sanskrit term (क्षीर-सागर) 'Ksheer Sagar' i.e. the milky ocean because being snowbound it

looks white.

The 'Atlantic' is the compound Sanskrit term 'A-tal-antica (अ-तल-अंतिक) a 'bottomless sea.'

**Alpas**

The snow-bound Alps ranges get their name (अल्पस्) 'Alpas' i.e. 'small' from the fact that the Himalayas constitute their big brother. The Alps can be accommodated in just one pocket of the Himalayas as they say. It is the Himalayas which claimed all attention from Vedic culture as the very embodiment, acme and apex of peaceful, spiritual height, might and repose. Consequently its miniature counterpart in Europe was looked upon by the ancient Vedic civilization as Alp Himalaya i.e. the miniature Himalaya. In course of time the term Himalaya was dropped as repetitious and the adjective 'Alpas' alias 'Alps' came to be retained as a noun and a proper name of the European snow-bound mountain-range signifying a younger brother of the Himalayas.

**Urugavah**

Uruguay gets its name from Lord Vishnu who is also known as Urugavah (उरुगाव:) in Sanskrit.

**Bhuvaneswari**

Beunos Aires is Bhuvaneswari, the cosmic goddess.

**Gautamalaya**

Guatemala is Gautamalaya, the abode of Gautam which is a sacred Sanskrit name.

**Mali-Sumali**

Mali and Sumali are two African countries named after the relations of Ravan, who escaped from Lanka at the time of Ravan's rout and death at Rama's hands.

**Pulastin**

Palestine gets its name from Pulastin, a revered sage, some

of whose progeny turned out to be cruel demons. The English word Philistine signifying an uncultured quarrelsome person, is derived from the above-mentioned tradition of the descendants of Pulastin. This is a singular proof that all mythology of Vedic culture has been a world heritage and not of India alone, because Vedic culture permeated the entire world from the beginning of time.

**The Altai**

The Altai meaning 'the golden mountain' is a local translation of its ancient Sanskrit name 'Sumeru'.

**Prague**

The capital of Czechoslovakia is these days pronounced as Praha. But its spelling 'Prague' indicates that its ancient name was Prag-Jyotish-pur, a city hallowed in Hindu, Vedic legends.

**Indies**

That so many distant regions, towns and people derive their names from India even upto our own times such as West Indies, East Indies, Indochina, Indonesia, Indiana, Indianapolis and Red Indians indicates that the name of India reverberated all around the globe through the ages because India has been the hub and headquarters of the worldwide Vedic civilization.

**Rivers**

Danube derives its name from the term Danav alias Daitya. The Danavas lived and governed the regions surrounding that river, hence the river acquired the name Danav. It is that term which is being currently mis-spelled as Danube.

The Nile partly retains its ancient Sanskrit name 'Neel Saraswati' alias 'Neel Ganga'. Later the name was abbreviated to 'Neel' which came to be spelled as 'Nile'

The river Seine in Paris, was Sindhu, a famous Sanskrit name. The French mannerism of dropping the last consonant made them pronounce it merely as Seine.

The Thames in England is a corruption of the Sanskrit name Tamasa.

**Bosphorus**

The Bosphorus region derives its name from Bhasmasuras, a tyrannical Daitya ruler mentioned in Hindu legends.

A close analysis of the ancient Sur-Asur rivalry and war of attrition recorded in ancient Sanskrit scriptures will be found useful, as illustrated above in explaining numerous topographical terms throughout the world. This is yet one more proof of the ancient worldwide sway of Vedic culture.

German currency Mark gets its name from Mark the priest of the Deutsch i. e. Daitya clan.

March

Research along these lines could lead to a reconstruction of the entire ancient Sanskrit atlas.

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# THE WORLD KEEPS VEDIC TIME

The uniform worldwide tradition of time-measurement and the Sanskrit terminology associated with it, is yet another emphatic proof of the prevalence of a uniform, unitary Vedic culture throughout the world from time immemorial.

The Hindu alias Vedic almanac is the ancientmost because it adheres to the Srushti-Samvat i.e. the time-computation from the creation of the cosmos. Nothing can be more ancient.

**The Sankalpa**

What is more, anybody undertaking any Vedic ritual at any time in any part of the world has to recall and repeat the entire computation of the aeons, eras, years and days that have passed from the moment of the creation to the day of the ritual. Thus a continual, up-to-date, day-to-day computation uttered through billions of mouths down the ages, day-in and day-out, all over the world, has ensured an unerring tally of eternal time. A quick review of the cosmic time-tally is part of the **Sankalpa** uttered at Vedic rituals.

There is also another genealogical counterpart included in the **Sankalpa.** The person undertaking the ritual has to loudly proclaim the names of his father, grandfather and great grandfather, the name of his family, the name of the patron sage of his ancestors, the town or village in which he is performing the ritual and the region and continent in which that place is located in the context

of global geography. Can anything be more perfect, more thorough, more frequent, more universal and more publicized than this ? The Vedic Sankalpa is a combined historical-cum-geographical proclamation-cum-recapitulation enjoined on anyone undertaking any and every ritual almost everyday throughout the year and throughout his life. It summarizes in a short and quick review every individual 's own locus standi in the context of the time-space continuum. To ignore such a masterly, open, public book-keeping system which has come down to us in an unbroken trail from the time of the Vedas (i.e. from the time of creation) through the Kruta, Treta and Dwapar down to the present Kali Yug, and speculate that humanity must have evolved from monkeys or that the world was created in 4004 B.C. or that the Vedas are rustic ballads composed between 1200 and 700 B.C. is unhistorical, to say the least.

People retaining the Vedic tradition are currently identified as Hindus. And since Vedic-tradition has been a world-heritage every human being is, in a way, a Hindu, in modern parlance.

It is that Vedic tradition which has been keeping a continuous tally of the time-dimension of the cosmos namely of the time that has elapsed and the period that lies ahead before the next cataclysmic end of worldly life.

Of the current Kali era 5097 years have elapsed. Even of that stretch of time present-day scholars know a bare, dented outline of history only of the last about 2000 years. Of the balance 3097 anterior years they know next to nothing.

It was during that remote antiquity that the world had a unitary administration of Kshatriyas trained to govern the world under the Vedic socio-political system.

It was during that long stretch of universal administration that a uniform time-calculation system and terminology was introduced. The World still sticks to it and yet very few seem to be aware of it.

The word Time itself is a corruption of the Sanskrit word 'Samay' That was pronounced as 'Tamay.' and later as 'Time.'

Take the word 'calendar' itself. That is the Sanskrit word 'Kalantar' (कालान्तर) which signifies a chart detailing the divisions of time (namely the day, week, month and year).

Likewise the word clock is Sanskrit 'Kala-Ka' (काल-क) i.e. a recorder-cum-indicator of time.

Let us now start from the split-second to find out how the entire time-computation around the world is all of the Vedic tradition.

The 60 second, 60 minute calculation is Vedic mathematics because according to the Vedic computation 60 vipalas make one 'pala' and 60 'palas' make one 'ghati' (i.e. 24 minutes). The word 'second' itself is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'Kshan' (क्षण)

The term 'hour' is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word (होरा) 'hora' (which is made up of 2 1/2 ghatis)

The word 'day' is the corrupt form of the Sanskrit word 'din' (दिन)

All the days of the week too follow the order laid down by Vedic tradition wherein each day is named after the members of our solar system in a specified order. For instance, Sunday (the day named after the Sun) follows Saturday (the day of Saturn). Monday (which is Moonday) follows Sunday and so on.

The whole world couldn't have followed this system without the slightest egoistic or chauvinistic murmur from anywhere, had it not been subject to a common Vedic administration.

After the week comes the month. The division of the year into 12 parts (each of which is known as a month, corresponding to the twelve zodiacal signs) is devised by the Vedic system and is unquestioningly followed all over the world.

It is sometimes believed and argued that the year consisted of 10 months in some parts of the world. That belief is based

on a misunderstanding. The Vedic year began with the vernal equinox in March and consisted of 12 months. Later Christianity made December 31 as the last day of the year. That made people believe that the year which began with March and ended with December comprised of just ten months. Those who have been believing that there has been such a 10-month computation have not ascertained whether each month then consisted of $36\frac{1}{2}$ days, to account for all the 365 days of the year.

The names September, October, November and December are the Sanskrit words (सप्तांबर) Saptamber, (अष्टांबर) Ashtamber, (नवांबर) Navamber and (दशांबर) Dashambar where (अंबर) 'ambar' is the Sanskrit term for the Zodiac while the numbers (सप्त) 'sapta', (अष्ट) 'ashta', (नव) 'nava' and (दश) 'dasha, signify the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months respectively.

If the remaining eight months are not easily identifiable as Sanskrit that is because history always leaves ruins in its wake for various reasons. It is like an old man whose teeth have wide gaps. The two rows of well-set teeth of his childhood do not remain intact as age advances. But the remaining teeth and the dented gums do lead to the conclusion that once the man did have a full set of teeth.

The same may be said of the months. From the four months still clearly identifiable as Sanskrit it can be safely deduced that the remaining eight months too had Sanskrit names.

Among the others a few more can still be identified as Sanskrit on a closer look. The name Januarius is the original name, of which January is an abbreviation. Here it may be recalled that in Latin the name of God Ganesh came to be spelled as Janus. That God used to be worshipped in Rome on January 9. And since Lord Ganesh is traditionally offered worship at the opening of every ritual or the commencement of any period or task, the Romans ordained that the month of the festival of Lord Ganesh be reckoned as the first. Consequently they amended the traditional start of the year and reckoned it as beginning from January 1.

So even the January beginning of the year is rooted in the Vedic tradition of Ganesh worship. Even the name Januarius misbelieved to be Latin is the Sanskrit term 'Gana-raya-eash' (गणरायईश) signifying Lord Ganesh.

The name of the succeeding month February was spelled by the Romans as Februarius. That is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word Pravaresh. From the Sanskrit word 'Pitar' changing to 'father' in European pronunciation we know that European 'f' replaces Sanskrit 'p'. Consequently Februarius was (प्रवरेश) Pravaresh. (प्रवर) Pravar in Sanskrit signifies a sage. So the term Pravaresh alias Februarius signified God as the Lord of the sages.

The term March is from (मरीचि) 'Marichi'-one of the Sanskrit names of the Sun. Since that month marks the beginning of longer days alias a kind of waxing of the sunlight hours it was named after the Sun. Another explanation is that March signified a start i.e. marching orders. Since in ancient practice the beginning of the year coincided with that period, the opening month was named March.

These clues should help scholars to trace the Vedic origin of the terms April, May, June and July or their earlier Sanskrit substitutes. It could be that May is named after Maya i.e. illusion (in Sanskrit), the Holy Spirit which consorted with the Creator to create the cosmos.

It is commonly believed that the name July originates from Julius Caesar and Augustus from Augustus Caesar. These could be explanations concocted by latter-day scholars. Muslim and Christian histories bristle with such concoctions. By that token other Roman emperors too should have had the remaining ten months named after themselves. Were they less egoistic or ambitious ?

The term August and even the imperial name 'Augustus' derive from Sage Agastya (अगस्त्य). an ancient seer and Vedic scholar of world renown who was known for his impressive personality. The term 'august personality' and 'august presence' derive from that sage. That Agastya had a world impact is additional proof that

the Vedas were revered and recited all over the world in ancient times.

Even the Sanskrit term 'mas' (मास) signifying a month is still used in Europe. The European terms Christmas and Michaelmas signify the months in which celebrations concerning Christ (alias Chrisn) and Michael are observed. Michael is Sanskrit Mukul

European scholars are so oblivious of the Sanskrit meaning of the term 'mas' (month) that they equate Christmas with only one day i.e. December 25 and Michaelmas also only with one day, namely September 29.

Equating the term 'Christmas' with one day i.e. December 25, and also sometimes with a whole week (December 25 to 31) is a terminological and mathematical absurdity because the Sanskrit term (दशांबर) December signifies the entire tenth month. This is due to the present ignorance of the ancient worldwide prevalence of Vedic, Sanskrit traditions.

This is a graphic pointer to the enormously long period that has elapsed from the time the Europeans lost touch with their Vedic origins. Their proselytization as Christians pulled them further away from their Vedic roots. Whatever we say in this volume, about Christians applies equally to Mahomedans. They too were forcibly torn away from their Vedic moorings.

This brings us, incidentally, to the erudite compilers of the Oxford and Webster's dictionaries. Those dictionaries explain Christmas as Christ's birthday. They seem to be blissfully unaware that even in their own language the suffix 'mas' does not signify a birthday. How then could Christmas mean Christ's birthday? Had the suffix 'mas' signified a birthday we should have seen everybody celebrating birthdays inviting his near and dear ones to attend his 'mas.'

The other mistake the dictionary-makers make is in explaining the term 'X'mas. Since Christian tradition has dinned into them that the terms Christmas and X'mas are synonymous, European

dictionaries explain that X'mas is an abbreviation of the term 'Christmas' inasmuch as 'X' is the symbol representing 'Christ' and 'mas' is his birthday.

This explanation is untenable. We have already shown that the term 'mas' never signifies a birthday in European parlance. Similarly nowhere in Christian tradition does 'X' symbolize Christ. Could anyone imagine one Christian writing to another using the symbol 'X' wherever he wishes to mention Jesus or swear in the name of Jesus Christ? For instance could one write 'Jesus X' to mean Jesus Christ? Anybody reading such a letter would conclude that 'X' represents some secret, missing, unmentionable word.

In fact the term X'mas could as well be written as Y' mas or Z' mas for all the Christians care or know. Because if Christ could be represented by the algebrical symbol 'X' he could as well be represented by 'Y' or 'Z.'

This illustration is a measure of the world's ignorance about ancient history. Most people are content to swallow unquestioned all they are taught at school or college. It is only with the help of Sanskrit and Vedic tradition that we can unravel and rationally explain the terms Christmas and 'X' mas.

The Roman numeral 10 is written as 'X' while the Sanskrit word 'mas' signifies a 'month'. Therefore the term X'mas signifies the 10th month. Correspondingly the term December also signifies the 10th month. Thus X'mas is a brief expression in figure of the term December meaning the 10th month.

The term Christmas (alias Chrisnmas) also signifies the entire month as symbolizing or commemorating Christ alias (Chrisn).

Thus X' mas, Christmas and December are synonyms. And yet erring, blundering European Christian tradition deviates from the above mathematical, philological equation to assert that X'mas is 25th December, X' mas week alias Christmas week is from December, 25 to 31, and December is from the 1st to its 31st day. The term Christmas is in fact a European corruption of the Sanskrit term Chrisnmas (कृष्णमास). Even in India Chrisn is pronounced

as Christ (and Vishnu as Vishtu) in several regions. Therefore, what was traditionally celebrated as Chrisn-mas in the West, was after the propagation of Christianity deftly changed to Christmas.

December was observed as Chrisn-mas because Chrisn has mentioned in the Bhagavad Geeta that of all months Margasheersh (i.e. December) represents Him.

That is why the commemoration in churches throughout the world, to the chime of bells, at the stroke of midnight (on December 25) is that of Chrisn and not of Christ. The midnight hour is the precise time of Krishna's birth. Besides no person called Jesus Christ ever existed.

Chrisnmas (कृष्णमास) has been so named in Vedic tradition also because that is the last month of long, dark nights and the word Krishna signifies darkness too.

That month has been named after Lord Chrisn (Krishna) also because the Mahabharat war ended in December and after its great carnage Lord Chrisn emerged from it as an incarnation and the cynosure of all eyes.

In our own day September ranks as the ninth month though its Sanskrit name proclaims it to be the seventh month. What explains this anomaly?

September could be the seventh month only if March is counted as the first month. And actually all around the ancient world, in Rome, in England etc. the year began only in March. It was only from 1752 A.D. that England formally switched on to January 1 as the New Year Day by an act of Parliament. Earlier its New Year Day used to be march 25.

According to the Vedic lunar calculation the New Year Day varies from year to year somewhere around March 25. It does not conform to any specific solar date. Apparently, therefore, the last time when England broke away from the Vedic tradition the lunar, Vedic New Year Day fell on March 25. That is why England continued to observe that date as the New Year Day.

This provides a very good clue to detect when England actually broke away from Vedic tradition and permanently adopted March 25 as the New Year Day. It should be found out with retrospective astronomical calculations as to in which year or years in the dim past, did the Vedic New Year Day coincide with March 25? One of those could be determined from other evidence as the year in which England last observed March 25 as the atronomical Vedic lunar New Year Day.

Likewise since Rome observed March 15, as the New Year Day it may be calculated as to which was the year (or years) in which March 15 coincided with the vernal equinox i.e. the start of the Vedic lunar New Year Day.

That will enable us to determine the year upto which Rome adhered to the Vedic lunar year practice before switching on to the stiff March 15 as the New Year Day.

The importance of Ides of March in Roman tradition was due to the worship of the Vedic Goddess Annapoorna (i.e. the Goddess of plentitude of food) at the start of the year. It was attended with feasting and rejoicing and public holiday and worship of the Goddess in tastefully decorated pandals. That Goddess now stands Christianized as Anna Perina.

Even the word 'Ide' is Sanskrit 'eed' (ईड) meaning 'worship'. Arabic tradition still retains that original Sanskrit pronunciation, since even in Islamic tradition the term 'eed' alias 'id' signifies a day of worship. Even the Roman word 'ide' if phonetically pronounced should sound as 'eed'. Its current pronunciation 'eyed' is a distortion.

The worldwide tradition of considering the year to begin in March as per Vedic practice is a clear indication of the prevalence of a unitary Vedic administration throughout the world in ancient times. Thus throughout the world time is computed even today from the split-second to the year according to the Vedic system as explained above. Likewise the terminology associated with it is also all still Sanskrit.

The European tradition of counting the hours of the day from

the midnight-hour originated in India after the Mahabharat war, taking the time of Krishna 's birth as its base since Krishna was revered throughout the ancient world and Krishna 's birth symbolized the end of a dark period of tyranny.

Another explanation is that the Vedic administrative headquarters for Europe used to be in London in the British Isles. London meridian time is 5 1/2 hours behind the Indian time. When the sun rises at 5.30 a.m. India changes the date as per Vedic practice. At that time it is the midnight hour in London. Therefore, the Vedic administration there cultivated the tradition of reckoning the day from the midnight hour. Forgetting that, in our own times Indian bureaucracy reckons its official date to commence from the midnight hour.

Even the terms a.m. and p.m have a Sanskrit connotation, and not English as is easily assumed. In English parlance the term a.m. means 'ante-meridian' and p.m. means 'post-meridian'. But the question remains who is ante-meridian and post-meridian? That is to say the subject himself is missing. The 'Sun' who is vital to the calculation remains un-mentioned. This is unthinkable and unjustifiable. That lacuna arises because it is not realized that the letters a.m. and p.m. are the initials of the hoary Sanskrit expressions (आरोहणम् मार्तंडस्य) Arohanam Martandasya (i.e. the climbing of the Sun) and (पतनम् मार्तंडस्य) Patanam Martandasya (i.e. the falling of the Sun).

London has been a very ancient Vedic capital. Its ancient Sanskrit name was Nondonium which is Sanskrit for a 'Pleasing Habitation.' In Roman times, however, it was misspelled as Londonium. Later this was abbreviated to 'London'. In European languages the letter 'L' has very often replaced the Sanskrit letter 'n'. That is why the Sanskrit name Svetanana (the fair-faced) is pronounced in Russia, as Svetlana.

**Vedic Divisions of Time**

The current trend of the academic world is to regard the Vedic era as the most primitive. Contrarily it was an era of almost divine excellence in every respect because billions of years ago divinity

itself provided the first proto-types of humanity. Those humans of that first generation had a calculating range which extended from the infinitesimal trillionth of a second to trillions of years. Such a wide, minute to colossal, computation system also pre-supposes a highly developed base of scientific and technological excellence. Hereunder is that split-second scale of ancient Vedic calculation (mentioned in the 32nd chapter of the Marathi translation of the Yajurveda, by S.K. Devdhar, Prasaad Prakashan, Pune, India):-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Paramanu | = | $\frac{1}{379675}$ Second |
| 2 Paramanu | = | 1 Anu |
| 3 Anu | = | 1 Tryasarenu |
| 3 Tryasarenu | = | 1 Truti |
| 100 Truti | = | 1 Vedh |
| 3 Vedh | = | 1 Lava |
| 3 Lava | = | 1 Nimish |
| 3 Nimish | = | 1 Kshan |
| 5 Kshan | = | 1 Kashta |
| 15 Kashta | = | 1 Laghu |
| 15 Laghu | = | 1 Ghatika = 24 minutes |
| 2 Ghatika | = | 1 Muhurta |
| 3-3/4 Muhurta | = | 1 Prahar |
| 8 Prahar | = | 1 Day = 24 hours |
| 15 Days | = | 1 Paksha |
| 2 Paksha | = | 1 Maas (i. e. month) |
| 2 Maas | = | 1 Rutu |
| 3 Rutu | = | 1 Ayan |
| 2 Ayan | = | 1 Varsha i.e. year. |

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# AYURVED THE ANCIENT UNIVERSAL MEDICAL SYSTEM

'Veda' in Sanskrit signifies knowledge. Since Sanskrit was humanity's language worldwide for millions of years, the term Veda as connoting 'knowledge', is common to many languages.

Consequently, the Vedas constitute the basic fund of knowledge furnished by divinity to guide human beings in every aspect of life. Since physical fitness is a primary need, Ayurved is the primordial, divine science of medicine which forms an important component of the Vedas as signified by the last syllable in the term Ayurved. The worldwide prevalence of Ayurved is one more proof of Vedic culture having pervaded the whole of the ancient world.

Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras Presidency under the British administration in India, while inaugurating the King Institute of Preventive Medicine in Madras in February 1905 said "The people of India....can lay claim to have been acquainted with the main principles of curative and preventive medicine at a time when Europe was still immersed in ignorant savagery. I am not sure whether it is generally known that the science of medicine originated in India, but this is the case and the science was first exported from India to Arabia and thence to Europe. Down to the close of the 17th century Europe physicians learnt the science from the works of Arabic doctors, while the Arabic doctors many centuries before,

had obtained their knowledge from the works of great Indian physicians such as Dhanwantari, Charaka and Susruta. It is a strange circumstance in the world 's progress that the centre of enlightenment and knowledge should have travelled from East to West, leaving but little permanent trace of its former existence in the East. Now we are beginning to find out that the Hindu Shastras also contain a sanitary code no less correct in principle, and that the great law-giver Manu was one of the greatest sanitary reformers the world has ever seen. "[1]

**Vedic Surgery is Ancientmost**

An Australian cardiac surgeon, Dr. Rowan Nicks said in a lecture delivered in New Delhi on September 29, 1981 that the ancient Hindus excelled all other races of their time in surgery. Thousands of years before Europe learned the technique, the Sushrut Samhita manuscript contained detailed instructions on lithotomy, (operation to cut stone in the bladder). Modern European surgical instruments are modelled on those used by the ancient Hindus. Hindu surgeons were also experts in plastic surgery i.e. repairing limbs disfigured by disease, mishaps or assaults. Dr. Nicks added that all drugs used in medical treatment in Babylon, Assyria, Egypt and Greece were made in India. Mercury, sandalwood, belladona and Indian hemp provided some of the extracts.

All such achievements of the ancient divine Hindu, Vedic culture have been generally blanked out from world histories written mostly by Muslims from the 8th to 18th century and by European Christians during the next two centuries.

It also needs to be realized that the Hindus were not a race. Hinduism is just a synonym of Vedic culture. In ancient times, prior to the propagation of Christianity and Islam, people all over the world, including those in Babylon, Assyria and Egypt were all Hindus. They all learned Ayurved i.e. the Vedic science of healing

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(1) Pp. 1-2, BHARAT (INDIA) As Seen and Known by Foreigners, by G.K. Deshpande, 1960.

at Sanskrit academies spread throughout the world. Naturally the techniques and the drugs they used came from India because the global Vedic educational and administrative system had its roots in India.

Dr. Sir William Hunter obserbed "The surgery of the ancient Indian physicians was bold and skilful. They conducted amputations, arresting the bleeding by pressure, a cup-shaped bandage and boiling oil, practised lithotomy, performed operations in the abdomen and uterus, curcd hernia, fistula, piles, set broken bones and dislocations and were dexterious in the extraction of foreign substances from the body. A special branch of surgery was devoted to rhinoplasty, or operation for improving deformed ears and noses and forming new ones, a useful operation which Europeans have now borrowed. The ancient Indian surgeons also mention a cure for neuralgia, analogous to the modern cutting of the 5th nerve above the eyebrow. They were expert in midwifery, not shrinking from the most critical operations."[2]

The prostate gland operation performed by modern Western surgeons follows step by step the exact procedure laid down by the Hindu surgeon, Sushrut thousands of years ago. Even the term prostate gland is the Sanskrit term 'Prasthita granthi' (प्रस्थित ग्रन्थि) signifying a gland located in front (of the urinal bladder).

**Anatomical Expertise of Vedic Culture**

Ancient Vedic culture possessed expert anatomical knowledge. In fact the very term anatomy (wrongly interpreted in modern medical tuition) is the Sanskrit term 'un-atmy' i.e. 'not concerning the soul (but the body).'

During the 'Festival of India (March-August, 1982) in London the local Science Museum organized a special section displaying scientific achievements, of India. It included two articulated human skeletons commissioned by the Hindu Raja Sarfoji of Tanjore (India). One was done in ivory while the other was in sandal-wood

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(2) Pp. 30-31, ibid.

(between 1805 and 1810) because retaining human bone skeletons was considered improper. (Details may be had from the Krishna-Ram Institute of Anatomy, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam (India).

**Plastic Surgery in Ancient India**

Even as late as the 18th century one comes across instances of the expertise of the Vedic medical science, Ayurved.

A letter to the editor carried by the **Gentleman's Magazine**, London (available in the library of the **Wellcome Institute for History of Medicine**, 183 Euston road, London) gives the details. A Maratha bullock-cart driver, Cowasjee served with the British Army in India in 1792. Being taken prisoner by Tipu Sultan's army the Hindu cart-driver's nose was chopped off as per the barbarous Muslim torturing and maiming tradition. After about a year on return to his native Poona a local Hindu Ayurvedic surgeon furnished him with a new nose. British doctors, Thomas Cruso and James Trindlay were two fascinated witnesses. They testify to such miracle operations being very common in India even in their days.

Such expertise in every branch of healing survives unknown in remote corners of India even among ordinary human folk. But a somnolent Government administration still carrying the hangover of an inferiority-complex generated by 1235 years of alien rule, is making no effort to proclaim by the beat of the drum to have all such wonder-cures and experts to be nationally listed in a grand directory.

**Embryo Transplant**

Pictures depicting an embryo-transplant from Devananda's womb (who conceived Mahavir, an incarnation of the Jain cult) to the womb of Queen Trisala (who ultimately gave birth to Mahavira) are displayed in the Oriental Gallery of the British Museum, London.

The November-December 1980 issue of the American journal, **Fertility and Sterility**, carries an article by Frank M. Guttman and Herta A. Guttman describing that transplant as a graphic illustration

of the medical expertise of the ancient Ayurvedic system.

The article, taking a cue from current historical concepts ascribes Mahavira 's birth to 599 B.C. But that date may be more ancient, Mahavira is known to be an elder contemporary of the Buddha. In my book titled- **Some Blunders of Indian Historical Research,** in a special chapter I have pointed out that Buddha 's time has been under-estimated by 1300 years. Since Mahavira was a contemporary (of the Buddha) his time too would recede by 1300 years.

**Test-Tube Babies**

The Mahabharat epic contains an elaborate description of how the 100 Kauravas were born as test-tube babies. That was prior to 5561 B.C. Such instances indicate that in the remote past too the earth had highly advanced civilizations.

The English word 'apothecary' signifying a chemist is the Sanskrit term (पथ्यकरी) 'pathyakari' which implies a purveyor of health-restoring remedies.

The Sanskrit term couldn 't have been in vogue in Europe unless Ayurved, the medical science and Sanskrit language were in vogue in ancient Europe.

In confirmation of the conclusion we may quote Dorothea Chaplin observing that 'In Scottish towns of the present day the pharmacist continues to place over his doorway the sign of the Golden Pestle and Mortar.'' [3]

That is a very significant observation in two respects. Firstly, Ayurved the Vedic science of medicine does indeed emphasize the importance of pounding medicines in gold vessels. Secondly, the pestle and mortar in which Ayurvedic medicines are powdered and blended have indeed come to be regarded as ubiquitous Ayurvedic symbols. That same symbol continues to be widely used in India

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(3) P. 102, Matter, Myth and Spirit or Keltic and Hindu Links, by Dorothea Chaplin, F.S.A. Scot Rider & Co. Paternoster Row, London.

by Ayurvedic chemists, physicians and pharmaceutical firms. That the same symbol appears on chemist-shops in Britain too is a clear indication of the prevalence of Ayurveda in the whole of ancient Europe, because Ayurved, with its base in India, couldn't have reached and survived in far-away England unless it first suffused Europe.

Testifying to the antiquity and the worldwide spread of Ayurved Dorothea Chaplin observes "Long before the year 460 B.C. in which Hippocrates, the father of European medicine was born, the Hindus had built an extensive pharmacopoeia and had elaborate treatises on a variety of medical and surgical subjects.....The Hindus' wonderful knowledge of medicine has for some considerable time led them away from surgical methods as working destruction on the nervous system, which their scientific medical system is able to obviate producing a cure even without a preliminary crisis."[4]

That is a very important observation. Ayurved is a divine system whose treatment is based on laws of nature. It is also inexpensive, least ostentatious, very efficacious and the least painful. It also aims at curing the disease instead of merely treating the symptoms or alleviating pain. Ayurvedic treatment also reaches the patient at his bedside amongst his near and dear ones. Contrarily allopaths always tend to express their helplessness and advise all patients to be removed to a common hospital where he and his relations undergo considerable hardship and expense.

Hippocrates obviously was an Ayurvedic practitioner of his own times. How far is it then justifiable to regard him as the father of modern medicine? If however, the divergent characteristics making allopathy more of a painful, highly expensive, less efficacious, ostentatious, hospital-centred and surgery-oriented system are traced to Hippocrates then that is no compliment to Hippocrates.

**Vaidyas in Ancient Britain**

That Ayurved and Ayurved alone was practised in ancient Britain

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(4) Pp. 168-169, ibid.

and of course all over Europe and the ancient world is apparent from another detail mentioned by Dorothy Chaplin namely that "The Macbeths, Beaton or Betunes were physicians, their names originating from 'Life's son' (Beatha or Beathan. See Scotsman, Origin of Surnames, June 16, 1934). An early Gaelic physician named Mac Bheathadh (Bethune-literally 'Son of Life') with 'dh' silent, apparently originates from Baidya. Siva under the title of Baidyanath is Lord of Physicians."[5]

The above extract indicates that the British too have surnames originating in the Sanskrit term, Vaidya alias Baidya, an ancient professional Ayurvedic term as in India. Due to the vagaries of local pronunciation and neglect of Sanskrit, even in India the term Vaidya and Vaidyanath have degenerated into being spelled as Baid, Baidya, Baidnath etc. No wonder, therefore, that they are spelled as Beth in Europe.

**Sindh - Vaidya**

In Muslim lands a typical ancient Vaidya from Sindh alias Sindhu province of India is still remembered as Sindbaid. The adventures of 'Sindbad the Sailor' originate in three unknown but renowned peripatetic Hindu Ayurvedic practitioners who, in the good old days of a unitary universal Vedic culture used to go on supervisory, consultative or teaching assignments to different parts of the world.

This should lead historians and etymologists to trace the term Vaidya to other lands and languages also. Researchers may take a cue from Dorothea Chaplin and look for signs, symbols, surnames, practices and other traces of Ayurvedic practice in all regions of the world.

Ayurved and all other ancient Vedic practices survived in those regions more where the inroads of Islam and Christianity were not heavy. For instance, Siberia being a sparsely populated,inhospitable region, there one can still find people preparing and administering

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(5) Pp. 169-170, ibid.

Ayurvedic mixtures and enshrining idols for being prayed-to for granting long life to the aged, the suffering and the seriously ill.

A team of researchers from the International Academy of Indian Culture, which had visited Siberia brought back from there an idol of Ayu Devata (the deity of long life) and a palm-leaf manuscript of Ashtang Ayurved i.e. an ancient, comprehensive medical treatise. Those relics are on display at the Academy's premises at 22-Hauz Khas, New Delhi. The team also discovered that standard Ayurvedic powders such as Trifala and Hingashtak are also prepared and used in Siberia. Likewise people there still cherish and revere the sanctity of Ganga water.

**Ayurved as Important Evidence**

One very important proof of the worldwide spread of Vedic culture is found in the exclusive use of Ayurvedic treatment throughout the world in ancient times. It may be taken as a law of history that if a ruling power has a medical system of its own, the rulers promote and promulgate their own medical system and discourage or suppress the others. This may be illustrated by what the British did in India. At the time when the British began their trading (and later empire-building) activities in India, an excellent, efficient, inexpensive and painless Ayurvedic treatment was available throughout India. But in inverse proportion to the expansion of the British domain in India the Ayurvedic system of medical treatment was progressively eclipsed and brought to the verge of extinction. Thus the ancient spread of Ayurved constitutes an important piece of evidence of the prevalence of Vedic culture in all regions of the world.

**Unani is Ayurved**

The so-called 'Unani medical system which the Arabs and other Muslim countries practise is nothing but Ayurved. It acquired that name 'Yunan' from Greece. Under the ancient universal Vedic administration Greece was known as the Yavan region. That is what led to the term Ionia. The Muslims pronounced it as Yunan. Countries which were later converted to Islam received Ayurvedic medical

treatment and instruction from Hindu Vedic medical centres in Greece. The Hindu Ayurvedic regional medical headquarters for Arabia was Greece. Consequently, the Arabs termed that system as coming to them from Yunan i.e. Greece.

**Tribal Medicine**

Ayurved had also served as tribal medicine among different communities in the world. All the forest tribes, the so-called backward communities of the world retain some aspects of the ancient Ayurvedic system.

**Cough**

Ayurvedic diagnosis is based on the imbalance of gas, phlegm and bile elements in the body. This is a notch above the allopathic system because while allopathy looks upon every patient as a standard skeleton, fitted with a stereotype pipeline and sewer system, the Ayurvedic diagnosis takes into consideration the imbalance in the three live elements peculiar to every patient. Among those three elements, phlegm, is known as 'Kaf' in the Ayurvedic system. It may be noted that the word 'cough' used in English is in fact a relic of the Aurvedic system that was in vogue during the Vedic past in the British isles. Though the English 'cough' has a slightly different connotation than the Ayurvedic 'Kaf ' (i.e. phlegm) yet because cough originates in phlegm, it is obvious that even in ancient England the word 'Kaf' did originally imply phlegm but became restricted in meaning later as cough. We may, therefore, very appropriately maintain that the 'cough' that still sores the throat of the English language is basically the Ayurvedic 'Kaf' alias phlegm.

**Heart**

Let us now consider the word 'heart'. The original Sanskrit root is 'hrt'. The English word has only two extra vowels. What is said to be 'hearty' (welcome) in English is almost the Sanskrit word 'hardic'.

The words 'cardiac' and 'cardiogram' also concern the heart. They are in fact Sanskrit words 'hardiac' and 'hardiogram', because

those are corresponding Sanskrit derivatives (from the word 'hridaya' meaning 'heart'). Yet since 'Sindhu' is spelled as Hindu and vice versa 'hardiac' and 'hardiogram' came to be spelled as cardiac and cardiogram i. e. sardiac and sardiogram.

**Physician**

In Aurvedic terminology a physician is known as Bhishag (Shastri). It is that word 'Bhishag' which came to be pronounced in European parlance as 'physhag' and spelled as physician.

**Doctor**

The term 'doctor' is the Sanskrit word (दुःखतार) Dukhtaar i.e. one who alleviates or remedies the (physical) pain of the patient. 'Dukh' is physical discomfort or pain while 'taar' signifies 'protecting', 'saving' or 'pulling' away from.

**Cerebrum**

The term 'cerebrum' is the Sanskrit term Shira-Brahma i.e. 'the world of the brain.'

**Matrix**

The term 'matrix' is the Sanskrit term 'matariksha' (like 'antariksha' meaning 'space') i.e. void alias womb in the mother's body.

**The Cord**

'Umba' in Sanskrit signifies the mother, while ' alica' means the womb (which provides the mother's nourishment to the foetus). Consequently, the allopathic term 'umbilical' is an abbreviated form of 'umba- alical'.

**Meningitis**

This is the Sanskrit compound (मनन्-ज-शोथस्) manan-ja-shothas which signifies a swelling affecting the brain. There 'manan' is the mind, 'ja' signifies 'born' or 'created' and 'shoth' is swelling.

**Fever**

The Ayurvedic term for 'fever' may be spelled as 'jawer' alias 'jever'. Because Ayurved is a much more ancient system than allopathy the English word 'fever' is a mere malpronunciation of the Ayurvedic term 'jever' alias 'jwer'.

**Nose**

Anything concerning the nose is known in English as 'nasal' because the Sanskrit word for nose in 'naas.' The term cynosis is Sanskrit seet-naas (शीत-नास) i.e. cold nose. Entrails is the Sanskrit word 'antral' (आंत्रल).

Herpes is the Sanskrit word Serpes since 'h' and 's' are interchangeable. Serpes means serpent. It is so named because it involves a serpentine eruption on the skin and a feeling of intense burning as from a poisonous bite.

Gland is the Sanskrit term 'Granthi'. In such words 'r' and 'l' may be seen to be interchangeable.

The term 'prostate gland' is the Sanskrit term (प्रस्थित ग्रन्थि:) prasthita granthi.' The Sanskrit term 'prasthita' implies a gland placed in front (of the urinary bladder).

The English words 'drip', 'drop', 'drops' and 'dropsy' are derived from the Sanskrit word (द्रप्स) 'drups' meaning 'drip'.

The term hydrocephalus implying the formation of water in and around the brain is the Sanskrit term 'ardrakapaalas' (आर्द्र कपालस्) where 'ardra' means 'damp', 'wet' or 'full of liquid, and 'kapaal' signifies the skull.

The term 'hiccups' is the Sanskrit word 'hicca' alias (हिक्का) 'hikka'.

Muscle is the Sanskrit word (मांसल) 'mausal' meaning fleshy.

The term 'osteomalacia' is the Sanskrit compound (अस्थिमलाशय) 'asthi-malashay' signifying a contamination of the bones. It may be noted in this context that words like 'malign' and 'malignant'

all use the Sanskrit term 'maleen' meaning 'spoiled' or 'contaminated' and 'anta' means 'ending in.'

Entrails is the Sanskrit word 'aantral'.

The term 'amoebiosis' is made up of the Ayurvedic terms (आम-जीव) 'aam' and 'jiva'.

Dyspepsia is the term Dush-pachanashay (दुश्-पचनाशय) implying dull or bad digestion.

Pancreas if written as Pachancreas can be detected to be Sanskrit.

Anaesthesia is the Sanskrit term (अनास्थशायी) Anastha-shayee i.e. one lying in an improper (inert and inactive) state.

The term 'fertility' is the Sanskrit word 'falati-iti (फलति इति) i.e. 'one which yields a crop or fruit'.

The term surgeon is the Sanskrit word 'salya-jan' i.e. one who wields a sharp instrument.

The term Homoeopathy is the Sanskrit term Sama-eo-pathy (सम-इव-पथि) implying a path (i.e. system) of treatment running parallel or similar to the symptoms.

Correspondingly the term allopathy is the Sanskrit term (अलापथि) 'alag-pathy' signifying a path (of treatment) different (from homoeopathy). In the term allopathy an extra 'l' has been added while the letter 'g' has dropped off.

All ailments ending in the syllable 'itis' in allopathic terminology, such as appendicitis imply 'swelling'. That is because that term 'itis' is a corruption of the Sanskrit, Ayurvedic term 'shothas' (शोथस्) signifying 'swelling.'

Thus a close study of allopathic terminology whether of ailments, physical organs, symptoms, remedies, or instruments will be found to be based on Ayurved because during the universal unitary Vedic administration it was only Ayurved which was the sole Vedic medical system which was used throughout the world. With the shattering of the world medical system after the Mahabharat war, fragments

of Ayurved surviving in different parts of the world assumed the form of tribal remedies or as rival systems such as homoeopathy and allopathy. This has a parallel in theology and religion too inasmuch as after the break-up of the world Vedic theogony, cults of different gods and goddesses such as Mithraism, Jainism, Judaism, Buddhism and Saivism, not hostile or dissimilar to Vedic culture at first cropped up, but later even hostile and militant faiths such as Christianity and Islam made their appearance.

From the multi-volume **Story of Civilization** written by the American, Will Durant one gathers (Vol. II, Pages 529-530) that "Anatomy and physiology like some aspects of chemistry were by-products of Hindu medicine .....lymphatics, nerve plexus, fascia, adipose and vascular tissues, mucous and synovial membranes, and many more muscles than any modern cadaver is able to show.....The doctors of pre-Christian India understood remarkably well the processes of digestion, the different functions of the gastric juices, the conversion of chyme into chyle, and of this into blood. Anticipating Weismann by 2,400 years, Atreya (circa 500 B.C.) held that the parental seed is independent of the parent's body, and contains in itself in miniature the whole parent organism ..... Examination for virility was recommended as a pre-requisite for marriage in men; and the code of Manu warned against marrying mates affected with tuberculosis, epilepsy, leprosy, chronic dyspepsia, piles or loqacity. Birth-control in the latest theological fashion was suggested by the Hindu medical school of 500 B.C. in the theory that during 12 days of the menstrual cycle impregnation is impossible. It was noted that the sex of the foetus remains for a time undetermined, and it was claimed that in some cases the sex of the embryo could be influenced by food or drugs.

"Susrut, professor of medicine in the University of Banares wrote down in Sanskrit a system of the diagnosis and therapy whose elements had descended to him from his teacher Dhanwantari.His book dealt at length with surgery, obstetrics, diet, bathing, drugs, infant-feeding, hygiene and medical education.

"Charak composed a samhita (or encyclopaedia) of medicine,

which is still used in India, and gave to his followers almost a Hippocratic conception of their calling 'Not for self, not for the fulfilment of any earthly desire of gain, but solely for the good of suffering humanity should you treat your patients and so excel all'.

"Only less illustrious than these are Wagbhat who prepared a medical compendium in verse and prose and Bhavamishra whose voluminous work on anatomy, physiology and medicine mentioned... the circulation of the blood and prescribed mercury for the novel disease syphilis, which had... been brought in by the Portuguese as part of Europe's heritage to India....

"Susrut described many surgical operations- cataract, hernia, lithotomy, caesarian etc... and 121 surgical instruments including lancers, sounds, forceps, catheters and rectal and vaginal speculums. He advocated the dissection of dead bodies as indispensable in the training of surgeons. He was the first to graft upon a torn ear, portions of skin taken from another part of the body and from his and his Hindu successors' - rhinoplasty - the surgical reconstruction of the nose-descended into modern medicine. 'The ancient Hindus', says Garrison, 'performed almost every major operation except ligation of the arteries. Limbs were amputated, abdominal sections were performed, fractures were set, hemorrhoids and fistulas were removed.'

"Susrut laid down elaborate rules for preparing an operation and his suggestion that the wound be sterilized by fumigation is one of the earliest known efforts at antiseptic surgery.

"Susrut and Charak mention the use of medicinal liquors to produce insensibility to pain. In 927 A.D. two surgeons trepanned the skull of a Hindu king, and made him insensitive to the operation by administering a drug called Sammohini.

"For the detection of 1120 diseases that he enumerates Susrut recommended diagnosis by inspection, palpation and ausculation. Taking of the pulse was described in a treatise dating 1300 A.D. Urinalysis was a favourite method of diagnosis.

"In the time of Yuan Chwang, Hindu medical treatment began with a seven-day fast. In this interval the patient often recovered. If the illness continued, drugs were often employed. Even then drugs were used very sparingly, reliance was placed largely upon diet, baths, enemas, inhalations, urethral and vaginal injections and blood-letting by leeches or cups.

"Hindu physicians were especially skilled in concocting antidotes or poisons. They still excel European physicians in curing snake-bites.

"Vaccination, unknown to Europe before the 18th century was known in India as early as 550 A.D., if we may judge from a text attributed to Dhanwantari, one of the earliest Hindu physicians, 'take the fluid of the pock on the udder of the cow.....upon the point of a lancet, and lance with it the arms between the shoulders and elbows until the blood appears, then mixing the fluid with the blood, the fever of the small-pox will be produced.'

"Modern Europeans believe that the caste separateness was prescribed because of the Brahman belief in invisible agents transmitting disease. Many of the laws of sanitation enjoined by Susrut and Manu seem to take for granted what we moderns.....call the germ theory of disease.

"Hypnotism as therapy seems to have originated among the Hindus who often took their sick to the temples to be cured by hypnotic suggestion or 'temple sleep' as in Egypt or Greece. The Englishmen who introduced hypnotherapy into England—Braid, Esdaile and Elliotson – undoubtedly got their ideas of some of their experience from contact with India.

"In the time of Alexander, says Garrison, 'Hindu physicians and surgeons enjoyed a well-deserved reputation for superior knowledge and skill and even Aristotle is believed by some students to have been indebted to them.'

"Caliph Harun-al-Rashid accepted the pre-eminence of Indian medicine and scholarship and imported Hindu physicians to organize

hospitals and medical schools in Baghdad....Lord Ampthill concludes that mediaeval and modern Europe owes its system of medicine directly to Arabs and through them to India.

"In this oldest system of Hindu medicine illness is attributed to disorders in one of the four humors—air, water, phlegm and blood and treatment is recommended with herbs and charms.....with a success that is sometimes the envy of Western physicians. The Rigved names over a thousand such herbs and advocates water as the best cure for most diseases. Even in Vedic times physicians and surgeons were being differentiated from magic doctors, and were living in houses surrounded by gardens in which they cultivated medicinal plants....."

The information quoted above from William Durant 's book may give the reader a general idea of perfection that Ayurvedic medicine had reached in every field such as diagnosis, preparation and administration of medicines, surgery, vaccination, injection etc.

His dates for various Hindu medical experts of ancient times may not be taken as final. Europeans have arrived at those dates on the basis of a very primitive idea of the antiquity of the universe. All their surmises about ancient dates have been cut to accord with the notion that the world began in 4004 B.C. and the Rigved was composed in 1200 B.C. Since according to the Vedic almanac almost 2000 million years have elapsed from the start of the present phase of humanity, the actual dates of the medicial experts mentioned by Durant must be much more ancient.

Though the Dhanwantari that he mentions may very well be a latter-day namesake yet the first progenitor of the Vedic medical science was the original sage Dhanwantari who taught Ayurved, the divine science of healing to the first few generations of human beings.

The reference to Greece, Egypt, Baghdad and China above should leave one in no doubt that it was Ayurved and Ayurved alone which was practised throughout the world in ancient times. Its use worldwide proves the existence of a universal Vedic administration

operated and controlled from India.

The reference to botanical gardens etc. in the Vedas proves that the Vedas hold the key to supreme knowledge in every sphere, and also that all this knowledge was not developed by cave-men. Knowledge is invariably imparted by a superior to an inferior. Therefore, comprehensive knowledge of every sphere was first bestowed by divinity on humanity at the time of the creation. This is borne out by two other factors namely that no Vedic science or art ever appears to be in the formative or primitive stage. From music to medicine every branch of Hindu knowledge always appears to be in a state of perfection, and secondly every master refers to an anterior super-master at whose feet he learned his lessons.

Hippocrates believed to be the father of modern medicine was actually an Ayurvedic practitioner who specialized in making soups. Soup is a Sanskrit term. Supa-Karta means a maker of Soups. Since S is replaced by H his profession was pronounced as Houp-Karta, later garbled as Hippocrates.

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# VEDIC ARCHITECTURE

According to the Vedic theory of creation, all knowledge in every branch of science and art including architecture, was imparted to humanity by divinity at the start of the creation. Consequently it is the Vedic system of architecture which is the basis of the building-art all over the world.

This is not as bizarre as it may seem at first sight because all insects and animals from ants, bees and snails to crows and pigeons are taught by nature ( i.e. by divinity) to build their own peculiar habitations. Therefore Vedic architecture too is of divine origin.

Apart from the rationality of that argument Vedic literature of every branch does in fact assert and record the divine origin of all knowledge. Let us, therefore, examine the origin of architecture as recorded by Vedic tradition.

According to Vedic tradition all knowledge is classified as Para and Apara Vidya. Para Vidya was considered the ultimate, true, real, metaphysical, spiritual knowledge which tells man that mundane affairs being all transitory, illusory and destructible one's ultimate concern should be to concentrate on the divine origin.

Apara Vidya comprises of all branches of mundane knowledge.

References to the building art are found in the Rigveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaved as also in the Matsya Puran and Agni Puran. An

Upa-Veda i.e. a branch of the Vedas concerns itself with architecture and is known as Shilp-Upaveda. Sanskrit texts of the science of town-planning are known as Shilp Shastras. Other ancient Sanskrit texts known as Niti-Shastras, which lay down rules to be observed by Vedic communities, also deal with the construction of buildings and cities.

**Vedic Engineering**

A compendium of Vedic engineering is known as Bhrugu Shilp Samhita. It has three broad divisions known as Khand, and ten sub-divisions termed as Upa-Shastras. Those 10 were further divided into 32 branches known as Vidyas i.e. branches of study leading to 64 Kalas i.e. arts or technologies.

According to Vedic tradition 'Brahma' - the creator furnished humanity with all the basic knowledge necessary to conduct its life in this world. That collective knowledge constituted the Vedas. What are currently known as the four Vedas could be either the surviving nucleus or a codified condensation of the entire original, primordial divine, stock of knowledge.

Sage Manasar (author of the Sanskrit text known as Manasar Silpashastra) referring to the origin of the science of architecture and town-planning states that Brahma trained four architects named Vishwakarma, Maya, Tvastar and Manu. Each had one son named respectively as Sthapati, Sutragrahi, Vardhaki and Takshak

The numerous treatises on architecture in Sanskrit dealing with the construction of forts, palaces, towers, mansions, bridges, temples, gateways, schools, hermitages etc. are titled as Mayamata, Kashyap Saraswatyam, Yuktikalpataru, Samarangana Sutradhar, Akashabhairava Kalpa, Narada Silpa Samhita, Vishwakarma Vidyaprakash, Brihat Samhita, Manushyalaya Chandrika, Silparatna etc.[1]

**Languishing Sanskrit Texts.**

It is a pity that these expert, ancient building and civil-engineering

(1) P.53 Silpa Sansar Weekly, Vol.1, No.4, Pune, January 1955.

texts are languishing for want of patronage not only in the rest of the world but even in India which is their home-land. They contain secrets of unparalleled engineering skills. For instance, the technique of erecting ornamental stone pandals and pavilions in temples with carved stone pillars touching the ceiling but not the floor; of towers in pairs which gently rock if even one of them is vigorously hugged; stone pillars which produce regulated musical notes and domes and galleries which produce a series of echoes.

**The Geometrical Patterns**

The geometrical patterns such as squares or rectangles which form the basis of the ground plans of all ancient buildings throughout the world ( including even those which are since being used as mosques; tombs and churches) are of Vedic origin.

The typical Vedic edifice is a rectangular ( or octagonal) structure with its four sides facing the four quarters divided like a graph paper into four equal parts by a horizontal central line cut across by a vertical perpendicular line.

All well-known, historic buildings throughout the world such as St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey in London, the Pyramids in Egypt, the Notre Dame in Paris, buildings in Italy and Greece, the so-called mosques and tombs including the Kaba in what are now Muslim countries and the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort and other historic buildings in India are built on the same graph-paper pattern.

Correspondingly Vedic architecture also dealt with a circular Vastu-purush mandal i.e. building plan.

**The Building Texts**

The Vedic science of architecture and town-planning is expounded in detail in Sanskrit texts known as Agamas.

These texts are of hoary origin, much ancient than Islam and Christianity. Also because all massive and historic churches, mosques and mausoleums throughout the world are captured temples, scholars

of architecture would do well to study those structures and their layout on the basis of the ancient Sanskrit Agama texts.

Those texts visualize a building as a human figure squatting in deep meditation contemplating on divinity.

Since consciousness resides deep within the living human form in a commanding position above the nose, between the eyebrows, on the forehead, the Sanctum too is conceived as the head of the temple.

The temple in its turn forms the soul and the centre of the town or locality.

The King's palace forms the other focal point since the ruler is the temporal head representing divinity on earth. Therefore many-a-time the road joining the royal palace and the temple formed the central axis of the township e.g. the Chandani Chowk high street in Delhi connecting the Red Fort with the so-called Fatehpuri Mosque (which is a captured temple).

It is from this point of view that the plans of all ancient townships and mansions throughout the world need to be studied.

For instance, several edifices in West Asian countries now under Islamic occupation are known to have drum-houses alias music-houses. This is graphic evidence of their Vedic-origin. Yet Muslim gossip ascribes those townships and edifices to some Sultan. World historians, architects and archaeologists have hitherto placed implicit faith in that gossip. The very fact that those music-houses play no music from the time of Muslim capture, bears mute testimony to the Vedic origin of those edifices. Because it is only in Vedic culture that all routine day and night, begins with sacred, divine music.

**The Building Planned as a Human Figure**

When conceived as a human figure the plinth represents the haunches of the squatting man, the first storey is the stomach, the second storey is the chest; then there is the neck-like base

of the dome. The dome itself is the 'head'. On top of the dome is an inverted lotus design which represents the circular patch of hair retained on an otherwise shaved off head by men in Vedic practice. The pinnacle represents the tuft of hair alias Sikha retained by all men.

**Selection of Site and Stones**

Agama texts deal with every detail of town-planning and architecture beginning with the selection of the site.

Initially the fertillity of the soil is ascertained by sowing seeds. The crop is fed to cows and the place is worshipped to invoke divine grace.

The architect and the priest together then break the ground.

Stones to be used in the structure are tested with an iron rod. Those that yield a good musical sound and those which emit sparks when hit with a chisel are classified as of the 'male' variety. The stones which don't produce a spark but emit a good sound are classed as female. Other stones which fail in both those tests were classified as 'impotent'

The standard of measurement was then determined. This could be the height of the patron himself or of his preceptor or any such highly respected person or any other criterion. That was known as Tala. That was sub-divided into proportional sub-divisions known as Angula and Yava, though Angula and Yava were otherwise specific standards of measurement in their own right.

The British Isles were known as Angula country obviously because (from the above analogy) their length from the southernmost point to the northernmost was taken to be a measure to chart regions with on the European continent and oceans such as the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

A divine idol, say three feet high was divided into 10 units known as dasa-tala. Terms like deca-gram or dece-metre may, therefore, be seen to be of Vedic origin.

The temple provided the hub around which the social, cultural, moral, spiritual, legal, educational and administrative life of the community revolved all over the ancient world. This point needs to be specially noted in the study of the ancient times.

"Tala" also signifies proportion in Vedic parlance. It is that system which guided sculptors and architects throughout the world in building magnificent structures, chiselling mountain-caves and fashioning handsome idols.

**Four Representations of Divinity**

In Vedic tradition divinity is represented in either of four ways namely as **Kumbha** (the pitcher containing sacred water), the **Mandala** i.e. the esoteric diagram representing the divine energy-circuit, the Kunda alias pit or receptacle for the sacred fire, and the **Bimba** i.e. the divine idol It may be noticed that ancient structures all over the world (most of them since converted as mosques, mausoleums and churches) contained all those four manifestations. The fire-pits may be noticed crudely filled up. Esoteric, divine Vedic energy-circuits may be seen inlaid in edifices such as those misrepresented as mausoleums in Delhi and Agra and throughout the regions currently dominated by Islam.

The basic building-block was of nine horizontal and nine vertical divisions like a graph-paper. The 81 squares or rectangles ( or segments in a circular plan) resulting therefrom were given specific names. This basic format could be expanded or contracted as required.

**The Dome Represents the Head**

The dome was known as Amalaka and constituted a natural ceiling on octagonal or square structures. The dome also symbolized the canopy sheltering both divinity and royalty.

The dome is not at all a Muslim pattern. The Kaba temple in Mecca used to be a domed structure in pre-Muslim times. Eversince it passed into Muslim hands its ornamental dome and decorative divine figures were hacked to be replaced by its present flat ceiling.

**Towers Not Muezzin's Minarets**

The symmetrical towers to the right and left of the main entrance or at the four corners are also a Hindu detail. These used to serve as lamp-posts during the night and as watch-towers during the day. Symmetry is the special trait of Hinduism while it is incongruous with Islamic tradition. Since all ancient buildings are symmetrical they are of Vedic origin even in West Asian regions currently dominated by Islam.

**The Muezzin's Death-Trap**

These towers usually enclosing narrow, dark, several hundred spiralling stairs, are inadvertently explained away as the Muezzin 's minarets. That is obviously an after-thought and an untenable explanation.

No Muezzin will accept a job which involves going up and down a dark, narrow, winding staircase of several hundred steps all his life for sounding a call to prayers five times a day. He will soon be a physical wreck through exertion and exhaustion. Similarly, every Muezzin is bound to trip and roll down some day under such circumstances and either get killed or maimed.

Moreover, when there are two or four minarets the Muezzin will be in two or four minds in determining from which tower to shout his call for prayer everyday. And since the grounds of these ancient buildings are very extensive the towers are wide apart. Calls to prayer given from different towers so widely separated from one another will reach different audiences. From all this it should be realized that whenever and wherever there are two or more towers and wherever they are symmetrically placed they are non-Muslim. This detail would also indicate that all so-called mosques around the world are captured temples falsely ascribed to Muslim origin.

**So-called Mosques Sans Minarets**

Many-a-time historic structures advertised as Muslim mosques have no tower alias minaret. For instance, the so-called mosque

near the Taj-Mahal in Agra and the so-called Jama Masjid in Fatehpur Sikri. They have no Muezzin's minarets though they are merrily and unquestioningly accepted as 'mosques' built by Muslims. That is a measure of unverified myths parading as history and lack of necessary cross-questioning which is so essential in historical research.

While on the one-hand so-called mosques have no minarets structures which are not mosques but are mausoleums have towers alias minarets. For instance, the Taj Majal in Agra and the Gol Gumbaz alias the Whispering Gallery in Bijapur have towers at their four corners. These towers prove that the so-called mausoleums are captured temples.

**Astronomical Orientation**

The chapter on churches, in the Encyclopaedia Britannica notes that most of the ancient churches in Europe are astronomically oriented.

This is a very vital detail which seems to have escaped the attention of scholars. Christian and Islamic theology has no place for astronomy while in the Vedic tradition, every day is invested with astronomical significance. In fact every moment of a Hindu's life has its astronomical aspect. That is why the almanac is a necessity in every orthdox Hindu household. All Vedic rituals and ceremonies are governed by astronomical considerations. This should convince the reader ( among other points of evidence such as their rectangular Vedic ground-plans) that all ancient churches throughout the world are earlier Vedic temples.

It will also turn out on investigation that the so-called mosques and mausoleums in Muslim countries are also astronomically oriented. Mediaeval Muslim practice was to make do with captured buildings. Like individuals living on theft, communities given to plunder are not the ones who build.

**The Blundering Concept of Saracenic Architecture**

The concept of Saracenic architecture or Indo-Saracenic

architecture fancied by scholars is based on a wrong presumption. They assumed that historic buildings in countries such as Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Turkey and India were built by Muslims. In all cases those buildings are captured pre-Islamic edifices. Islam did not sprout any architecture of its own, nor did it ever adopt any Hindu features.

Even in the 20th century when mediaeval orthodoxy is believed to have lost its edge, a Muslim retains his uncompromising, unaccommodative stance. He will capture and misuse Hindu or Christian buildings as mosques and mausoleums but if asked to build anything himself, a Muslim will see to it that his new structure is not 'tainted' or 'tinted' with any non-Muslim trait. That fanatic craze for eschewing other forms makes Islamic structures adopt strange, bizarre, un-symmetrical, askew shapes. Muslims had no need to raise any buildings until the 19th century when they could massacre people and misappropriate their buildings.

Historic buildings which betray Vedic traits are captured Hindu property ignorantly credited to Islam. To somehow explain away the Hindu traits of buildings supposed to have been raised by Muslims scholars assumed that Hindu workmen employed by Muslim patrons, may have been allowed a free hand or that Muslims must have raised their buildings with the debris of felled temples. Those are blundersome assertions. When Muslim chroniclers say that they demolished temples to raise mosques what they mean is that they ravaged and desecrated temples to misuse them as mosques. Muslim chauvinists themselves never credit their (?) buildings to any non-Muslim architect or workmen. They invariably quote some fictitious Muslim as the architect of the buildings they claim to have themselves raised. Even if Hindu workers were employed, will not the construction be closely monitored by Muslim supervisors? And if the material supplied is for a Muslim mosque or mausoleum how can a Hindu temple be built from it? The argument that mosques may have been raised with temple-debris is also fallacious on at least three counts. One is that Muslim invaders demolished temples because they hated its Hindu decore. How then

would they use the same detested material? Secondly, how can debris be used in raising a new edifice? Thirdly, if the debris itself is to be re-used to raise the same edifice, what is the point in demolishing it? Under such circumstances the presumption that the Hindu traits in historic buildings arise from Hindu workmen employed by muslim invaders is unwarranted.

Among Western authors of note E.B. Havell (author of the book titled - Indian Architecture, its Psychology, Structure and History, from the first Muhammadan invasion to the Present Day) is the only one who rightly concludes that all historic architecture is absolutely Hindu in style, concept and execution.

**Western Authors' Misconceptions**

Criticising other Western authors Havell observes, "All these misconceptions have their root in one fixed idea. The belief that true aesthetic feeling has always been wanting in the Hindu mind; that everything really great in Indian art has been suggested or introduced by foreigners.....This persisent habit of looking outside of India for the origins of Indian art must necessarily lead to false conclusions."[2]

Contrary to the belief of Western scholars, Muslims were so devoid of building acumen that invaders like Muhammed Ghaznavi and Tamerlain are on record to say that even to repair the Hindu buildings they had captured in West Asia they used to spare Hindu masons and architects from the general massacre and march them at sword-point to their own lands.

The translated chronicles use the word 'build' but in Muslim chronicles the word 'build' almost always means 'repair' occupy and misuse.

Far from Muslim invaders working out any fusion, they continued to eye Hindu Vedic architecture with the greatest hatred and enmity. About this Mario Bussagli remarks "In fact Islamic art is antithetical

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(2) Pp. 1 and 2, Havell's book mentioned above.

to Indian art not only in terms of space and time but also in so far as the conceptions of the religious buildings and the value of anthropomorphic figures go, for the Muslims believe that the human figure must never be represented."[3]

**Primordial Vedic Architecture**

Since all human architecture originates in Vedic culture, and, as discussed in this volume, Vedic culture has been the primordial heritage of people all over the world, it should be clear that Greek, Roman and all other architecture is of Vedic origin. And a number of very discerning authors have indeed suspected that link. This volume explains the rationale of it all and provides the necessary historical evidence.

Robert Burn observes "The Romans were the greatest builders that the world has ever seen, but they never succeeded in developing any system of decorative architecture. They were an arch-building but not an architectural nation. They failed to produce anything more than gigantic or grotesque imitation of Greek art."[4]

We have noted in our study of the Romans that they were heirs to Vedic culture. Their temples were dedicated to Vedic deities. Even today statues of Lord Shiv stand at several public squares in Italy. It is, therefore, obvious that the temples dedicated to Vedic deities should be of the Vedic style. Their deities and architecture were identical with those of the Greeks, as observed above. Greek deities and architecture were the same as those of the Hindus in India as noted by us elsewhere in this volume. If Roman architecture was less ornate than Vedic architecture in India, that only means that the Romans were less industrious and less aesthetic. They adopted Vedic architecture only to the extent of tall pillars and arches and big halls.

"At Rome (is) the vault of the old well-house of the capitol, called the Tullianum....(its stones) clamped together with iron."[5]

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(3) P. 273, Five Thousand Years of Art of India, by Mario Bussagli.

(4) Introduction page XXIX, Rome and the Canpagna, by Robert Burn, Deighton Bell & Co., London, 1871.

(5) P. XXIII of the Introduction to Rome and the Campagna, by R. Burn.

Fastening stones with iron and multi-storeyed well-houses are very common features of all Vedic architecture seen in historic India. The well-houses in India are currently referred to as Baoli Mahals. Tullianum is a Sanskrit term.

"The gates of Roman Quadrata on the Palatine were not bare openings in the line of wall, but consisted of a square chamber with two doors, one opening inwards and the other outwards.[6]

Such gates are a general rule followed in all historic architecture in India.

"Whether the early inhabitants of central Italy obtained their knowledge of this most important principle (viz. of the arch) in building by tradition from Eastern ancestors, or whether they discovered it independently for themselves cannot be determined."[7]

Such doubts which have kept scholars undecided so far should get cleared by the evidence furnished in this volume that the arch is an important feature of Vedic architecture. Consequently the use of the arch all over is an important indicator of the universal prevalence of Vedic knowledge and Vedic administration all over the ancient world.

**Vedic Traditions of the White House**

A mystic streak of uniformity that runs through human affairs finds expression in the aphorism.....history repeats itself.

A graphic illustration of it is the DHAVALA GRUHA (literally -WHITE HOUSE) enjoined for the head-of-state by ancient Hindu Vedic tradition, finding its counterpart several millenia and thousands of kilometers away from India in the United States.

What is more even the American Embassy building and the neighbouring Roosevelt House in New Delhi unwittingly follow the very same tradition.

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(6) P. XXIV, ibid.

(7) P. XXV ibid.

In that age-old tradition the King's alias the Chief Executive's palace was designated as the DHAVALA GRUHA which is the Sanskrit term signifying a WHITE HOUSE. Incidentally even the Whitehall in London is a link in the same Vedic heritage. The term White Paper too connotes a paper issued by the White House. Its Sanskrit equivalent is Dhaval Patrika. A description of what that White House was like is readily available in two famous Sanskrit classics - **Harsha Charita** and **Kadambari** written by the Sanskrit pundit, Banabhatta, 1300 years ago during the reign of Harshavardhan, a king of hallowed memory, whose account has also been left for posterity by the Chinese traveller, Huentsang.

The traditional Vedic features enjoined for the Hindu Chief Executive's Dhaval Gruha have been reflected in every detail in the White House in Washington D.C. and the U.S. Embassy building in New Delhi.

First come wide open lawns and garden with pavilions, designated as Gruha-Udyan i.e. mansion garden.

The entrance to the Dhaval Gruha known as Gruhavagrahani was the place where guards used to be posted.

The mansion had two or more stories with two symmetrical staircases near the entrance.

The Dhaval Gruha was a square or rectangular structure known as Sanjavana around a central water pool and flanking covered corridors. The pool had fountains, and water-channels coursed their way through the main halls.

Living and sleeping accommodation was provided for on the upper floors which also had a pavilion open on all four sides but having a roof supported by pillars. That pavilion was known as Chandrashala i.e. the Moon Lounge - meant for cool reflection on affairs of state under the benign influence of a pleasant moon on clear nights. The Chandrashala used to be usually at the rear terrace.

The royal living quarters were known as Vasagruha. The Pragrivak alias Mukhyashala meant for family gatherings, used to

be above the main entrance on the upper floor.

The right wing of the upper floor, known as the Soudh, was the suite of the queen alias First Lady.

An Indological scholar and archaeologist, the late Vasudev Sharan Agrawal has in his book titled : **Harsh Charita - Ek Sanskritik Adhyayan** observed that the Red Forts in Delhi and Agra also have such Dhaval Gruhas amongst other ancient royal quarters.

The water - channel running through the various apartments was known as Gruha-Deerghika.

The other apartments in the Dhaval Gruha used to be Vyayamabhoomi i.e. gymnasuim and Snangruha alias Dharagruha meaning the royal bath with running hot and cold water. Little cascades and fountains inside the bath were known as Yantradhara i.e. contrived founts and streams. Some more apartments included Devagruha meaning the royal chapel and altar for royal prayers and religious ceremonies, Toyakarmanta - a water pavilion; Mahanasa - the royal kitchen; Sangeeta Bhawan for ballet dances and music programmes; Ayudh-shala (armoury); Adhikaranmandapa (the Chief Executive's Secretariat) and the Ahar-Mandap i.e. the banqueting hall.

The White House alias Dhaval Gruha thus symbolizes a strong ancient cultural bond of hallowed Vedic tradition between India and the United States of America and other countries throughout the world. Even the Yugoslav State guest house in Belgrade is known as the White Palace. Russia too has a White House.

The Dhaval Gruha was intended to impress upon the ruler administrator the need to provide a neat, pure, simple, plain, sacred, clean and unostentatious administration free from any tinge of falsehood, cunning and deception. The Tejo Mahalaya alias Taj Mahal in Agra and the so-called Bibi-Ka-Makabara in Aurangabad though mistaken for Muslim mausoleums are ancient Vedic temple-palaces.

**Vedic Symbolism**

A Vedic (Hindu) temple is decorated from top to bottom with plant, animal and human life. The same trait unwittingly continues to be retained in so-called Christian cathedrals because they were all earlier Chrisnian (i.e. of Krishna) and other Vedic temples.

**The Lotus**

The lotus symbol often proliferates. It appears as the holy seat of deities, as a tuft at the apex of arches and as a cap on the top of domes. That is to serve as a perpetual reminder to humanity that it should lead a life like the lotus which though growing through mud and slush, lifts its body well above it, is clean, its leaves and petals don't allow the (mundane) water to stick, and sheds a mild, sweet fragrance.

**Humans and Animals**

Human and animal figures are featured on temples to remind humanity that earthly existence includes all kinds of life, gentle as well as demoniac represented by saints, devils, tigers, lizards, ascetics, nuns, musicians, snakes etc. and that man has to coexist with them all as part of the divine creation.

**Erotic Scenes**

Numerous temples in India are richly decorated with what less-devout people and atheists describe as erotic scenes such as copulating human couples and women caressing male testicles. These are to impress on every visitor that sex-relations are a mechanism of the divine scheme of procreation which need to be sublimated and not trifled with as profane, promiscuous, profligacy. That is why weddings everywhere were meant to be Ved-dings i.e. sex relations sanctified by Vedic chants only for the limited purpose of procreation and not for filthy, carnal revelry.

**Gaja Kesari**

In the temples of the Orissa region and at Devagiri fort, one may see at the entrance the Gaja-Kesari (गज-केसरी) symbolism. Gaja

is the Sanskrit word for the elephant. Kesari is the lion. It is a subuded, crouching elephant surmounted by a snarling lion. This is to impress on every person that mundane attractions and distractions though mighty and of elephantine proportions and strength ought to be subdued and conquered with leonine courage by a man's determined, divine soul-force.

This same 'Gaja-Kesari' epithet is reserved in Vedic astrology for the Moon-Jupiter conjuction in a birth-chart. Such a union does indeed bespeak of a sublime soul in astrological interpretation too.

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# THE UNIVERSAL VEDIC MARRIAGE SYSTEM

Eversince the British consolidated their rule over India early in the 19th century, European concepts began influencing the Indian mind. One such was the European wedding where a couple can be pronounced ''man and wife'' in a trice by a priest or a magistrate.

**The Elaborate Vedic Marriage Ritual**

As against that the Indian wedding had been an elaborate ritual spread out over four or five days, attended by hundreds of relations and friends who had to be housed and feasted. The marriage itself was solemnized in front of a sacred fire with the bride and groom being put through a number of ceremonies to the chanting of Vedic mantras by a group of professional priests for at least half week.

In comparison the Western mode of marriage in a trice, appeared to be short, quick and sweet. To the couple it was doubly sweet because they could immediately embrace and kiss each other in front of the whole gathering.

**Christian Wedding Not Rooted in the Bible**

It is usually believed that the European Christian wedding is based on the Bible while the Hindu wedding is rooted in the Vedas. This is a misconception. Marriages all over the world are based exclusively on Vedic tradition.

**Nikah**

It is Vedic practice which enjoins that marriages must be solemnized by professional priests who were administrators and

supervisors of public, social, matrimonial morality. Therefore, marriages till today are solemnized by priests even in Islam. And the Islamic word NIKAH is the Sanskrit word Nikat i.e. (bringing a man and woman) close.

**Clasping the Hand**

In Vedic terminology marriages are known as 'Paanigrahana' where 'paani' signifies the hand, while 'grahana' signifies grasping or clasping.

Is not European expression the same, namely "giving the bride's hand in marriage" and "taking the bride's hand in marriage"? Therefore the so-called Christian (or Muslim or Jew or any other) marriages are in fact Vedic 'Paani-grahana'.

But that is not all. There is plenty of more evidence. The entire terminology is Vedic Sanskrit. To get a clearer idea let us consider a connected side-issue.

**Hand Shake**

When people meet and greet one another all over the world they usually clasp each other's hand in a warm hand-shake. Literally-speaking that is also 'paani-grahan'. However the distinction between a casual, formal greeting hand-shake and a clasping of the bride's hand by the groom is ingrained in the word 'wedding' itself. The former is never dubbed a 'wedding' while the latter is invariably referred to as a wedding, precisely because while an everyday handshake is never accompanied by Vedic chants, a groom's clasping of the bride's hand must necessarily be accompanied by sacred Vedic recitals because that entails life-long adherence to certain strict norms of conduct. This should awaken everyone to the fact that the word spelled as 'Wedding' is in fact 'Ved-ding'. This should leave no one in any doubt that what are mistaken to be Christian ( or Muslim or any other) weddings are in fact Vedic rituals. This also incidentally proves what is stated above namely that Vedic culture has been a common heritage.

Basically sexual relations are considered indecent and dangerous and are, therefore, conducted in seclusion and privacy. Yet marital

sex is given the widest publicity through invitations and public celebration, and is considered the most sanctimonious because it is intended to be the foundation of a happy home where the progeny is well looked-after in keeping with the divine design of planned, peaceful procreation.

*Vedic chants and ritual make all the difference in transforming what is basically secret, indecent and dangerous into what is public, sacred and socially useful.*

That indirectly proves that the Vedas are God's own words and that every marriage anywhere, desired to last and lead to a peaceful and happy domestic life, must be solemnized with Vedic chants and ritual.

The Sanskrit derivation of the word wedding and the Vedic sanction behind it are also corroborated by other terms associated with this husband-wife business.

**Wedlock**

Consider the kin word 'wedlock'. It signifies a man and woman 'locked' together as husband and wife for the rest of their lives by Vedic chanting with divine Vedic authority, because Vedas are the word of God, entrusted to humanity at the start of the cosmos.

**Marital Knot**

All Christian weddings too observe the Vedic tradition of tying the ends of the bride's and groom's apparel into a knot. That marital knot symbolizes their physical and psychological union. Prince Charles and Lady Diana of Britain too had their apparel tied into a mutual knot to symbolise their wedding in London some years back. Tying a marital knot is a hoary Hindu custom too only because it is Vedic. Those words 'knot' and 'wedlock' are exact translations of the Vedic, Sanskrit term **Vivaha Bandhan**

**Husband**

Now consider the word 'husband'. That is the Sanskrit, Vedic term 'hust-bandh' where 'hust' is the 'hand' and 'bandh' is the 'tie' because the Vedic ritual literally ties the hands of the

two together, symbolizing a sacred union of mutual continence which is not to be transgressed by extra-marital relations by either the groom or the bride.

**Bride**

Now look at the word 'bride'. The Sanskrit equivalent is 'Vadhu'. After the discontinuance of Sanskrit education in ancient England, the word Vadhu came to be mistakenly pronounced as 'bradu' and later as 'bride.

**Giving away the Bride**

Vedic tradition recognizes a woman's personality to be very fragile and yet very precious, like gold. Therefore, it lays down that a woman must never be left adrift to fend for herself. For this a father must protect her during childhood, the husband during her adulthood and the son during her old age. Consequently, the father (or an equivalent elderly guardian) must formally entrust her custody and honour to a suitable groom (a well-wishing responsible, strong man) when marrying her off. That formal handing over is known as 'Kanya-dan' in Vedic Sanskrit parlance. European Christians too, to this very day, sacrosanctly follow that Vedic dictum by observing the formality of 'giving away the bride' though in actual modern Western practice women generally marry on their own, spurning the idea of being given away as mere chattel by anybody to anybody. This Vedic practice is based on the divine dictum that a society which doesn't protect and enshrine its women in secure family-life gets disturbed and destroyed. In every well-ordered Vedic family the man is the central pole, the bride is the radius and the children the circumference of the family circle. Thus Vedic injunctions totally rule out a prostitutional or night-club role for women.

**Bride's Maid**

Every Western wedding provides for one or more maids for the bride. This is a very thoughtful, far-sighted Vedic custom. A bride-to-be is like a plant transplanted from the nursery on to a new field. An adolescent girl uprooted from her parental home

and sought to be rehabilitated in the groom 's family, where she has to cohabit with a total stranger, called her husband, badly needs some senior, 'experienced' woman confident with whom she may share her thoughts, needs and difficulties, if any. Therefore, Vedic wedding procedures provide for intimate adult women confidents to stay with the bride for a few days to keep liaison with her maternal/paternal home until she feels confident to 'sail' on her own in the new family. This bridesmaid-custom faithfully observed in so-called Western Christian weddings also proves that all those who profess to be Christians (Muslims or Jews) today are convert descendants of people who were members of a unitary world Vedic community.

**Matrimonial**

The term 'matrimonial' seemingly Western and Christian, is in fact Vedic-Sanskrit.

In Sanskrit Vedic parlance the term 'matri-mana-la' (मातृ-मन-ल) signifies a relationship forged with a mind (mana) to acquire motherhood (matri).

**Conjugal**

Likewise the term 'conjugal' can be recognized to be Sanskrit on analysis.

The Sanskrit word 'yugal' (pronounced 'jugal' by many) signifies a 'couple'.

The first syllable 'con' ought to pronounced as (शं) 'san' and not as 'kon' because the alphabetical pronunciation of 'C' is 'S' as in 'civic'. The word 'San' means 'wholesome, auspicious, blissful' in Sanskrit. Consequently, the Sanskrit term 'Sanyugal' signifies a couple joined by wedding for the felicitous and sacred, divine objective of procreation, because sheer sexual enjoyment is nothing but prostitution. Consequently, the Western, Christian term (शंजुगल) conjugal is also Sanskrit Vedic.

**Showering Rice**

A Vedic marriage is solemnized by showering the couple with

rice or similar local grain tinged with turmeric, by way of an invocation, that while on earth they may never fall short of mundane resources.

So-called Christian marriages in the West meticulously cling to this Vedic custom too as will be apparent from the following report which was carried by all leading English dailies throughout the world on April 19, 1979, "At the wedding at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA, of tennis stars Chris Evert and John Lloyd, at which 600 spectators showered them with rice supplied by the police.... At 7 P.M. a police officer told the crowd that the couple was wed, then asked 'who's got the rice? When it was discovered that rice had been overlooked in the careful wedding plans, a squad car was despatched. A few minutes later a patrolman returned and distributed five bags of rice to the crowd."

**Rice Strewn Even At Muslim Weddings**

The Vedic custom of the bride walking into her marital home over a kicked measure of rice is observed even among Muslims, as will be apparent from a newspaper report of the marriage of Aga Khan IV, spiritual head of 20 million Ismailies in 25 countries, a few years back.

The report said that the Chief of Hunza, a mountainous principality near Afghanistan, which still calls its ruler, Rama, contributed 50 pearls to be strewn along with rice for the bridal couple to step over at Aga Khan's marriage. The Aga Khan is a citizen of Iran. His followers, the Ismailies are Shias.

All such details narrated above prove that so-called Christian and Islamic weddings emanate from Vedic tradition. From this one may also ipso facto reach a wider conclusion namely that as per tradition divinity did indeed bestow mankind with the Sanskrit books of knowledge (the Vedas) which codify the rules governing the cosmos and the rules which must govern human affairs, at the very start of the world about 2000 million years ago.

**Miss and Mrs.**

It may be observed that while a man's marital status is never

revealed in the honorific prefix used with his name, the mention of a woman's name has always been traditionally linked with her marital status as Miss and Mrs.

Modern women's lib. protagonists ignorantly cite that as one more instance of the derogatory discrimination to which women are subject, in a world order "dictated by the chauvinistic male", as they put it.

This accusation or grouse also arises from an ignorance of mankind's Vedic heritage.

Humankind's law-giver, the Great Manu had thoughtfully foreseen that while the mere male can withstand a blow or two in the rough and tumble of a cruel world without any serious damage to his person, or injury to his psyche, the grace and softness of a woman's personality needed all the protection that a society can afford.

Therefore, Manu has pinned the primary responsibility for the well-being of a young, unmarried daughter on her father, that of a married woman on her husband and of the elderly mother on her son, and warned society that it must never shirk its responsibility to protect women and that it must not leave women to fend for themselves amidst exploitative social sharks and hounds.

As a part of that thoughtful arrangement a woman's marital status as Miss or Mrs. was invariably made a part of her name so that the society at large should be clear as to who is responsible for her well-being and protection.

In the case of unmarried women the 'Miss' prefix always served to remind her friends, relations, and well-wishers and the community at large that they must all find a proper groom for her. So, the use of the term 'Miss' was a kind of a constant matrimonial advertisement.

Contrarily the Mrs. prefix served as a warning and notice to all concerned that the woman concerned was no more open to offers or advances for marriage.

Thus what was intended to be a very far-sighted, loving, solicitous and protective provision, is being currently cited as a discriminatory practice. This is yet one more instance of how ignorance of history perverts people's outlook.

**Why Arranged Marriages?**

Vedic social order envisages only arranged marriages (and not the 'boy-meets-girl' type of free mating) because the Vedic system enjoins marital sex as a sacramental, sociological duty in the divine scheme of procreation. Consequently sex for sheer pleasure and enjoyment is sternly ruled out.

Actually this Vedic dictum meant by divinity for human beings is being unconsciously enforced by humans themselves on animal and plant life. For instance, entrepreneurs who aim at breeding quality animals rule out free mating and enforce controlled mating or artifical insemination on chicken, dogs, horses and milch-cattle. If man as endowed with superior intelligence and power enforces such restrictions on animals does it not stand to reason that divinity (endowed with more power and more intelligence than humans) should insist on similar arranged mating (i.e.arranged marriages) and frown upon free sex, to ensure pedigree human beings?

It is that pedigree ideal which is clearly outlined in the great Law-Giver Manu's famous dictum

अस्मद्देश प्रसूतस्य सकाशात् अग्रजन्मन:
स्वं स्वं चरित्रम् शिक्षेरन् पृथिव्यां सर्व मानवा: ॥

meaning "May human beings everywhere emulate the life-style of the foremost species of humans nurtured in this land (India)."

Thus under the Vedic system elders in the family advised by their astro-consultants and Vaidyas (family physicians) used to choose the match for their marriageable progeny.

The term 'astrologer' is these days misunderstood to mean a novice fortune-teller bent on making easy money.

Under the Vedic sociological system the family astral-consultant

was a highly qualified bio-mathematician entrusted with the duty of maintaining astral charts for all memorable events and for all persons born as a valuable historical record and also to keep a tab on fluctuations in health and fortune of every person 's life.

Under the Vedic system astrologers are intended to be expert bio-scientists who match horoscopes of the bride and groom as per a specific chart on considerations of marital compatibility, good progeny and longevity.

The horoscope is a divine chart of the mechanism that constitutes every human personality and is, therefore, as scientific a document as the ground-plan of a building, the design-drawings of an airship or the circuitry chart of a TV set.

To realize the high scientific importance of the horoscope let us consider a few examples. In the clinic of a physician we notice the picture of a human skeleton. That indicates that Western medical science regards the human system as a drainage chart. But that chart will be identical for a fat or lean person, a handsome or ugly individual, an affluent person or pauper and a brave person or a coward. Those considerations don 't ordinarily enter a doctor 's calculations.

Ayurved (the Vedic medical science) goes a step further and regards the three humours (i.e. gas, phlegm and bile) constituting a man 's live personality as the basic constituents of a person 's fluctuating state of health and moods.

Astrology goes the farthest inasmuch as it deals with every aspect of a person 's life namely his colour, complexion, stature, mental-make up, virtues, vices, life-span, fortune, profession etc. There is nothing which astrology leaves. Consequently astrology is a thorough science with a profound role encompassing every aspect of human life.

It is such a comprehensive science which the Vedic system has placed at the service of breeding pedigree human beings.

If human beings ignore it that shall be at their own peril. The West (including West Asia) largely converted to Christianity

and Islam, has not only alienated itself from Vedic marital regimen but has thrown to the winds all restrictions in matters of sex by wife-swapping, strip-tease, nude performances, night club frolic, the licentiousness at 5-star hotels, belly-dancing, pre-marital sex, free love etc. All this is one day going to bring the world of venereal diseases crashing down on the heads of humanity.

*A* foretaste of such painful deformity, disease and death has already made its appearance in affluent United States of America. As the wealthiest, gayest and free-est nation of the contemporary world, which doesn't brook any trammels on the "I do what I bloody well please' tendency of man, the USA permits homo-sexual night clubs, lesbian groups and even uni-sex marriages. As a result of such sexy licentiousness (as opposed to the strict Vedic code of arranged marriages and restraint even between bride and groom united with Vedic chants) a dreaded, hydra-headed omni-disease has made its appearance in the United States of America. That condition known as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), which signifies a total break-down of the human physical immunity system threatens to reduce humanity to festering, moronic lumps of flesh afflicted with any and every disease on earth.

Apart from licentious sexual behaviour the extreme artificiality that goes with every aspect of American life such as pesticides, use of drugs, administering pain-killers to pregnant women etc. may also have a role in the appearance of AIDS.

The AIDS condition is so deeply dreaded in the U.S.A that even near-relations, friends, hospital staff and even undertakers are refusing to handle the patient or his body lest they themselves be victims.

The remedy for all this is to live strictly by Vedic rules and rituals and remain close to Nature as far as possible.

**Veil**

Curiously enough the Western Christian bride wears the veil too as do Hindu brides in Vedic weddings.

♦♦

# THE VEDIC ORIGIN OF WORLD MUSIC

One of the greatest proofs of humanity having had a head-start with a divine Vedic civilization is found in the universality of Vedic music.

The current notion that man developed language, music, medicine, science, technology etc. beginning from a wild, cave-man stage does not seem to be plausible.

Likewise, the notion that Eastern and Western music developed independently of each other is not right.

All music originated from the Samaved (सामवेद). The Biblical stanzas are known as psalms precisely because the stanzas of Samaved (and other Vedas) used to be sung in Europe prior to Christianity. The word 'psalm' is also a typical instance of how Sanskrit words have got camouflaged in (so-called) European languages, by the addition or deletion of a letter or two. The word 'psalm' may be noticed to be the Sanskrit word 'Sama' though the European spelling has burdened that word with some additional letters such as 'p' and 'l.'

Samaved lays down the ground-rules for music. Along with music, dance, painting and drama are considered sacred arts in the Vedic tradition. Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, the Eternal Trinity constitute the first orchestra. Shiva as Natraj, the cosmic dancer worked out the various modes of rhythm while Brahma and Vishnu accentuate the time-beat. Brahma clangs the cymbals. Vishnu beats

the mrudangam (drum). Saraswati plays the Veena and Lord Krishna, the flute.

Vedic ragas are fixed melodic scales. The six basic ragas branch out into 126 derivative Raginis (wives) and putras (sons). Each raga is based on a minimum of five notes. The leading note (Vadi) is the king and the secondary note (Samvadi) is the prime minister with attendant (anuvadi) notes and a dissonant (vivadi) note tantamount to the rival opponent.

Each of the six basic ragas is attuned to a certain hour of the day or night and season of the year and a presiding deity bestows a particular benediction and potency on the note. The Hindola is appropriate for the dawn in spring, evoking a mood of universal love. It brings to mind the gentle rocking of an open-air swing. (2) Deepak Raga is played during summer-evenings to arouse compassion. (3) Megha Raga is for the monsoon-season noon hour to instil courage. (4) Bhairava is assigned to the mornings from August to October to strike a note of tranquility, (5) Sri Raga represents pure love, and is considered fit for autumnal twilights. (6) Malkaunsa Raga is regarded as appropriate for the midnight hour.

Vedic music divides the Octave into 22 Sruties i.e. demi-semitones. The corresponding Western chromatic scale is limited to only 12 semitones.

The seven basic Vedic notes are associated with the natural colours and the cry of a bird or animal.

Vedic music outlines 72 scales. Sanskrit literature describes 120 talas (time-measures). Bharata the ancient master-musician is said to have analysed the song of a lark into 32 talas. The Sanskrit word for a musician is Bhagavatar i.e. one extolling divinity through music, indicating that Vedic tradition rules out profanity in all human activity. Musical gatherings are known as Sankritan i.e. collective singing in praise of divinity.

Strabo observes "From the song, the rhythm and the

instruments all Thracian music is supposed to be Asiatic. Those who regard the whole of Asia as far as India consecrated to Bacchus, refer to that country as the origin of a great portion of the present music. One author speaks of 'striking forcibly the Asiatic Cithara.'[1] Thus even the ancient Greek author, Strabo is certain that music originated in Vedic India.

The Sanskrit word 'Tara' signifies a metallic wire, animal gut or the string of a musical instrument. Thus one way of naming musical instruments is by specifying accurately or approximately the number of wires strung in it. An instrument with one wire (used in India) is known as Ektara (एकतार) or Ektari, those with seven wires, is known as (सप्ततार) Sapta-tar (alias Sitar or Citar), those with 100, (or thereabout) wires is called a (शततार) 'Centaur'. There the syllable 'cent' is in fact the Sanskrit word (शत) 'Shat' (i.e. one hundred). Here it may be noticed how 'n' has been interpolated to make the Sanskrit term 'Shat' sound as 'Cent.'

**Sangeet**

The Sanskrit word 'Sangeet' connotes instrumental music because 'San' signifies 'accompanying' and 'geet' signifies the song.

That this same Sanskrit word (संगीत) 'Sangeet' was also commonly used in Europe of the pre-Christian era, is apparent from cognate English terms such as sing, song, singer, and singing.

**Music**

The term 'music' these days, used both for vocal and instrumental music, originates in the Sanskrit word 'Maukhik' i.e. 'of the mouth' i.e. connoting vocal music.

**Vocal**

The term 'vocal' is the Sanskrit term (वाचल) 'vachal' i.e. pertaining to 'vacha' i.e. the human voice alias speech.

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(1) P. 187, Vol. II of Strabo's Geography.

From this it should be apparent that the term 'Viva Voci' is the Sanskrit term (जीव वाचा) 'Jiva Vacha', i.e. the actual voice of the living person.

**Gargle**

The term 'gargle' is also Sanskrit since the Sanskrit term (गल) 'gala' means the 'throat' and the earlier syllable 'gar' is the sound produced while gargling.

The term 'guzzle' meaning 'swallow' is an instance of how Sanskrit syllables got transposed in Western languages. The original Sanskrit word 'galag' (signifying something sent down the throat) has come to be spelled as guzzle. This will be apparent from the Islamic term 'gazal' that too is 'galag' i.e. emanating from the throat. There too the Sanskrit syllables change places.

**Muslim Defilement of Music**

During Islamic rule in India (1206 to 1858 A.D) all commerical music was chained to prostitutional revelry in Muslim courts. In the process a large number of musicians (vocalists as well as instrumentalists) got willy nilly converted to Islam. This gave rise to the myth that music was of Muslim origin, that Muslim courts patronized or encouraged music, that Muslims have made a great contribution to music, and that they designed several muscial instruments.

**Music at Funerals**

All those are motivated canards. Islamic fundamentalism frowns on music, while in Vedic tradition vocal and instrumental music is a necessary part of all human rituals; so much so that Vedic tradition provides for music to be played all along the route while even a body is carried on the bier for cremation. The idea is to regard death as but the end of the earthly part of the soul 's itinerary. The soul, therefore, deserves a loving, musical farewell at the end of a part played well. Since death, in Vedic tradition, signifies but a change of the soul 's role and a change of scene and act in divinity 's eternal drama the departed soul is given a ceremonial

farewell with soulful music in Vedic practice.

**Music-A Vedic Science**

The Vedic science of music is a detailed technical study involving years of meticulous training under an elderly and experienced guide known as the guru.

The entire musical terminology is exclusively of Vedic origin. The names of the various tunes are all Sanskrit. The songs, mostly in praise of various deities, especially Krishna, are all Sanskrit. The dynasties which cultivate the art of music from generation to generation, are known as gharanas. That again is a Sanskrit word from 'ghar' i.e. 'griha' i.e. household.

Islam has no science of music. It has no use for music. Music originates in finer sentiments, in a solicitous reverence for all life and a desire to sing the praise of divinity as the creator and sustainer of this mysterious cosmos.

Muslim or pro-Muslim writers have jumped to unwarranted conclusions from the profligate musical revelries at Muslim courts. They have not only propagated the myth of a Muslim encouragement to music but have also ignorantly ascribed the origin of several musical instruments such as the Tabla and Sitar to Muslims.

**Muslim Degradation of Music**

The Tabla and the Sitar and all other musical instruments are of very anceint Vedic origin. Far from Muslim courts encouraging and elevating music, that art which was maintained at a high divine and devout level under the Vedic dispensation, was dragged down to the courtesan level by Islam.

The ghazals and Kavvalias which the Muslims sing at tombs in India are not because of Islam but in spite of Islam. All Muslims in India being converts from Hindudom they have carried with them into Islam their tradition of singing devotional songs in the name of divinity. But according to Arab and Iranian tradition that is a sacrilege.

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**Muslim Funeral of Music**

Aurangzeb, the 17th century Mogul emperor of India had forbidden his courtiers from attending any musical programmes. Consequently, the courtesans of Delhi lost their clientele. That put a number of musicians out of employment in Delhi. To bring their plight to the notice of the emperor the music-fraternity organized a funeral procession in which they carried on a bier an effigy representing the muse of music. As they proceeded along the thoroughfare they set up a loud wail as though grieving for the departed soul. When the emperor inquired about the cause for such loud public mourning he was informed that the musicians put out of business were carrying the muse of music for burial. Aurangzeb was mighty pleased. Consequently his message conveyed to the mourners was that music should be buried so deep as never to be able to raise its head ever again any more. Aurangzeb regarded himself a deputy of Allah on earth, and in banning music he was only carrying out Allah 's wish. Islam thus stands for a total negation of all art and finer sentiments of human nature. The only art it admits is calligraphy and that too is confined to the Koran. The Muslim contriubtion to the development of music is thus not only zero, it is minus because of its massacre orgies.

**Tansen's Fake C[illegible]**

The motivated Muslim concoctions about the Islamic contribution to music must never be believed. If during the last one century or so we hear of a large number of Muslim names amongst renowned musicians, a little probe will reveal that due to generations of association with Muslim court-life those hapless Hindu artists got willy nilly converted. Some, like the well known Tansen remained devout Hindus till the end. But the Muslim appellation of Miya, (the Islamic equivalent of Mr.) was deliberately prefixed to his name and his name was made to sound Muslim. Though he died in Lahore a fake cenotaph was erected in his name in Gwalior and eversince an annual music-festival is held around that fake grave.

**The Khusro Canard**

Amir Khurso, a fanatic Muslim general of Sultan Allauddin Khilji's cruel entourage is lauded as a great saint-poet. In Muslim tradition anybody and everybody plundering, torturing, terrorizing or massacring non-Muslims is lauded as a Sufi saint. Amir Khusro is one such. He sings of cooling the temper of his Islamic sword in the blood of Kafirs. Such an Amir Khusro is said to have struck upon the idea of splitting the Mrudungam (the single egg-shaped drum with two faces) into two pieces, as Tabla and Dagga. This is a canard. Both the Mrudungam and the Tabla-Dagga pair are ancient Hindu Vedic percussion instruments. The Mrudungam was generally used by peripatetic minstrels who had to sing standing and dancing. The Tabla and Dagga were used for squatting performances. The Tabla is a Sanskrit word where the first syllable 'Ta' signifies 'Taal' i.e. the rhythmic beat, while the other syllable 'bala' signifies its strength or potency. Moreover, the Tabla is a wooden cylinder while the Dagga has a metallic body. Therefore, the notion that the Tabla and Dagga constitute but two pieces of the Mrudungam, is incorrect.

**Sanskrit Terminology**

Even the fancied European terminology of Music is all of Vedic, Sanskrit origin.

The term Tambour is the Hindu word Tambora which is very common in Indian music. A man handling the Tambora is known in Sanskrit as 'Tambora-dhar'. In Europe that same term got corrupted to troubadour.

The term 'Harmonium' is generally regarded as European but it is purely Vedic. To understand this let us analyse the term 'Harmonium'. There the last syllable 'um' can be easily detected to be Sanskrit because that is a very common neuter-gender ending in Sanskrit. It signifies 'pertaining to'. The seven basic notes of the Vedic science of music are -'saa, ray, ga, ma, pa, dha, nee' (सा-रे-ग-म-प-ध-नी). Of these, (ग-प-ध) 'ga, pa,dha' are eliminated and the scale is abridged to contain only, the 1st, 2nd, 4th and

last namely (सा-रे-म-नी) 'saa, ray, mā, nee'. It may now be remembered that 's' and 'h' are interchangeable (as Sindhu becomes Hindu). Therefore the four basic notes could be said to be haa-ray-mo-nee (हा-रे-म-नी). To this we affix the Sanskrit ending 'um' and we get the world 'Harmonium'. Thus the realization that the word 'Harmonium' is composed of the basic notes of the Vedic science of music, though it appears to be European, is proof enough that all music, whether Western or Eastern is of Vedic origin. Incidentally it may also be noted here (from the above illustration) that the English word 'harmony' too is of Sanskrit origin.

**Drum**

The English word 'drum' is a corruption of the Sanskrit word 'damru'. Lord Shiva is depicted as holding a 'damru' in his hand. A transposition of the two syllables of the Sanskrit 'damru' has resulted in the English word 'drum'.

**Band**

The English word 'band' indicates a group of musicians alias an orchestra. The Sanskrit word is Vrind. Since 'V' is often pronounced as 'b' 'Vrind' came to be pronounced first as 'brind' and later as 'band'. Another derivation is the Sanskrit word (बंध) 'bandh' indicating a 'tie' and, therefore, a group tied together as a musical ensemble, is a band.

**Piccaoli**

One of the pipes forming part of a Western orchestra is known as 'Piccaoli'. That is because the bird cuckoo renowned for its sweet notes is known as (पिकः) Pica (pronounced as Pika) in Sanskrit. So also the term 'avali' in Sanskrit, signifies a 'row'. Therefore the term (पिकावली) Piccaoli signifies a pipe producing a row of notes as sweet as those of a cuckoo. From this word too it should be apparent that European music is of Vedic, Sanskrit origin. The natural conclusion, therefore, is that the Vedas and Sanskrit come at the very start of all human civilization.

**Kavvali**

The Islamic word (कव्वाली) Kavvali has a similar Sanskrit connotation. Kavvali is supposed to be a popular Muslim tune. Kavya in Sanskrit signifies poetry and 'awali' is a 'row'. Therefore Kavvali alias Kavyawali (काव्यावली) amounts to a row of versified lines.

**Violin**

The violin is popularly believed to be a Western musical instrument with a European name. But that is a misconception. Violin is a Sanskrit term. The Sanskrit word 'jeev' connoting a life or soul is pronounced as 'bio' in Greek, 'vive' in French, and 'live' in English. The first syllable 'vio' in the term violin, is that term 'viva' meaning 'life' or 'soul'. The latter syllable 'lin' is almost the English word 'lean' i.e. 'incline towards'. The Sanskrit word (लीन) 'leen' too implies losing oneself or merging oneself with something. Therefore, the term 'violin' (जीव लीन) signifies a musical instrument producing such enchanting music that the listener (or player) forgets himself and leans towards the melody or merges his life and soul in its mellifluous melody.

**Guitar**

The term guitar too is of Sanskrit origin. The Sanskrit word 'geet' signifies a song. 'Taar' stands for the muscial string or wire. Consequently geet-tar' (गीत तार) 'alias' 'guitar' represents a string twanged to the accompaniment of a song.

**Harp**

Harp is also a Sanskrit word. In the Vedic musical tradition all stringed instruments were known as Veena. There were in all 64 such Veenas, each distinguished by some figure associated with it. The number of strings, their resonance and the shape of each Veena varied. Thus, for instance, the Mayur Veena had the figure of a mayur (peacock) adorning it. In like manner there was a Hans (Swan) Veena, a Naarad Veena (which the celestial saint Naarad always carried), Vichitra Veena (i.e. a special kind of Veena

with picturesque resonance), Saraswati Veena (of goddess Saraswati) and so on. Among them was Sarp Veena which was so known because it had a serpentine frame.

Later the common noun Veena got dropped and the instrument was called briefly as 'Sarp'. And since 's' and 'h' are interchangeable (as the word semisphere is spelled as hemisphere) Sarp (Veena) came to be called 'harp'. Therefore, the harp too belongs to the Vedic musical tradition.

Let us now consider the Piano. Veena was the original Sanskrit word. Since 'V' is often prononced as 'b' Veena came to be pronounced as 'beena'. Beena turned into beano and beano changed to piano. 'B' and 'P' are interchangeable as may be seen in the termination 'pury' (signifying a township) changing to 'bury' ( as in 'Waterbury). So the term piano too is of Sanskrit origin.

**Lilting**

Very enchanting music is often termed in English as 'lilting'. That is because the Sanskrit word for anything with a tender, emotional appeal, is 'lalit'. All literature and art having such an appeal, is grouped under the Sanskrit adjective 'lalit'.

Though in this volume we generally point out the Vedic origin only of English terms yet the reader may be sure that the Sanskrit derivation must hold true for all languages because man's speech began with Sanskrit - the first and only language bestowed by divir.ity on mankind.

It may also be noticed that starting from India the British Isles lie at the very other end of the European continent. If, therefore, these two countries, India and England, are seen to be joined by a common Sanskrit link, scholars must learn to conclude that other European countries in between and in fact other continents too must have been strung to that same cultural and linguistic chain. Therefore, scholars of other languages and regions may hereafter look for their Sanskrit links mutatis mutandis on the lines indicated in this volume.

We have already pointed out above that 'harp' is the 'sarp' (Veena) of Vedic tradition. Angus og the Keltic God of Love and Son of Dagda possesses a harp of pure gold. The earliest known use of a bow for a musical instrument has been traced to India. The lute, often seen in the hands of the Hindu goddess, Saraswati, is not unknown in Scotland.

The very name Angus og of the Keltic God of Love is obviously the corresponding Sanskrit, Vedic name (अनंग) Un Ang Deo (the Vedic God of Love).

Angus-og is a corruption of the name of the Vedic God of Love Ananga (अनंग). The name Dagda is the Sanskrit word Daghda (दग्ध) meaning 'burnt.' The Vedic God of Love having been burnt down by an angry Lord Shiva (whose penance had been disturbed) was known as Daghda (दग्ध). Therefore Daghda (the burnt one) is as though the father while his new incarnation Anang (alias Angus Og) namely one who is now a mere body-less 'spirit' is the 'son'.

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# THE VEDIC ORIGIN OF PROSODY

The term prosody signifies the science of versification. That word 'prosody' is Sanskrit. In Sanskrit (प्रसाद) 'prasaad' is that which is benignly bestowed and is, therefore, pleasing both to the donor and the beneficiary. Consequently, in Vedic tradition verse is distinguished from prose because of its pleasing attributes such as its alliteration, its rhyme and rhythm. Even the word 'rhyme' and 'rhythm' originate in the Sanskrit word (हृद्यम्) Rhidyam (i.e. hearty). Rhyme and rhythm are so named because they grip the (हृदयम्) Rhidayam i.e. heart.

A verse in order to be pleasing to the heart and the mind, must be (प्रासादि) 'praasaadi' i.e. it should have attributes which attract the heart. 'Praasaadi' is therefore, the distinguishing trait of all verse. In European languages Sanskrit 'a' is often replaced by 'o'. Consequently the Sanskrit word 'prasadi' is spelled in English as 'prosody'. It will thus be seen that English and every other language is totally Sanskrit. The sooner all European lexicographers realize this truth, the better it will be for future flawless tuition in all branches of human knowledge including linguistics.

A verse has to have proper well-defined, measured units making up its lines. Such a unit is (चरण) 'charan' in Sanskrit. The corresponding measure of European (English) prosody is 'foot' which is an exact translation of the Sanskrit word 'charan'. A man's foot is reverently known as 'charan' alias 'paad' in Sanskrit.

In fact it is the Sanskrit synonym (of charan), 'paad' which is being mispronounced in English as 'foot'. As explained earlier Sanskrit 'a' is replaced by 'o' in European languages. Therefore, Sanskrit 'paad' changes to 'pood'. Similarly Sanskrit 'p' is pronounced as 'f' in Europe . For instance, the word 'pitar' is turned into 'father'. Therefore, 'pood' became 'food'. So also Sanskrit 'd' changes to 't' in English. For instance, the word 'dant' turns into 'tooth' in English. Similarly the term 'food' changed to foot. Thus we see how the Sanskrit word 'paad' turns into 'foot' in English.

In Sanskrit prosody 'charan' alias 'paad' constitutes the unit of a line of verse. The same unit, viz. 'foot' is adhered to in English prosody too. Those who believe that English grammar and English prosody are different from that of Sanskrit may note from the above explanation that grammar and prosody and every other branch of learning has no existence independent of Sanskrit, because Sanskrit was the first and only common language of mankind for ages before mankind divided into different linguistic and administrative communities. Differences of grammar arose later after corruptions of Sanskrit drifted farther and farther away from their parent source namely Sanskrit. Thus, for instance, the Sanskrit rule of 'Sandhi' that is intermingling of letters still holds good in English. As an illustration, take the term Jagannath (i.e. Lord of the World). That is made up of two words 'Jagat' and 'nath'. Coming in quick succession they merge and form a single word 'Jagannath' in which the last letter of the first word changes to the letter 'n' which is the first letter of the second word 'nath'. Consequently, Jagatnath turns into Jagannath. That same rule applies to English too. The words 'in-limitable' or 'in-legal' merge to form new single words such as 'illimitable' and 'illegal'. There too the last letter of the first word takes on the sound of the first letter of the next word.

**Panini**

In view of the foregoing discussion Panini's grammar must rank as the parent grammar of all human speech and not of Sanskrit

alone.

Panini and his times also need some clarification. Is Panini the name of an institution? That is to say, like Shankaracharya was Panini the pioneer of the Sanskrit grammar tradition, after whom every successor also bore the same name? Currently Panini's times are not known. Some scholars believe that Panini lived in the 4th century B.C. while others imagine Panini to have lived several centuries later.

Since 'grammar' forms part of the 10-Volume comprehensive (10-branches) Vedic learning it could be that grammar too was bestowed by divinity along with the Vedas.In that case Panini could be the name of the initial sage who specialized in Vedic-Sanskrit grammar. That could have been the origin of the Sanskrit grammar-tradition and every master-grammarian continuing the original Panini line of grammar-studies may have sported the name Panini. Therefore, the Panini alluded to by modern scholars, and identified with a particular era, from clues found in his writings, may be a latter-day successor of the original master or it may be that the clues are being wrongly interpreted and wrongly identified. Those fancied clues may not be applicable to the person or time envisaged. Scholars may consider this as an alternative hypothesis to the several that they have before them in identifying Panini and his times. But in any case Panini must rank as the father of all grammar and not that of Sanskrit alone.

**Poet and Bard**

A person capable of composing poems is termed a poet alias bard. Both these are Sanskrit terms.

In the ancient Vedic tradition persons with poetic talent were known as (भाट) 'bhaat'. They either wandered as singing minstrels or were attached to royal courts. Since Sanskrit 'b' changes to English 'p' and 'a' is substituted by 'o' the Sanskrit word 'bhaat' turned into poet in English.

Prithviraj Chauhan, the brave Kshatriya ruler of the closing

years of the 12th century in India had a 'bhaat' alias court poet named 'Chand'. He was known also as 'Bardai' alias 'bard'. That should serve as convincing proof that the words 'poet' and 'bard' are synonyms of Sanskritic origin. They continue to be used in English in the same sense even today. This should leave no one in any doubt that the tradition of the British Isles and of every European country, is entirely Vedic.

**The Ballad**

The Ballad is a heroic poem usually recounting the mighty deeds of past heroes to inspire contemporaries. That term 'Ballad' is the Sanskrit term बल-द (Bala-da) i.e. 'that which imparts strength, energy and inspiration.' This little detail again proves how Sanskrit language and Vedic culture are at the root of all human tradition.

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# SANSKRIT NOMENCLATURE OF WORLD COINAGE

That almost all world currencies bear names which can be traced back to Sanskrit is one of the proofs indicating that Sanskrit was a world language for millions of years under the universal unitary Vedic administration.

The term coin is itself derived from the Sanskrit word 'Kanak' meaning gold. Under the ancient worldwide Vedic economy, coins of gold and silver, the two precious metals, were used for currency because of their intrinsic value and numerous uses in Vedic life.

The term 'cash' originates in the Sanskrit word 'Kasa' for bronze signifying that this metal was used sometime in ancient Britain for coinage.

The word 'money' derives from the Sanskrit term 'mana' which used to be an ancient gold coin. It is the frequent use of 'mana' in ancient determination of values and payments as remuneration and wages that led to the word 'money'. Mana in Sanskrit is also a standard (of value).

The term 'rupee' is derived from (रौप्यम्) 'Raupyam' for 'silver' in Sanskrit.

Paisa is a common word in India. It has two meanings. One is that it used to signify a basic copper coin. In a broader, collective sense it implies all the cash or all wealth that a person possesses. The French word Piastra is a corruption of the word 'Paisa'.

In Spain and Spanish territories we see the same word pronounced

as 'Peso'.

The Saudi Arabian legal tender is Rial. In Sanskrit the ruler is known as Raya. The currency issued under his authority used to be termed 'rayal'. The term Rial is an Arabic pronunciation of the word 'rayal'. This is strong proof that in pre-Islamic times Arabia used to be administered by Sanskrit-speaking Kshatriya Rayas.

The Russian Rouble gets its name from the Sanskrit compound 'rajya-bal' alias 'raya-bal' meaning 'strength of the realm'.

Dinar was a widely used ancient coin. It has a double Sanskrit derivation. One is that it is the (दीनानाम् आधारः) 'aadhar' i.e. 'the support' of the 'deen' i.e. the poor. Its other meaning is based on the Sanskrit word 'din' signifying it to be a means of day-to day support.

The highly Sanskritized nomenclature of British currency is yet another proof of the deep-rooted Vedic tradition of the British Isles. That despite such multilateral proof, no scholar had any inkling of the basic Vedic tradition of Great Britain, is a measure of the worldwide ignorance of world history.

The word 'Sovereign' indicating a gold coin is the Sanskrit-term (स्व-राजन्) Swa-rajan i.e. 'one's own king', since the coin used to bear the sovereign's portrait.

The 'Guinea' got its name from 'gana' i.e. 'counting'.

The Pound Sterling is a corrupt form of the Sanskrit term (पौंड्र स्तरलिंग) 'Poundra Sterling'. In ancient Sanskrit tradition the term 'Poundra' signified a high calibre, or a high rating and standing as it appears in the Bhagawad Geeta. The term 'star' signifies 'level' and 'ling' was a termination implying the imprint of a Shivling or a mere 'sign'. Therefore, the Sanskrit meaning of the entire term 'Pound (alias Poundra) Sterling' was that it was a high-level, high denomination coin bearing the stamp of a Shivling or some other distinguishing sign as a mark of its sanctity, purity and authority.

The term Shilling is in fact a corrupt form of the Sanskrit term (शिवलिंग) Shivling. The name indicates that pre-Christian Britain had coins with the Shivling stamped on it. This is not inconceivable since Shiva worship did pervade the whole of Europe during pre-Christian times.

The other coin 'pence' is the Sanskrit word (पणस्) 'panas' signifying a kind of pice or paisa.

Dorothea Chaplin records that[1] "In ancient India silver and gold coins were called 'Nana' because they bore the emblems of that Goddess alone or with Mahadev.' Currently the word 'Nana' signifies 'coins.'"

Mark the currency of Deutschland (Germany) is named after Mark, a Vedic priest of the Daitya clan as pointed out earlier.

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(1) P.135, Matter, Myth and Spirit or Keltic and Hindu Links.

# SANSKRIT NOMENCLATURE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Because of the worldwide prevalence of Vedic culture and Sanskrit language, most of the weights, measures and instruments will be seen to have Sanskrit names.

The 'pound' is the Sanskrit term 'Poundra' which applied to anything of a high order, as explained a little more elaborately in the chapter dealing with currency.

The term 'Ounce' is the Sanskrit word (अंश) 'Ounsh' i.e. a specific part.

Terms like decagram, centigram etc. use the Sanskrit numerals (दश) 'deca' i.e. 10 and (शत) 'Sata' i.e. 100.

Those same terms joined to the Sanskrit word 'Kon' meaning 'angle' lead to words like pentagon, hexagon, octagon.

Physicians use the Stethoscope. Its first part 'Steth' is the Sanskrit world (स्थिती) 'Sthiti' meaning 'condition'. The latter part 'scope' is a reversed form of the Sanskrit word (पश्य) pasya' i.e. 'to see' or reckon. Thus the Sanskrit compound 'Stithi-pasya' i.e.. the instrument for seeing or assessing the condition of the patient is called the 'Stethoscope'.

Words like 'bioscope', 'telescope' may be seen to be similar Sanskrit compounds. Likewise terms like spectacular and spectrum may be recognized as cognate terms.

Introspection is a Sanskrit compound of the word (अंतर्पश्यन्) antar-pasyan i.e. looking inside.

The word 'meter' is the Sanskrit word (मात्रा) 'matra' which represents a standard. In Sanskrit Vedic tradition the term 'matra' is used as a standard measure in music, poetry, medicine etc.

Metre is a measure used in textiles. Likewise the measuring gadgets for judging water or electricity consumed are also known as 'meters' from the Sanskrit word 'Matra' to measure.

In mathematics too one finds that term used in the term 'perimeter.'

The word 'perimeter' is Sanskrit pari-matra meaning measurement all around.

The terms thermometer and barometer also use the Sanskrit suffix 'matra' with its pronunciation slightly changed.

'Gharma' (घर्म) in Sanskrit signifies 'heat'. Therefore, the compound 'Gharma-matra' signifies 'a measure of heat.' That Sanskrit term (घर्ममात्रा) 'Gharma-matra' is being currently pronounced as 'thermometer.' The Sanskrit term (घर्मस्) 'gharmas' for heat has led to the modern term 'thermos'.

Likewise barometer is the compound of two Sanskrit words (भार-मात्रा) 'bhar-matra' i.e. 'measure of pressure'. The Sanskrit word (भारस्) 'bharas' is spelled in Latin as 'Barus', indicating how Latin is a modified form of Sanskrit.

The above brief review should convince everybody that all weights and measures throughout the ancient world bore Sanskrit names because Vedic culture pervaded the world.

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# THE SANSKRIT NOMENCLATURE IN MODERN SCIENCES

It is usually believed that the 20th century of the Christian era is an age of unique scientific and technological achievements unknown earlier.

But what seems to be completely unknown is that the entire terminology we use even for our latest inventions and discoveries is from age-old Sanskrit.

The paradox of seemingly modern inventions taking on an ancient terminology could be explained in several ways. One very sound explanation is that since Sanskrit is the first and only language which divinity bestowed on human beings along with the Vedas, any terms coined for any discovery or invention are bound to be from within the ambit of Sanskrit.

Another explanation could be that the inventions we believe to have been made for the first time were known before and therefore, their terminology too existed in a latent form.

Whatever it be, it is a fact that the terminology of modern science and technology is rooted in Sanskrit.

Take the case of anti-biotics. Bio is a Greek corruption of the Sanskrit word 'jiv' meaning life. The Sanskrit term 'ent' signifies 'death' i.e. 'end' of life. Therefore, 'jivantak' is the Sanskrit term signifying a drug which kills jerms. That is used with the

last syllable first i.e. ent-jivtic alias antibiotics.

The several kinds of sprays to kill pests are known as 'cides' such as 'germicide' and 'pesticide'. That termination 'cide' is the Sanskrit term (छिद्) 'chhid' meaning 'slaughter' or 'kill'. Consequently, all modern terms such as germicide and insecticide, patricide, matricide and suicide are derived from Sanskrit. Whenever such new terms have to be coined they have to take recourse to Sanskrit inevitably because Sanskrit is the divine cast of human speech since the beginning of time.

Radio is the Sanskrit term (रव) Rava (meaning 'sound') and dyu (द्यु) signifying the 'sky'. Consequently, radio communication implies from its Sanskrit derivation a sound which travels through the skies (and not along wires).

The term television is the Sanskrit term tele-veekshan (तल-वीक्षण) i.e. seeing the very bottom, where the term 'bottom' alias 'tele' signifies the farthest distance.

The modern term 'sona' for 'sound' as in 'supersonic' or in 'ultra-sonic' derives from Sanskrit. In Sanskrit 'Sravan' (श्रवण) is 'hearing'.

The atom as the basic particle of matter is the Sanskrit word (आत्मा) 'atma' (i.e. soul) wrongly spelled. Atom is so called because it is the very soul of all matter.

The 'molecule' is a Sanskrit compound (मूल) 'mool' (i.e. basic) and (कुल) i. e. family. Therefore molecule alias मूल कणानां कुलम् signifies a family of fundamental particles.

As explained elsewhere also in this volume the term 'missile' is the Sanskrit word (मूसल) 'moosal'.

Sanskrit is not only a language with a systematic structure but even the concepts expressed through it by ancient Vedic sages and seers are very scientific. Take the term 'jagat' (meaning the 'cosmos'). It implies a system which is in a state of constant flux, where everything is changing every moment and nothing is

static. That is the etymological meaning of the term 'jagat' and that is also a scientific truth. Even a person 's thoughts, his digestive system, the composition of his body etc. are changing every moment. One may draft a letter or a document and take a second look at it after some time and one will feel like changing it. This will continue ad infinitum. Similarly in nature the Sun, the moon, the stars, planets, the cloud-pattern, the weather, the wind and everything is in a state of constant change and movement. This profound truth of colossal dimensions is singularly and accurately expressed in the term 'jagat'. Thus every Sanskrit word is a complete, scientific definition of every thought and idea that it expresses. It is not a random word symbol arbitrarily associated with some random meaning as in other languages. This couldn 't have been possible if Sanskrit were not a divine language. The pith of Sanskrit consists of root-letters with an inherent meaning attached to each one.

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# THE SANSKRIT NOMENCLATURE OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL TEXTS

The prevalence of Vedic culture throughout the world from the beginning of time is also proved by the Sanskrit names of all branches of learning. Terms like physics, chemistry, mathematics, arithmetic and psychology can be explained only with reference to Sanskrit.

Take the word 'psychology'. This is usually explained on the basis of 'psyche' meaning the 'mind'. But why does 'psyche' signify the mind ? The basic Sanskrit word is (शोच) 'Socha', meaning 'thinking'. Hence a science dealing with the process of thinking is psychology. Its proper form would be (शोच-लग) socha-laga. The suffix 'laga' (alias logy) signifies 'connected with'.

Likewise, the suffix 'nomy' as in 'astronomy' signifies a science standing in the 'naam' (i.e. name) of 'stars'. The Sanskrit word 'taraka' alias 'tar' is wrongly spelled in English as 'star' and by the Muslims as sitara. The origin of the term 'mathematics' too has remained uninvestigated. The Sanskrit term math-mastiska (मथ+मस्तिष्क) signifies a branch of study which 'churns the mind'.

Arithmetic in Sanskrit is artha-maatica (अर्थमातिक) i.e. computation of monetary transactions.

Geometry is Jya-Matra (ज्या मात्रा) i.e. measurement of the earth.

Botany as a science concerning plants is from the term 'Buta'. In Ayurveda the term 'jadi-buti' signifying 'roots and plants' is often used. There the term 'buti' means a 'plant'.

The term trigonometry has a double Sanskrit significance. As (त्रिगुण मात्रा) tri-gono-matra it means 'three-dimensional measurement' while as (त्रिकोण-मात्रा) trikon-matra it would mean a triangular measurement.

The term 'physics' is from the Sanskrit term (पश्य) 'pashya' i.e. 'seeing' not only with one's eyes but with all the five senses. Anything which is cognizable by any of the five senses comes within the scope of physics.

Chemistry is explained as originating in alchemy, the ancient science of turning base metals into gold. The term alchemy is burdened with the dispensable Arabic prefix 'al'. Leaving that out one finds that the term 'chemy' is a truncated form of the Sanskrit term Hem-criya (हेम-क्रिया) i.e. 'chemically changing (a metal) into gold.'

The termination 'stry' in English, as in 'chemistry' and 'dentistry' is the garbled spelling of the Sanskrit term 'shastra' (शास्त्र) meaning science. The Sanskrit term Kimaya alias Chimaya-Shastra has led to the word chemistry.

The English term 'add' is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit term (अधिक) 'adhik'.

The term 'divide' is from the Sanskrit expression 'dwividhe' (द्विविध). i.e. to split.

The numerals one to 10 will also be found to be originating in Sanskrit. That is because Sanskrit was the sole medium of instruction worldwide for millions of years.

We have already pointed out elsewhere how geography, geology and calligraphy are Sanskrit terms.

Statistics is a Sanskrit compound made up of the two words 'Sthitis-Taksha, (स्थितिस्-तक्ष) i.e. size up a situation ( with figures).

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# THE UNIVERSAL VEDIC EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

One very important proof of Vedic culture and Sanskrit language having prevailed all over the world in pre-Christian times is found in the current educational terminology.

It often happens that the hard shell gets preserved while the kernel is lost. The same is the case with the Vedic system of education. Its terminological shell is still used by the world though its kernel, namely the study of Vedic Sanskrit scriptures has been long given up over a major part of the world because of historical upheavals.

**The Primary Stage**

Let us start our review from the primary stage. The Sanskrit word for the first primary standard is (प्रथम) **Prathama.** In European usage too the same term continues to be used with the middle letters ' th ' dropped out leading to derivatives such as prime, primary and primeval.

**Matriculation**

The term ' matriculation ' is, in the present state of poor historical knowledge a bugbear even for dictionary makers. We have already noted earlier the haphazard, hodge podge etymological explanations they churn out.

The seemingly European expression ' matriculation ' is a remarkably well-preserved Sanskrit term. In original Sanskrit it is (मातृ-कुलेषु-न) matri-kuleshu-na ' meaning that the pupil 's education has reached a stage where he will have to saunter out for higher

studies which can no longer be carried out in the mother's home.

**Intermediate**

Matriculation is followed by the 'Intermediate' stage. That is the Sanskrit term (आंतर्माध्यस्थ) 'Antarmadhyastha' meaning a stage in between two other prominent academic points viz. Matriculation and Graduation.

**Bachelor**

Then follows the 'Bachelor' degree in arts, science, commerce, medicine, law, engineering, architecture etc. (as B.A. , B.Sc., B.Com, M.B.B.S, LL.B, B.E. and B. Arch).

The present European system of education doesn't debar married persons from enrolling for studies. What is the justification then for conferring the Bachelor degree on a married person? Isn't it also a mockery and a travesty to certify a person to be a bachelor even though he may be married?

It may be that an overwhelming number of persons are unmarried when they study for the 'bachelor' course, but later in life when he or she gets married why shouldn't the university have provision to replace the earlier 'Bachelor' degree with a 'Married Person' degree in arts, science etc. as M.P.A., M.P.Sc, M.P.Com, M.P.E etc.?

Especially in the case of a woman the current 'Bachelor' degree is very bizarre and ludicrous because even the European dictionaries don't call a woman a bachelor, married or unmarried. In fact a person wanting to know the marital status of a woman would be laughed at if he asked her whether she is a bachelor? With what justification then is the Bachelor degree conferred on women by universities which are the highest centres of learning?

The secret lies in the fact that from the beginning of time the Vedic system of education prevailed all over the world. Under the Vedic system all boys were sent to the forest-hermitages of Vedic sages for a 12 to 20-year course of comprehensive knowledge

divided into 10 branches alias facets or disciplines. Those completing the course were known as Dasha-granthi scholars. It was only when he completed his education was the pupil allowed to return home. Bachelorhood for the entire duration of education was inevitable since the young pupils were away from their parents and were lodged in the Guru 's forest-hermitage. There the students were all boys. Naturally when they returned home after completing their course they were ' Bachelors '. This was the second phase of their life. (The first was upto the age of 5 or 8 years spent as a toddler at home). It was only after completing the ' Bachelor ' phase of education was the male considered eligible for marriage. And since everybody (whether Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya or Shudra) followed the same routine it is clear that each one of them received the kind of education necessary for the profession in which he proposed to spend his life. Thus the ' Bachelor ' degree was inevitable under the Vedic system. If that same degree continues even today (despite the irrelevance of the marital status in contemporary European education) in Europe that is emphatic proof that the Vedic system of Sanskrit education prevailed throughout the ancient world. The Sanskrit word Brahmachari signifies a ' Bachelor.' On close examination the common consonants ' b-ch-r ' in both the words indicate that the Sanskrit word Brahmachari is being mispronounced in English as Bachelor.

**Female Education**

Women were free to receive all education that they desired but they received tuition at home from learned family elders. The woman was in no way considered inferior. In fact she was considered very much superior than the mere male. She was accorded the status of the empress alias goddess of the home. Care was taken not to throw her into the hurly burly of outdoor-life where unscrupulous males could exploit her charm, delicacy, shame, honour etc. Women are regarded precious as gold and gems in Vedic culture. That is why her father, her husband and her sons have been saddled with the responsibility of looking after the woman in the different stages of her life.

**The Master's Degree**

The degree of Master of arts, science, commerce etc. is a Sanskrit Vedic expression too. The actual Sanskrit term is (महास्तर) Maha-stur i.e. of a high strata, one whose education has reached a state of high level competence.

**The Doctorate**

A doctor primarily signifies a medical man. Simultaneously a 'doctor' (of philosophy, of literature) i.e. a Ph.D. or D. Litt also signifies a man of the highest learning.

The two-fold significance of the doctoral degree also emanates from Vedic practice. In Sanskrit Vedic learning the term. 'Kavi' alias 'Kaviraj' had not only a double but a triple significance. Kavi meant a medical person, Kavi also signified a person of the highest learning. At the same time 'Kavi' also implied that the person's behaviour, nature and daily routine was of the highest standards, flawless and ideal. The European term 'doctor' too retains that same ancient Sanskrit, Vedic significance.

The term 'disciple' and 'student' too are Sanskrit. Let us analyse the term 'disciple'. There the letter 'c' is superfluous since even on eliminating it we still can pronounce the word as 'desiple'. But the 'c' is there on purpose because it is a Sanskrit term. The only thing to be noted is that 'c' has been misplaced. By re-writing the spelling as 'dic-si-ple' we may detect the original Sanskrit term (दीक्षापाल) 'deeksha-pal' i.e. one who abides by the lessons taught or learning imparted.

Likewise the term 'student' is a jumble of the Sanskrit term (स-तु-अध्यवन्तः) 'Sa-tu-adhyawantah' i.e. he who is engaged in his studies.

The term teacher is the Sanskrit word (नीतिचरः) nitichar i.e. one who trains pupils in the proper mode of living, learning, behaving etc. The initial Sanskrit letter (नी) 'ni' in the Sanskrit word 'nitichar' has dropped off, and what remains is the truncated word 'teacher' which is fancied to be English.

**Gurukulum**

All tuition to boys under the ancient Vedic system used to be conducted in hermitages of sages known as Rushees (also spelled as 'Rishis'). The teacher-disciple ratio there used to be about 1:5 or 7.

The term Rushee (alias Rishi) still exists in European parlance as pointed out elsewhere in this volume in terms such as Russia and Prussia (i.e.Pra-Rushia) signify the land of Rushees.

The household alias the teaching hermitage establishment of the Rushee, is known in Sanskrit as Gurukulum (गुरु कुलम्) i.e. Guru 's family home. It is that same Sanskrit term which survives in modern educational terminology as 'Curriculum'. To understand why Gurukulam of Sanskrit vintage should be pronounced as 'Curriculum' in Europe, we may recall that the Sanskrit term (गौः) 'gow' is pronounced as (कौ) 'cow'. There one sees how Sanskrit 'g' is replaced by European 'c'. Consequentiy, 'gurukulum' continues to be spelled as 'curriculum'.

**Syllabus**

Similar is the case with the term 'Syllabus'. The original Sanskrit word is (शालाभ्यासः) 'Shalabhyas' where 'Shala' singifies a 'school' and 'abhyas' is 'course of study'. That is what 'syllabus' is.

In this context it may be noted that the English word 'school' is in fact the Sanskrit term (शाला) 'shala'. We shall now explain the divergence in the English spelling. In the English alphabet' 's' has the same sound as 'c'. Therefore, let us rewrite the word 'school' as 'sshool'. It may also be noted that the Sanskrit 'a' is rounded in English pronunciation as 'o'. For example; the Sanskrit word 'rayal'; is spelled as 'royal' 'nasa' is pronounced as 'nose' and 'ga' as 'go'. Consequently, the Sanskrit word 'Shaala' alias 'Shaal' has come to be spelled in English as 'School'.

Likewise the term 'scholar' is in fact 'sshalar' i.e. one who is connected with a 'shaala' i.e. educational institution.

The city in Sweden known as Upsala is a fully Sanskrit term signifying a subordinate or supplementary 'shala' i.e. school.

Such a total Sanskrit, Vedic educational framework still existing in the Western world is emphatic proof of the Sanskrit, Vedic system of education having prevailed there from time immemorial.

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# SANSKRIT EXPRESSIONS IN EUROPEAN USAGE

One very telling proof of Vedic culture and Sanskrit language having pervaded Europe in ancient times is the presence of Vedic expressions in European usage.

The commonly used term 'welcome' is a translation of the Sanskrit term 'Su-agatam' alias Swagatam स्वागतम् where 'Su' means 'well' and 'agatam' means 'come'. In fact even the term 'come' is the Sanskrit word 'agam', with the first Sanskrit letter 'a' dropped. The reamining Sanskrit term 'gam' is spelled as 'com' alias 'come' because Sanskrit 'g' is pronounced as 'k' in English as may be seen from the Sanskrit word 'gow' being pronounced as 'cow' in English.

'Soup' the first course of the European meal is a Sanskrit word signifying an 'extract'. Cooks who prepare food in the kitchen of the holy temple in Jagannathpuri in India are known as 'Supa-Kars' i.e. makers of soup.

The term 'coat' (alias Kot) in Sanskrit signifies the tall and stout defensive wall around a city. Since all cities in ancient times used to be protected by such a defensive wall, cities were usually named as Siddhakot, Akkalkot, Bagalkot, Lohakot, Rajkot and Amarkot. The same practice being in vogue in Europe there too cities and towns were known as Charlcote, Heathcote, Ascot, Northcote and Kingscote. The variations in spelling as cote, cot, coat or kot is misleading. These variations have been deliberately

wrought so that several meanings could be crammed in one pronunciation in an inadequate 26-letter; Roman script. Yet readers must realize that all those seeming variations adhere to the basic Sanskrit word 'kot'.

The English term 'coat' as the thick apparel which goes round one's body is also the Sanskrit word 'kot' based on the analogy of the defensive city wall.

The term 'coat' of paint is also the same Sanskrit term 'Kot' signifying a defensive wall because the 'coat of paint' has a protective function too.

Another term 'court' as in 'royal court', 'tennis court, 'law-court' and 'courtyard' has its spelling burdened with an intruding 'r'. By elminating the letter 'r', the remaining word will be 'cout' alias 'Kot' again signifying a place enclosed with walls. Even in France the place known as Agincourt is the Sanskrit term Agnicot i.e. a place of fire worship. The French word chateau too is a variation of the Sanskrit term kot (कोट).

The English expression 'This is none of your business' is a literal translation of the Sanskrit usage (अव्यापारेषु व्यापारः) 'Avyapareshu vyaparah' signifying meddling with somebody else's 'business'. The Sanskrit term 'Vyapar' is business.

The common English expression 'Thank you' is a mangled abbreviation of the Sanskrit term 'Dhanyah Yuyam' (धन्याः यूयम्). There the Sanskrit word 'dhanya' is malpronounced as 'thank' and the pronoun 'you' is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit term 'Youyam'.

The Sanskrit expression 'Shree' alias 'Sri' has been distorted as Sir in English and 'Ser' in Italian. Likewise the term 'Mister' (Mr.) is the Sanskrit (महास्तर) 'Mahastara' an honorific signifying a person of a higher (than ordinary) level.

**Blue the Divine Attribute**

The English adjective 'blue' used to denote a higher, holy status

as in 'blue blood' or 'blue horse' and 'blue-eyed boy' is in imitation of the Vedic practice of associating that colour with things great and vast, holy and sacred as inspiring awe, love and respect. The corresponding Sanskrit usage is apparent from Neel Nag, Neel-Ganga and Neel-Saraswati. Even the complexion of divine incarnations like Rama and Krishna are described as 'Neel' (i.e. blue) as specially attractive, fresh, soothing, sacred and of a divine quality. The analogy is from the blue hue pervading the limitless skies and the boundless oceans.

**Silly Cow**

Even English terms of abuse derive from Sanskrit. During heavy traffic of speeding motor vehicles if a woman pedestrian suddenly crosses the road, an enraged motorist in London desperately pressing on his brakes, bringing his vehicle to a screeching halt mutters a curse under his breath 'You silly cow'. Even this curse is of Sanskrit vintage. In the (वनपर्व) Vanaparva chapter of the Mahabharat, Draupadi while recounting the insults heaped on her in the Kaurava court to (one of her five husbands) Arjun, complains to him that the Kauravas had abused her as 'a (silly) cow'. That same expression "silly kine" is used also by Duryodhan and Dushshasan at the time of exiling the Pandavas. This should appear very strange since in Vedic tradition the cow is an highly honoured animal. Yet there it is for everybody to see. That indicates that despite the cow being an honoured animal branding a woman a 'helpless, silly cow' was also an expression of humiliation.

This though a very tiny clue it has a significant clinching value. It proves that the Mahabharat has been as revered an epic in the British Isles and other parts of the world as it has been in India. Just as a vital, tiny clue helps unravel a crime, similarly this little expression 'silly cow' indicates that the epics Ramayan and Mahabharat were as avidly studied, revered and recounted in the rest of the world as in India. Those two epics had set standards of conduct all over the world in pre-Christian times.

Another curse 'damn' (it) often used in English is the Sanskrit

term 'daman' (दमन) signifying 'supress (it)' alias 'crush' it.

Similarly the English expression 'condemn' is the Sanskrit term 'Sandaman' (सं दमन) which literally means 'complete, thorough suppression'.

The English expression 'be pleased' or 'pleased be' as in 'may it please your honour, to....' is also used in French with a slight variation. That expression 'pleased be' is the Sanskrit expression (प्रसीदो भव) 'prasido bhava' where the letter 'r' has been malpronounced as 'l'.

Consequently the English terms 'plea' and 'plead' should be recognized to be broken bits of the term 'pleased' alias 'prasid' (प्रसीद).

'Hullo' the most common European exclamation which persons exchange on meeting each other or when accosting on the telephone is of hoary Sanskrit antiquity since in the famous Sanskrit play Shakuntalam, written by Kalidas over 2500 years ago, characters frequently accost each other with 'Hala' alias 'Hullo'.

The Sanskrit expressions (चिरायु and चिरंजीव) 'chirayu and 'chiranjeev' have their exact counterparts in English ('Long live'), French and other European languages.

The English exclamation 'Ahoy' is a local variation of the Sanskrit expression 'Aho' (अहो!)

Research along these lines would reveal many other identities which should not be dismissed as chance similarities.

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# THE RAMAYANIC WAR

Sanskrit scriptures such as the Ramayan and the Bhagawad Geeta are being generally misunderstood, misconstrued and misused. Several shrewd and learned persons, taking undue advantage of the public reverence for those scriptures use those venerable volumes to make money and secure a doting following

The messgge of the Bhagwad Geeta is simple, short and straightforward. The Geeta demands from every person that he look upon his life as a noble, altruistic mission and devote himself to fulfil it unmindful of the consequences. Such single-minded devotion to a dutiful, altruistic life should be a person's goal and in striving for it one should not bother about pleasure or pain, success or failure, insult or praise etc.

The same is the case with the Ramayan. It is obviously an account of a great war of the million-year ancient Treta Yuga. That too is being misunderstood and misinterpreted.

**Valmiki the Raconteur**

Sage Valmiki's account of the Ramayanic war is the ancientmost that has come down to us. Yet there are some wrong notions in the public mind about that account too.

It is believed by numerous people that like an expert astrologer Valmiki foresaw the Ramayanic developments and wrote them down much in advance.

Later the events shaped themselves exactly as he had jotted

them down. Had that been so Valmiki would have been famous as an astrologer but he is not known as an astrologer.

Far from writing it in advance Valmiki wrote an account of the Ramayan after a considerable lapse of time.

In the introductory part of the Ramayan, Valmiki seeks Narad 's advice about some eminent personality of the past whose account he may write. It was then that Narad suggested that Valmiki write an account of Lord Rama, known in the ''three worlds'' as the most brave, dedicated, noble and accomplished ruler. Therefore Valmiki wrote the Ramayan after considerable research of a past happening.

**The Three Worlds**

In the Ramayanic times one often hears of three worlds. Rama is known as the ruler of the three worlds, and also as the most handsome in all the three worlds. One also comes across mention of mutual visits by the eminent leaders of those worlds, by spacecraft.

In our own age though theoretically anyone may own an aircraft or travel by scheduled air services, yet only the high and mighty can afford it. All others have to limit themselves to earth-bound vehicles or even walk all the time. The same appears to be the situation during Ramayanic times. It may thus be noted that the Ramayan is a straight-forward account of usual happenings and has no reference to miracles. Consequently, the reference to the three worlds need not cause any surprise. It could be that in the Treta Yug (to which belongs the Ramayan) and in the Dwapar Yug (to which belongs the Mahabharat) people on our earth were on visiting terms with people on two other celestial bodies. But only the very mighty could command the resources required for such visits. Ramayanic references to the three worlds must not, therefore, be deemed to be mere poetic fantasy. The cosmos is so complex that it could very well contain many mysteries which it is difficult for man 's tiny brain and limited experience to visualize.

**Three Interpretations**

A very insignificant minority regards the Ramayan as a spiritual

allegory and not the historical account of a war or a devotional scripture. For instance, these people say that the name Dasharath symbolizes the human body with the ten senses, since 'Dasha' means '10' and 'rath' is a chariot. Rama signifies the divine soul in the body. When Rama departs Dasharath dies i.e. when the soul leaves, the body is dead, and so on.

However ingenious that explanation, Valmiki has nowhere even hinted that the Ramayanic narrative is meant to be a subtle and abstruse spiritual allegory.

**Ramayan Not A Miracle Story**

The other very commonly and widely held view, especially among the Hindus, is that the Ramayan is the mystery and miracle story of a divine incarnation, a reading or recital of which ensures absolution from sin and leads to salvation. Because of this popular view, householders often arrange non-stop recitals of the Ramayan in one day or spread over several days before or after weddings in the family or as a periodic spiritual chore.

**Ramayan an Account of a Military Campaign**

But we shall now present the third view. In my opinion the Ramayan makes sense only as the story of a military campaign. It is the history of a war. Only when it is read as history all its mysteries or incongruities get cleared.

According to the Vedic calendar, over a million years have elapsed from the time of Rama. There is no reason to disbelieve it. Like the ebb and tide of the sea, human civilizations too have risen and fallen. Of them the Ramayanic civilization was one. It is not a mystic mythology.

**Inconsistencies Explained**

All Hindus regard Rama 's family as ideal in which all members constituted a well-knit unit tenderly loving one another.

With that background Kaikeyi 's sudden, unconventional demand that her son Bharat be declared the crown prince instead of the

elder son Rama, smacked of petty jealousy in an average household

Even for a common household, Kaikeyi's demand was wholly unjustified because the rule of primogeniture was inviolable.

**No Stigma Attaches to Kaikeyi's Name**

Despite her apparently obstinate insistence on banishing such a noble prince as Rama, Kaikeyi's name does not personify a cruel shrew in Vedic tradition. No stigma attaches to her name.

**The Royal Preceptors Don't Intervene**

The royal preceptors, Vashist and Vishwamitra too never even once chide the members of the Dasharath household to stop their internecine feud and let Rama be the crown prince. They keep scrupulously aloof. All that family-drama was, therefore, a mere make-believe performance.

Both the titles of the Ramayan too suggest that killing Ravana was the main theme of Rama's endeavours. The term Rama-Ayana signifies Rama's (military) manoeuvres.

The other title of the epic is (दशग्रीवस्य वधः) "Dasha-greevasya Wadhah i.e. slaying of the Ten-headed (Ravana).".

The title 'Ten-headed' for Ravan is not to be taken literally. It only signifies the great power he wielded and his ability to face the enemy coming from any of the 10 directions. Vedic expressions similarly speak of a talented person as eight-faceted or eight-dimensional.

The real Ramayanic domestic or, rather, court tussle was between King Dasharath on one side and his two sage-counsellors Vashist and Vishwamitra on the other.

The two royal preceptors were all along determined to train Rama and Lakshman as warriors so as to ultimately mount an all-out campaign to exterminate Ravan. Dasharath, contrarily, wanted the princes to stay in safety in the palace and not be exposed

to the risks and hardships of a gruelling campaign. That is why once when Vishwamitra came to ask for military contingents led by Rama and Lakshman, to safeguard his sacrificial rites menaced by the Rakshasas Dasharath offered to himself lead those commandos. But Vishwamitra insisted that he preferred the princes to Dasharath.

**Dasharath, a Real Casualty**

The result of that tussle was that when Rama was smuggled out of the palace (on the pretext of the family feud) Dasharath died of grief and shock at being ignored, overruled and deprived of his noble eldest son 's company.

The drama of a family feud was enacted to make it appear to the all-powerful Rakshasas that Rama was an helpless exile.

**Kaikeyi-the Brave, Patriotic Queen**

Kaikeyi was an amazonian and patriotic queen. Even earlier in her career she used to accompany her husband, Dasharath on military expeditions. In one such she had saved Dasharath 's life in the thick of the battle. A grateful Dasharath promised her two boons which she had politely refused to encash.

When Dasharath came to know of Vishwamitra and Vashista 's plans to organize a military expedition under Rama 's leadership against Ravan he prepared to foreclose their option by organizing a coronation ceremony to transfer all administrative power to Rama and declaring his own retirement.

When Manthara (the maid) informed her mistress, Kaikeyi, about the hushed and hasty preparations being made for Rama 's coronation by Dasharath, his patriotic queen, Kaikeyi (acting on the advice of Vashist and Vishwamitra) decided to act swiftly.

She immediately feigned great anger and disappointment and reminding Dasharath of the two boons, demanded that Rama be exiled for 14 long years and that Bharat be crowned king.

That this was being done at the behest of Vashist and Vishwamitra is apparent from the fact that though they wielded great supervisory

authority in the Dasharath household they raised no objection to Kaikeyi 's demands which seemed to flout all vedic traditions.

Rama 's departure from the palace at Ayodhya was thus made to appear as an unfortunate, unforeseen and unavoidable exile caused by a family feud so that Ravan 's Rakshas commandos may not obstruct and frustrate Rama 's movements.

Political and military moves are always made under a mantle of secrecy and under misleading pretexts.

Those who regard Rama with the highest reverence as a divine hero, too should not regard the above subterfuge derogatory to Rama 's honour as a divine personality.

In such cases the rule is that craft when employed to overcome a crafty enemy, gets ennobled. If the end is noble the means become noble. This may be illustrated from the great Shivaji 's career. To foil his enemies Shivaji made use of great stratagem, and subterfuge. Such ingenuity used to overcome a wily enemy by the righteous is regarded as divine. Similarly since Rama represented a noble cause all that he did to achieve his lofty objective must be regarded as noble.

**Other Clues**

There are some other clues too to indicate that Rama 's exile was a ruse. When Rama, Sita and Lakshman are transported in their royal chariot to the outskrits of the city, hundreds of residents of Ayodhya bewildered by these sudden, outward developments in the palace, trailed the chariot. Since Rama wanted to keep his direction and movements a secret he ordered his charioteer, Sumantra to give the trailing public a slip by feigning to drive back to the city by another route and later turn the chariot once again in the required direction away from the capital.

Later when Sumantra returns to the capital driving an empty chariot he covers his face with a shroud so that no one may identify him as the man who had transported the royal trio out of the capital.

Later still, when Rama, Sita and Lakshman cross the Ganga in a raft Lakshmana hides the raft under the bushes on the other bank so that the enemy may have no clue to their movements.

On the other side Rama is welcomed by an ally, Guha who had established an advance guerrilla staging-post from where to begin the 14-year long campaign against Ravan 's rampaging forces.

Even before planning Rama 's simulated banishment from the palace, Vashist and Vishwamitra had made other very far-sighted moves and preparations earlier, such as setting up a net-work of guerrilla posts.

Vishwamitra also used to escort Rama and Lakshman earlier on regular battle-exercises against Ravan 's ravaging detachments under Rakshas generals such as Mareech and Subahu.

Ravan 's raiders were such a menace that even the vicinity of Ayodhya had become unsafe. To combat an enemy of Ravan 's calibre, who was a terror to all the three worlds of those days, required careful long-term preparations and strong practice-exercises.

The frequent raids by Ravan 's detachments provided the required combat experience. During such engagements Vashist and Vishwamitra used to train Rama and Lakshman in combat, tactics, and diplomacy.

**Abrupt Detour to Janak's Court**

After one such combat engagement Vashist and Vishwamitra took the two princes Rama and Lakshman straight to Janak 's capital, Mithila. The ostensible reason was a get-together and Sita 's wedding. The apparent condition was that, whosoever could string an ancient bow in Janak 's possession would be entitled to marry Sita. Ravan, a very elderly man and a much married man was also there to seek the hand of teenager Sita. This was rather absurd. He is said to have tried to operate the bow but staggered under its weight. Therefore, he was the object of much ridicule by the entire gathering. Rama lifted the bow but as he tried to string it the bow

broke. Thus in a way, none of the suitors fulfilled the condition of stringing the bow. Despite such failure Rama was married to Sita, Lakshman to Urmila and the other brothers to other princesses of Janak's household.

**The Alliance with Janak**

Vaishist and Vishwamitra who used to take Rama and Lakshman on combat exercises were not ordinarily expected to make a detour to Janak's capital, Mithila and negotiate the marriages of the princes in the absence of the latter's parents.

All this indicates that Vashist and Vishwamitra were in full control of the whole situation. The condition of stringing the bow was only a ruse. The main object was to strike an alliance for future war against Ravan. On the other side Ravan too, being apprehensive of the growing power of Rama, was angling to forge an alliance with Janak. But obviously Ravan failed. His failure to strike the much sought-after alliance made him a laughing stock. In the traditional stage-performances of the Ramayan, Ravan is depicted as stumbling under the staggering weight of the mighty bow. That must be taken to be a mere symbolic failure. His real failure lay in not securing Janak's military alliance. Naturally this crucial and colossal failure after an air-dash from Lanka to Mithila evoked the derision and contempt of the contemporary world.

Contrarily Rama won the appreciation and admiration of the contemporary intelligentsia because under the expert guidance of Vashist and Vishwamitra, his alliance with Janaka was successfully negotiated.

It was at this stage that King Dasharath and his three wives were summoned from Ayodhya to Mithila. Apparently, they had no choice and no voice. Vashist and Vishwamitra were the prime movers or operators who had negotiated the marriages of the princes without waiting to obtain the parents consent.

To make the alliance strong and irrevocable all princes of the Dasharath household were married to princesses from the Janak

household. This indicates that age or compatibility etc. were not the main considerations. The focus was entirely on the importance of the military alliance. Apart from the defeats that Rama 's forces used to inflict on Ravan 's commandos Ravan suffered a major diplomatic reverse, in losing Janaka 's alliance to his adversaries.

Having secured this alliance Vashist and Vishwamitra decided that it was time for Rama to leave the palace and set up headquarters in the forest to undertake a 14-year long campaign against Ravan.

**Kaikeyi 's Contrived Demand**

In order that Ravan should not get an inkling of Rama 's strategic moves Kaikeyi was asked to play the part of a shrew and demand Rama 's ouster as a jealous foster mother.

It was secretly decided that during Rama 's absence Bharat would deputize for him as an acting monarch alias regent alias caretaker ruler.

Kaikeyi played her assigned role well and Rama 's ouster from the family, apparently due to an internecine feud was duly announced.

Rama did not want Sita to accompany him but she having insisted had to be 'accommodated'. Lakshman was of course indispensable as a warrior-companion and as an additional general who had received training in warfare along with Rama.

We have already seen how their departure-route was a closely guarded secret.

The other major helper was Guha. Besides, Vashist and Vishwamitra had made secret arrangements for a vast network of military intelligence, logistical support and reinforcements to be provided from time to time by sages such as Bharadwaj, Kapil, Atri and Agastya.

Soon after Rama had set up his guerrilla headquarters, Bharat left for the forest to meet Rama. The proclaimed objective was to entreat Rama to return to Ayodhya. But the main object was

to establish lines of communication and routes for logistical support. This is made explicit by Ramayanic descriptions of laying roads, constructing barracks and digging canals all along Bharat's route.

Bharat had to locate Rama's forest headquarters by means of some secret cues. That indicates the wartime secrecy being maintained about Rama's forest bunker.

After Bharat's meeting with Rama at the latter's forest-headquarters, Rama decided to change the site of his camp because the place was littered with tell-tale signs such as the dung-heaps of horses and elephants, lying around. Aerial reconnaissance and ground-scouts would have been able to spot-out Rama's headquarter from those signs. Therefore, Rama ordered an immediate shifting of the camp after Bharat's departure.

**Ramayan Misconstrued**

The above analysis will indicate that the usual popular view of Ramayana being the story of Sita's constancy to Rama, or of a sudden, unanticipated, sorrowful family-banishment leading accidentally to harassment by Rakshas raiders is not at all warranted by facts. Ramayana is first and foremost the history of Treta Yug politics of a time when the earth (and two other worlds) were terrorized by the demoniac regime of Ravan. At that juncture Rama gradually built up his strength to ultimately overcome Ravan and rid the three worlds of tyranny and terror. Because that titanic struggle was ahead Rama did not want Sita to accompany him. But Sita's adamance proved highly dangerous and costly as we shall see later.

**Rama-Sita-Lakshman Single File**

Ramayanic pictures depict Rama in the front followed by Sita with Lakshman marching behind her in single file.

If they were three solitary persons (as is usually presumed) they should have walked abreast with Sita walking in the middle.

The very fact that they are shown marching one behind the

other fully armed, indicates that they led military contingents. The front contingent was led by Rama. The middle contingent protected Sita and the treasure and other vulnerable valuables that Rama 's forces carried. The rear was brought up by troops commanded by Lakshman.

**The Panchawati Camp**

By the time Rama, winning victory after victory against Ravan 's contingent established his camp at Panchawati Ravan was scared and he thought it wise to send out feelers for a truce. With this aim in view he sent his counsellors, accompanied by his sister Shoorpanakha and a large contingent of the Rakshas army. They made a formal offer for a marital alliance. When Rama refused they approached Lakshman. The idea was to somehow forge a marital alliance with the Dasharath family so that Rama and Lakshman could be prevailed upon to call off the campaign. But Rama and Lakshman were determined to exterminate Ravan. Therefore, they were in no mood to consider the marital proposal. Enraged at the rebuff Ravan 's party had no option but to continue the war. Consequently, Shoorpanakha 's contingent launched a savage attack. In the battle that ensued Shoorpanakha was badly wounded. Her nose and ears got chopped off.

Thus reading the Ramayana as a story of the politics of the Treta Yug all its details become plausible. Contrarily, the traditional view of regarding the Ramayana as a Rama-Sita love tale or as a story of Rama 's misfortunes arising from his banishment because of Kaikeyi 's jealous proxy ambition and chance encounters with the Rakshasas involves numerous incongruities.

The Shoorpanakha episode is one of them. The traditional depiction that Shoorpanakha fell in love with Rama and offered herself in marriage is inconsistent with the situation. Firstly, Shoorpanakha had no previous association with Rama to develop any attraction for him. Moreover, had that been true she wouldn 't have offered to marry Lakshman when Rama refused. Moreover under the Vedic system a marriageable girl never proposes marriage

herself. It is always her elders who negotiate the match for her. That is why we conclude that the offer of Shoorpankha's hand to Rama, and, on his refusal, the same offer to Lakshman was made from Ravan's side as a truce offer.

The traditional explanation that Rama and Lakshman enraged by the marriage-proposal cut off Shoorpanakha's ears and nose is also very unrealistic. Any man would be highly delighted and would feel highly elated, flattered and honoured if a princess of an all-powerful royal household proposes marriage. Such an endearing and tempting offer shouldn't in any case provoke a murderous assault on Shoorpanakha a mere woman. Shoorpanakha's wounds in fact resulted from the resumption of hostilities after the marital truce-offer was rejected.

**Uncalled-For Emphasis on Rama's Monogamy**

In this context the traditional emphasis that his constancy to Sita made Rama reject Shoorpanakha's proposal is again inconsistent with the royal traditions of those times. Rama's own father had three wives. Therefore, it was perfectly natural for Rama to take several consorts. If Rama took no other wife than Sita that could at best be regarded as his personal preference and not an overwhelming outstanding and unique virtue. When millions of men in the world make do with a single wife all their lives, the emphasis on Rama limiting himself to one wife is uncalled for. This may at best be regarded as a personal and private virtue. But from the point of view of statecraft Rama's having only one wife could well have proved a serious handicap. Ancient Vedic monarchs usually took more than one wife to ensure a male successor to the throne, also to have several sons who could serve as reliable generals and governors, and also to forge marital alliances with neighbouring potentates so that blood-relationship may dissuade them from invading a neighbour's realm for self-aggrandizement.

Rama rejected Shoorpanakha's proposal not because he couldn't afford to have another wife but because he was in no mood to compromise with Ravan. Rama's virtue lay not so much in single

marital bliss but in his uncompromising determination to exterminate Ravan. Rejecting the most tempting alliance in the single-minded pursuit of a dangerous and protracted campagin, is what makes Rama to be remembered as a great, idealist warrior. The number of wives-one, two or more was an insignificant matter. This may be illustrated from Shivaji's career. Shivaji had eight wives but that in no way lessens the reverence that people have for Shivaji.

**Stress on Trivialities Unjustified**

Traditional Hindu discourses on the Ramayan usually stress some such trivial traits such as Rama always telling the truth and his marrying only one wife. A monarch's reputation is never made of such trifles. The first and foremost quality which inspires awe and reverence for a monarch is his immense striking-power, namely his military strength. If the monarch uses that power in the cause of truth and justice and the welfare of the weak and defenceless, then people further regard the monarch as a divine incarnation.

As regards Rama's monogamy we have already discussed how in the context of regal requirements and standards of his time Rama's monogamy was not much of a virtue and was, infact, never intended to be a virtue.

**Rama's Pledged Word**

As regards Rama's reputation for adherence to truth it would be wrong to conceive of it merely as a school-boy virtue such as Washington boldly owning responsibility for hacking a tree in his father's garden with the axe given to him as a birthday-present. This is a trivial virtue. In Rama's military career his reputation to carry out his pledged word had a more weighty significance namely that in conducting his relentless 14-year-long titanic struggle against Ravan whenever Rama made a resolve to deliver an attack he never shirked or failed despite the risks and dangers involved. It is this aspect of being true to the pledged word which invests Rama's career with immense divine significance.

**The Kidnap Plan**

When Ravan's plans for a truce by offering his sister

Shoorpanakha's hand in marriage to Rama, failed, Ravan hatched a plan to kidnap Sita so that he could be in a bargaining-position and force Rama to stop his relentless campaign in return for the freedom of Sita.

Traditional narrations of the Ramayan fail to rationally explain all such developments. They seem to look upon these developments as freak dangers of Rama's forest-life arising from a domestic feud. If, however, these moves are looked upon as ingenious military manoeuvres in a bilateral war of attrition they become very meaningful. The traditional presumption that Rama intended to spend his unfortunate 14-year exile in peaceful anonymity and meditation in the forest is itself wrong. Had meditation in exile been Rama's motive he should have proceeded north to the Himalayas and not marched in the direction of Lanka.

In planning Sita's abduction Ravan had calculated that his plan could succeed only if Rama and Lakshman could be lured to leave the Panchavati camp. Therefore Ravan hit upon a clever plan.

He sent a contingent under his general, Mareech, ostensibly escorting a large part of his dazzling treasure. Under Ravan's order the contingent was to parade itself along Sita's sector of the camp in a manner in which the treasure appeared to be a tempting prize for capture. This is the significance of the episode of the deer with the golden fleece in the Ramayan. In Ramayanic terminology the term 'mriga' means not only a deer but also 'disguise' or 'delusive deception'

Sita being a novice in diplomacy and war-tactics she was easily taken-in by that deceptive plan. She insisted on Rama's contingent to go in pursuit and capture Ravan's treasure. Since Rama had received proper training he could judge that the 'treasure' move was a snare. In Rama's judgment, there was no destination to which Ravan's treasure could be transported in the direction in which it was heading at that juncture. He tried to convince Sita about it but she insisted and Rama had to leave in pursuit with his contingent.

As per plan Ravan 's forces kept on moving ahead with Rama 's forces in hot pursuit. In the skirmishes between the rear of the Rakshas army and the vanguard of Rama 's forces many soldiers on either side were slain. Donning the uniform of a slain soldier from Rama 's army, a Rakshas soldier hurried to Panchawati to convey the deceptive message that being in great danger, Rama wanted Lakshman to rush his troops to Rama 's aid.

Since Lakshman was an experienced general and diplomat he disbelieved the message of Rama 's distress.

But here again Sita showed her adamance and immaturity in insisting that Lakshman leave post-haste with his contingent to Rama 's succour. To overcome Lakshman 's reluctance Sita roundly chided Lakshman. The latter, therefore, left against his own wishes. Yet while departing as an experienced general Lakshman had warned Sita not to step out of the camp.

Two-thirds of Rama 's army having thus left the Panchawati camp Sita was left with only 1/3rd. Ravan had calculated that his commandos could kidnap Sita provided she could be enticed out of her strongly-defended camp. Therefore, Ravan (or his representative) attired as a monk approached Sita and persuaded her to emerge out of the strongly-guarded camp. This was Sita 's third inexperienced indiscretion in a row on that fateful day.

As soon as she stepped out Sita was pounced upon, lifted bodily and shoved into Ravan 's aircraft.

It was then that Sita realized her great folly. Her custody gave Ravan a strong bargaining-point. Messages were obviously conveyed to Rama that if he wanted his wife back safe and sound, he should call off the campaign against Ravan on the latter 's terms, or suffer the indignity and torment of his queen being held prisoner and hostage by the enemy with all the attendant risks to her limbs, life and honour.

**Suspicions Against Sita**

It was this triple adamance and folly on the part of Sita which

put Rama in a soup. All his prowess, reputation and carefully chalked out 14-year-long campaign against Ravan seemed all of a sudden to be reduced to nothing. It was this anger, this frustration which so hurt Rama and incensed him against Sita that throughout the rest of their lives Rama and Sita were never properly reconciled.

The traditional narration of the Ramayan explains away Rama 's subsequent coldness towards Sita and public aspersions on Sita 's conduct as arising from Sita 's detention by Ravan. But that is not a proper explanation. Sita 's indiscretion on insisting on Rama 's and Lakshmana 's departure with their contingents and walking into Ravan 's snare gave rise to suspicions about Sita 's loyalty to Rama and about her being privy to Ravan. So the charge or suspicion against Sita was not so much about marital infidelity as of either being an enemy-agent or of being dangerously obstinate and foolhardy. Whether she acted deliberately or from ignorance and inexperience the result was equally disastrous. Rama 's reputation as a war-leader had slumped because the enemy had succeeded in abducting his queen from his war-headquarters under Rama's very nose. That also raised the possibility of Ravan extracting from Sita all the secrets and details of Rama 's war-effort.

**Sita's Wise Move**

Only when Sita was shuffled into Ravan 's aircraft to be flown to Lanka did she realize the enormity of her folly.

Hereafter she acted wisely though it was too late then. She jettisoned her ornaments one-by-one so that the trail may indicate at least the direction in which she was being flown.

Actually, later some forest-dwellers did pick up those trinkets and from that trail informed Rama of the direction in which Ravan had carried away Sita.

**Jatayu the Squadron - Leader**

Rama 's ally Jatayu had maintained aerial reconnaissance in the area. He intercepted Ravan 's air-armada but was soon shot down. Before he died he gave Rama an account of the unequal aerial combat

and of his close look at the enemy-leader. This was the first time that Rama 's forces had their close brush with Ravan. Earlier they had only encountered his generals. Jatayu 's attempt to intercept Ravan 's air-armada was tantamount to a small modern nation like Burma or Siam trying to intercept the air-force of a powerful modern country such as Russia or USA

**Alliance with Sugreev**

In preparation to launch an assault on Ravan 's headquarters, Rama negotiated an alliance with Sugreev by helping him to kill his rival Vali and assume sovereignty of the Kishkindha kingdom.

Sugreev and Vali are traditionally misjudged to be monkeys. That was only combat terminology. It is usual to designate army contingents and aircrafts etc. as cubs, panthers, scouts, rangers, mosquitoes, rats, bears, wolves or monkeys. Likewise the so-called monkey-troopers of Sugreev were trained guerrillas and air-men. They wore tail-coats made of hide-like textiles as camouflage and protection in jungle-warfare. That is why they were designated as monkeys. In aerial-reconnaissance their tail-coats indeed made them look like monkeys.

**Slaying Vali**

Valmiki has recorded that Vali was shot dead by Rama from behind a tree. This is regarded by traditionalists as a slur on Rama 's reputation as a fair and brave warrior. This exposes the ineptitude of the traditional version. Anyone with combat-experience should know that in the battle-zone sharp-shooters have invariably to take cover. In fact this little detail rather proves that Valmiki is reporting a true combat and that the Ramayan is not an imaginary tale. Therefore, this event does not in the least smudge Rama 's reputation as a warrior.

**The Pact with Sugreev**

Rama 's pact with Sugreev was a very matter-of-fact political alliance. Vali the de facto ruler had deprived Sugreev of his wife and realm. As the aggrieved party Sugreev badly needed Rama 's

help because Rama had a ready, battle-trained army with a trail of glorious campaigns behind him. The internecine dispute in the rich, resourceful Kishkindha kingdom at the very time when Rama needed a new powerful ally was a rare opportunity. Vali was also a very strong ally of Ravan. The Kishkindha kingdom of Vali had a very large army and a very capable airforce. Killing Vali was meant to give Rama a double advantage. Firstly, Vali's death would mean loss of a powerful ally to Ravan. And Sugreev's installation as the ruler of the Kishkindha Kingdom was intended to secure valuable military and air-support for Rama's campaign against Ravan. It was therefore, that Vali was killed by Rama, and Sugreev was installed as the ruler of Kishkindha.

Here again there is a clearly distinguishable realistic touch of self-interest-politics which is yet one more indication that the Ramayan constitutes a historical account of a bygone-age.

Soon after Vali was slain and Sugreev was installed as the ruler of Kishkindha, the latter became indolent and unmindful of the promise he had made to promote Rama's campaign against Ravan.

When Rama realized that Sugreev did not intend to fulfil his promise he deputed Lakshman to approach Sugreev and threaten the latter that if he didn't carry out his promise to help he too could be slain like Vali. It was then that Sugreev felt compelled to actively help Rama's campaign. This episode figures among the Ramayanic paintings of ancient Italy.

After being installed king, Sugreev apparently wanted to remain neutral because under Vali the Kishkindha kingdom was an ally of Ravan. Now suddenly aligning the kingdom on the side of Ravan 's enemy was an embarrassing proposition. Therefore, he kept dilly-dallying. But on receiving Rama 's ultimatum Sugreev had willy nilly to keep his promise of military help in exterminating Ravan.

**Aerial Reconnaissance**

The alliance with Sugreev helped Rama in two ways, namely, he got on his side a large, trained guerrilla army which having

been an ally of Ravan knew all his secrets. Secondly, except for Jatayu 's small air squadron (which had already been smashed) Rama had no airforce. Heretofore Rama 's army had only been fighting Ravan 's contingents as they advanced against Rama 's positions. But now the initiative was clearly with Rama. He therefore, wished to locate Ravan 's own hideout and the place where Sita had been detained.

Sugreev 's forces having been Ravan 's allies under Vali they knew where Ravan 's Lanka was located.

But after Vali 's death and Rama 's dangerous advance Ravan had been frequently changing his hideouts from island to island in his Lanka territory. Therefore there was need to keep track of Ravan 's changing bunkers. This task was entrusted to Sugreev 's air-squadrons.

At this stage Valmiki 's narrative mentions how groups of aircraft took-off in different directions, on global and spatial reconnaissance. The figures given are in billions and trillions. Obviously there couldn 't be aircraft in such staggering astronomic numbers. There could be two explanations for this. One would be that those fantastic figures were meant to confuse and terrorize the enemy in case Rama's military messages got intercepted by the enemy. With the numbers of aircraft so grossly inflated the enemy would be hard-put to know the real strength of Rama 's airforce. The other explanation would be that in Ramayanic times if earthly humanity had communication with and political control of two other celestial orbs, any number of aircraft would be required to fly out in the limitless skies.

**Identifiable Landmarks**

That such flights used to be guided by gigantic signs etched on earth is apparent from an allusion to them in the Ramayan as well as the detection of such signs on earth. For instance, on a mountain top in Peru is a huge carved trident. Over some flat terrains of the earth are big, long runway-type markings too.

**Burning of Lanka**

Hanuman 's success in locating Ravan 's headquarters was also utilized by him in setting Lanka ablaze. This detail also proves that the Ramayanic war is a true happening of a bygone age, since like a far-sighted combatant Hanuman made his maiden flight to Lanka an occasion also to inflict the greatest damage on the enemy 's capital.

**Bridge Construction**

Valmiki 's account of the construction of a bridge from island to island across the straits to Lanka by Sugreev 's engineers is also very realistic. It brings to mind the modern implementation of a similar gigantic project. Workers are shown to be busy with survey instruments and plumb lines, and stones and timber being rushed to the site, stacked high in speeding vehicles.

One other very realistic detail mentioned in this connection is that the name 'Rama' was stamped on every brick, stone and log used in the construction of the bridge. Those devotionally inclined, who usually read or understand the Ramayana as a miracle-tale of a divine incarnation, cite the stamping of Rama 's name as a mark of extreme devotion to Rama of all the workers in the project and a magical device to make bricks float on water.

In our view the stamping of Rama 's name was an ordinary administrative detail. All property taken to the battle-front or in use anywhere else has to bear the stamp of the government to which it belongs. Therefore, since the campaign against Ravan was being conducted by Rama 's government it was but natural that all material used in the campaign be stamped with Rama 's name. This is a routine administrative detail which doesn 't have to be clothed in a misleading, mystic aura of divine devotion. That the divine magic of Rama's name made the bricks float on water is a sentimental absurdity. The foundation of a bridge must have firm ground support to facilitate military traffic across it.

It may be seen that the Ramayan is an account of a titanic

struggle between two powers that were at loggerheads with each other over a million years ago when the people on earth could travel to two other worlds too. Whether those two other orbs with human population have since drifted away to some other system or that they are where they were but we are out of touch with them due to a technological communication-gap, should be a matter for investigation.

**The Last Alliance**

Rama's last ally was Vibhishan, the brother of Ravan himself. Vibhishan had watched with consternation the trail of successes that Rama had blazed in the 13-year-long campaign. And now Rama was poised to cross the straits to Lanka. All feelers and offers for a compromise and truce had been successively spurned by Rama who was bent on killing Ravan. Vibhishan saw in this an opportunity to open secret negotiations with Rama that after Ravan's end the sovereignty of Lanka should be transferred to Vibhishan. To escape inevitable death in the eventual siege and sack of Lanka, Vibhishan left Lanka accompanied by several generals and contingents of Rakshas troops in an air-armada.

When they neared Rama's camp Vibhishan opened radio communications. Permission was sought to land in the vicinity of Rama's camp. Since it was dangerous to allow an enemy-landing, permission was refused. The next message was that the party from Lanka wished to negotiate. Thereupon it was conveyed to them that Rama was not interested in any negotiations. On that the Radio message from the Lankan party said that they were coming as friends. In response to that it was conveyed to them that no friendship was considered necessary or desirable at that penultimate stage. On that the Lankan party stated that they wished to make common cause with Rama and participate in the landing and assault on Lanka. That clinched the issue. Permission was granted for the defecting Rakshas air-armada to land.

The Lankan party was then cordoned off and closely guarded by Rama's troops. Hanuman was sent to gauge whether the party

from Lanka was sincere in its offer. After that was ascertained the Lankan party was integrated with Rama's army for the final assault on Ravan's stronghold.

Valmiki 's account of these negotiations clearly bring out Rama 's qualities of stern military leadership and acumen. The account also proves that air transportation of troops and wireless communication was commonplace during Ramayanic times.

**Why is Rama Looked upon As a Divine Incarnation?**

According to Vedic tradition when the current human epoch began almost 2000 million years ago all humans were of a near-divine quality. They were well-behaved, capable, hefty, strong, men of character, idealists and were handsome and long-lived. Naturally, therefore the calibre of people in bygone eras was better. Even among that generally high-standard individuals such as Rama and Krishna were outstanding. The quality of human capabilities and behaviour has steadily fallen with every passing era even as an individual who passes the prime of his youth becomes weaker and uglier.

**Surrender and Forgiveness**

The protection that Rama granted to Vibhishan because the latter surrendered, is often wrongly cited in Hindu warrior-tradition as an ideal to be emulated.

A long line of Hindu rulers, generals and even ordinary people have been mistakenly tutored by their mothers, religious preachers and other preceptors to be kind to the surrendered enemy or anyone begging for clemency. Therefore, we find a long line of Hindu politicians and potentates from Prithviraj to a Gandhi and Nehru repeatedly bestowing misplaced clemency on defeated enemies. Maratha generals too kept repeating that mistake umpteen times in their dealing with Haiderali, Tipu Sultan, Mohamad Bangash, Ahmadshah Abdali, the Nizam, the Mogul rulers etc.

It may be noted that Lord Rama, Lord Krishna and Shivaji never forgave the enemy. They made use of the enemy's difficulties

to vanquish him. Even the Manusmriti expressly enjoins one to slaughter an aggressor outright. Despite such a holy tradition it is surprising that Hindu rulers, generals and potentates have acted like soft milksops in dealing with demoniac enemies. Prithviraj, for instance, committed the folly of releasing Mohamad Ghori umpteen times. Ghori 's repeated raids bled and weakened Prithviraj 's military might. Ultimately when Prithviraj himself was taken prisoner he reminded Ghori of the clemency shown to the latter. But Mohammad Ghori replied that he was not a fool to let a Hindu enemy alive. Despite such bitter experience Hindu rulers, administrators and bureaucrats right upto our own age are exercising misplaced clemency in complete disregard of the divine directives and precedents of Rama, Krishna and the Manusmriti.

It is, therefore necessary to clarify here for the guidance of future Hindu, Vedic administrators and generals as to what constitutes ' surrender ' and what entitles an enemy to clemency ?

**What is Real Surrender ?**

Even the meanest and fiercest criminals, vagrants or miscreants would always plead for clemency and ask to be let off when nabbed. To regard such appeals for mercy as the repentance of a fallen enemy and letting him off in Hindu magnanimity is not only a folly but amounts to criminal neglect of one 's duty. An enemy when cornered will invariably plead for mercy. But when let off he returns with a better force and bitterer determination.

Therefore, what Hindus and Vedic administrators everywhere must remember is that the enemy must be deemed deserving of clemency only if he agrees to become a Hindu and promote Vedic culture. Prithviraj would have been justified in being merciful to Mohammad Ghori only if the latter had agreed to become a Hindu and lent his army to fight for Hindu causes and values; not otherwise. This is the lesson that emerges from Rama 's treatment of Vibhishan. Only when Vibhishan agreed to fight on Rama 's side in the assault on Lanka did Rama allow him to live. Contrarily Vali was slain only because he refused to lend help to Rama.

**The Single Combat Fallacy**

In depicting the Ramayan in paintings or enacting it on the screen or the stage, directors often commit a blunder. Instead of treating Rama, Lakshman, Vali, Sugreev, Ravan etc. as generals they depict them engaged in single combat i.e. Vali and Sugreev fighting each other, mace-in hand or Rama engaged in single-combat against Ravan. This is a very crude and primitive depiction. In history when one mentions Rana Pratap opposing Akbar, or Shivaji locked in battle against Aurangzeb or a Rommel fighting against Montgomery those names are merely symbolic of the opposing forces. It is their forces which fight against each other and not the mighty leaders themselves. Thus for instance, Shivaji and Aurangzeb never met face to face on the battle-field nor did Rommel and Montgomery. Consequently to depict Vali and Sugreev engage in single combat on the stage is a very immature way of understanding and interpreting the Ramayan.

Therefore, this chapter should help readers to understand how reading the Ramayan as a history of a bygone age, is very illuminating, interesting and instructive. On the other hand, reading the Ramayan as a sentimental, devotional tale or as a story of Rama and Sita 's conjugal love for each other, or as the story of a freak, domestic dispute leading to chance encounters with fierce demons, as the world has been doing till now, reduces the Ramayan to an illogical fantasy only fit for gullible children.

Read intelligently with mature understanding the Ramayan turns out to be a narration of the political pulls of the Treta Yug. The Ramayanic era came to a close with the devastating Rama-Ravana war. Likewise, the Dwapar Yuga ended with the highly destructive Mahabharat war. The current Kali Yug is probably destined to end in a series of wars and mounting misery and disintegration of humanity through crime, misbehaviour, and living-patterns violating laws of nature.

**Airforce Terminology**

The reference to Jatayu 's wings being clipped and he being

shot down by Ravan during the latter's aerial abduction of Sita is identical with the terminology we use in our own days. Cadets passing out of modern airforce academies are given a symbol of wings to be sewed to their tunic. An aircraft shot down amounts to the clipping of wings. Aircraft are referred to as 'birds' in wartime slang even today as in Ramayanic times. Therefore Ramayanic references to Jatayu as a bird must not be construed literally.

**Vedic Topography**

During their extensive reconnaissance all over the globe and space to locate Ravan's hideout the aircraft report flying over (Lohit Sagar) the Red Sea in the west and the Straits of Sunda in the east. These two are still a part of modern geography. That indicates how most of the geographical and topographical terms that we use today are of hoary Vedic antiquity.

**Rama-Sita Estrangement**

The day Sita committed the folly of insisting first that Rama go in pursuit to capture Ravan's tempting treasure, and later that Lakshman also go to his help with more troops, and later still sauntering out of the security of her camp and getting kidnapped by Ravan, caused such a shock and gash in Rama's mind that from that moment onwards he nurtured a deep dislike for her. His whole reputation as a relentless, uncompromising master-general and super-hero was almost on the point of being totally eclipsed. But for the very timely alliance with Sugreev and godly help of Sugreev's superior guerrilla troops and airforce Rama would have had to patch up a dishonourable peace by begging Ravan to release Sita so that both could return to Ayodhya agreeing never again to wage another war.

Valmiki has clearly recorded that Rama was more concerned about his reputation as a general, successful war-hero and a slayer of Ravan. Conjugal love for Sita was in his view a hindrance to his war-effort and, therefore, he didn't want Sita to accompany him on the protracted campaign in the first instance.

Having suffered her to come because of Sita 's adamance, Rama found to his chagrin that Sita had been guilty of a triple-indiscretion in the Panchavati camp, which threatened to end the entire campaign in a total disaster of great ignominy and shame.

Consequently, even after slaying Ravan, Rama was neither eager nor enthusiastic to meet Sita. When mediators suggested a reunion and reconciliation Rama dryly replied that if Sita wished she could call on him. On Sita 's part she stood in trepidation of calling on Rama. She was fully conscious of the great folly she had committed out of her ignorant, immature and inexperienced adamance in matters concerning war-tactics and high diplomacy. Therefore, she sent out feelers to find out whether she would be forgiven by Rama. These details faithfully recorded by Valmiki clearly indicate that Ramayan is real history.

Traditional narrations of the Ramayan however, completely gloss over these events and continue to sing of mutual Rama-Sita love and reunion in raptures. In fact, for the rest of her life, the odium of having almost negatived Rama 's great campaign, continued to so thoroughly haunt Sita that Sita 's later life was a perpetual torment. People of Ayodhya kept referring to it in whispers. It was that adverse talk of the town which made Rama direct Lakshman to escort her to the forest where she may lead a life of solitary repentance for having meddled in ponderous affairs of state with which she had no concern.

**Rama 's Flight Back Home**

Like a true victor Rama flew back to Ayodhya in the slain enemy Ravan 's own posh, royal aircraft, the Pushpak. That belonged to Rama as captured war property. Sugreev could have offered a lift in his aircraft but that wouldn 't have been as honourable as returning in the slain adversary 's captured aircraft in which Ravan had earlier abducted Sita.

Thus, every detail of the Ramayan should make a true Hindu proud and serve as a proper lesson in bravery, courage, diplomacy, dignity and waging an uncompromising fight against the enemies

of Hindudom and Vedic culture.

Rama 's aerial flight back to Ayodhya is not an imaginary account. The aerial view of things on earth as described in the Ramayan reveals first-hand experience of flying.

Rama agreeing to a formal reunion with Sita and a return to his capital with her was just to keep up appearances before the public. After all as his wife and queen whose freedom had been won by the slaying of Ravan she was entitled to return to her family. But once back Rama could not regard her role in the campaign against Ravan with equanimity. The public in the kingdom also was highly critical of Sita 's role. Thus both in the royal family and in the public Sita 's role continued to cause adverse criticism. Consequently Rama had to suggest that she retire to the forest, away from the royal household and from affairs of state. Rama is clearly on record stating emphatically that he considered his royal role as of supreme importance and domestic life as of negligible value.

We thus come to the end of the Ramayanic story. Many other details of the Ramayan may perhaps need rationalization in the manner in which matters have been explained above. But the readers would perhaps themselves be able to understand them in a logical perspective hereafter in the context of the exposition delineated above.

But the current trend of allowing Rama 's story to be monopolized by religious preachers for spiritual discourses needs to be severely curbed. The Ramayan needs to be preached as the down-to-earth story of a hero whose courage and relentless pursuit of the enemy should be sung in ballads to inspire our armed-forces personnel while the principles of Ramrajya should be impressed on all bureaucrats, and military campaigners to be followed as models.

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# THE RAMAYAN IN ANCIENT ASIA

As the saga of a divine figure the Ramayan epic survives in India in a fairly complete and perhaps unadulterated form because Hinduism survives in India.

But elsewhere in the world wherever Hinduism has winced, wilted and withered under Buddhist, Christian or Muslim assaults, the Ramayan got battered and tattered.

Yet such has been the durability of that great divine history that it still can be traced tenaciously surviving in tit-bits all the world over. In a separate chapter we have pointed out how the Ramayan may be traced even in the folk-lore and literature of European countries. Yet the details given in this volume may be treated as mere clues. Persons with greater time, resources and facilities at their disposal should undertake a more thorough search for remnants of these great Vedic epics in countries like Spain, France, Italy and Greece where a thick crust of Christianity hides massive evidence of earlier Vedic culture.

**Mongolian Ramayan**

Towards the end of the chapter on surviving European versions of the Ramayan we have mentioned a Russian volume which has compiled several Mongolian versions of the Ramayan along with some of the versions surviving in the Russian Kalmyk Republic.

**The Chinese Ramayan**

Kang-Seng-hui of China rendered the Jataka form of the Ramayan

in 251 A.D. A Chinese translation of a Sanskrit text by Kekaya describing the death of Dasharath (stricken with grief at the departure of Rama) appeared in 472 A.D.

**The Ceylonese Ramayan**

Dr. Lokesh Chandra, director of the Inernational Academy of Indian Culture (J-22 Hauz Khas, New Delhi) has published a paper titled **Ramayan, the Epic of Asia.** What we would like to suggest as an amendment to that title is that the Ramayan and Mahabharat have been world epics and not of Asia alone because Vedic culture permeated the whole world. Even so the information that he has compiled of the various versions of the Ramayan in Asian countries so far as known is as under: "A long tradition in narrative and dramatic form created the great episodic cycle of the 16th century classic Chinese novel known as 'Monkey' or the Hsi-Yii-chi which amalgamated among other elements the extensive travels of Hanuman in quest of Sita. This motif enriched popular culture and folklore and also contributed to the development of Chinese secular literature.

"In the sixth century the Sinhalese poet King Kumardasa identified with Kumardhatusen (who reigned around 517 A.D.) composed the Janaki-harana, the earliest known Sanskrit work of Ceylon. Its verbatim Sinhalese paraphrase was done in the 12th century by an anonymous writer. It has been eulogised in several Sinhalese works. In our times the Sinhalese translation of the Ramayan by C.Don Bastean has been a decisive influence on the Sinhalese novel. Modern dramatists like John D 'Silva...have adapted the Ramayan. The popular appeal in Ceylon has been the ideal of the Ramayan in general and particularly even the virtues of Sita have been extolled, as in Indonesia.

**The Cambodian Ramayan**

"In the seventh century Cambodian, Khmer citations attest that the Ramayan had become a major and favourite epic. Its episodes symbolized great historic events in sculptured monuments. That the Khmers had been impregnated with the Ramayan is evident from the fact that a name or a scene were sufficient to characterize

a historic episode or to endow a social-ethical problem with moral authority and special emotion. The depiction of the historic exploits of Jayavarman VII against the Chams, on the exterior gallery of the Bayon, often follows the plot of the Ramayan, and the Khmer king was a new Rama to crush the king of Chams. Since Jayavarman VII the Ramayan became an integral part of Khmer life, played at fetes, figured on frescoes, and told by story-tellers. It is in fact the loveliest poetic expression of the soul of the Khmer people.....The text followed at Angkor is closer to that of Java than to Valmiki.''

**The Indonesian Ramayan**

''The Indonesians are as devoutly attached to the Ramayan as the Hindus in India. This was indicated by their hosting the first modern international Ramayanic festival a few years back.

According to an inscription as interpreted by De Casparis the Ramayan was carved in the ninth century on Prambanan's Chandi Loro Jongrong, the Temple of the Slender Maiden. That differs from the classical Indonesian epic **Ramayan Kakawin,** indicating that Indonesia had several versions of the Ramayan. The Ramayan reliefs at Panataran are in local style. Only those scenes are depicted in which Hanuman and his simian army have a role.

**Ramayan in Laos**

''In Laos, Phra Chao Anurut (King Aniruddha) constructed Vat Mai 'New Pagoda' over the Vat Si Phum. On its pylon are carved episodes from the Ramayan. The Vat Pa keo shrine in Laos is also decorated with Ramayanic paintings. The Ramayan forms a prominent and popular theme of ballet in Laos. The Natya Shala alias Ballet School of Vientianne trains its pupils regularly in Ramayanic ballet. When princess Dala (i.e.Tara), daughter of King Savang Vatthana was married, a few years back, the Ramayan ballet was staged in full regalia at Luang Prabang. A complete manuscript of the Laotian Ramayan comprising 40 bundles of 20 leaves, each is preserved in Vat Pra Keo. Another manuscript of it is in the Vat Sisket shrine. Lafont has published summaries

of the Pa' Lak Pa' LAM (i.e. Dear Lakshman and Dear Rama) and another version titled P' Ommachak (i.e.Brahmachakra)

**The Ramayan in Siam**

"The Ramkien (i.e. Rama-aakhyan) alias Ramakirti (i.e. the glory of Rama) is known to the Thai alias Siamese people as a masked play i.e. Khon, or as a shadow play (i.e.Nang) and as a literary composition. Their monarchs, Rama I and Rama II themselves have written versions of the Ramayan. The Silpakon (i. e. Shilpadhikaran) alias the Royal Fine Arts Faculty of Bangkok often uses those versions for stage-shows on special occasions. King Rama VI wrote his own version of the Ramayan based on the original Valmiki 's Ramayan. A Thai scholar, Dhaninivat has based his Ramayanic work on the Indonesian 'Ramakien' of the time of the Srivijaya Hindu empire in Java. The Nang or shadow-play with figures made from hides is mentioned in the Palatine Law of King Boromatrailokanath (i. e. ब्रह्म त्रिलोकनाथ)enacted in 1458 A.D.

**The Ramayan in Malaysia**

"The Malaysian Hikayat Seri Rama (A.D.1400-1500) has been a basis for the repertoire of Malay shadow-plays, the Wayang Siam and Wayang Java. The popularity of the Ramayan among the Malay people is represented by a variety of local literary versions. The Malaysian Dalang even perform 200 to 300 shows a year. The performances are undertaken with due devotion. They are begun after a ritual offering and invocations as has been the Vedic tradition everywhere in ancient times. In Malaysia the rank of admiral is known as Lakshman after Rama's war-time deputy and younger brother.

**The Ramayan in Burma**

"The Burmese ruler Kyanzittha (A.D. 1084-1112) styled himself the descendant of Rama in the universal Vedic tradition. The stage-show of Yama-Pwe (Yama is Rama) was introduced in Burma in 1767 after the Burmese captured Siam. The performance of Yama-Pwe (a kind of Rama Leela) was spread over as many as 21 nights.

''The Ramayan is known to exist in other Asian countries too. In the grottoes of Tun-Huang are two Ramayanic manuscripts of the 7th to 9th centuries. There is also a poetical version of the early 15th century, the Zhang-Zhungpa Chowang-drakpaipal, a lost translation of Taranatha and a number of other versions scattered in commentaries on works in poetics and didactics such as the Kavyadarsa and Subhashita Ratna-Nidhi.

**The Ramayan in Nepal**

''Nepal has the oldest manuscript of Valmiki's Ramayan dating to 1075 A.D.''

**The Ramayan in the Philippines**

Dr. Lokeshchandra observes in his paper on the Ramayan ''In the backyards of the collective unconscious of the Philippines are repeated resonances of the epic of Rama. In 1968 professor Juan R. Francisco discovered among the Muslim Maranio a miniature version of Ramayan as an avatar of the remote literature of pre-Islamic Philippines. Among other Muslim tribes of the Philippines such as the Magindanao and the Sulu folk, recitations of this great epic survive in diluted versions.''

In fact the term Magindanao is Sanskrit Mahadanav meaning the Great Danav community of which Ravan was a prominent ruler.

Ramayan is a very important and integral part of Hindu culture as the latter is known today.

But Hinduism is only a modern synonym of Vedic culture which pervaded all regions of the world in pre-Islamic and pre-Christian times. Therefore the story of Ramayan was known, studied, revered and recited with great devotion and attention all over the ancient world.

If only scholars who study and scrutinize the history of lands swept by Islam and Christianity take pains to investigate the pre-Islamic and pre-Christian history of those lands they are bound to discover evidence of the earlier Vedic culture which prevailed

there.

A specifie instance is that of a Muslim community in a Christianized country viz the Philippines carefully preserving and routinely enacting the Ramayan as a venerated cultural heritage of their unknown and forgotten Vedic past.

In the South Central Philippines is an ethnic group known as Maranaws who fancy themselves to be Muslims eversince they were forced to turn Muslim by Arab invaders about 500 year ago.

They inhabit the western parts of the volcanic highlands of Mindanao and form about two to three percent of the Philippine population. Prior to conversion the Maranaws were orthodox Sanatanis. That is why on conversion Maranaws transferred their Vedic orthodoxy to Islam and became orthodox Muslims. Yet they continue to hold to their precious devotion to the Ramayan.

It was professor Francisco who discovered the Ramayan among the Maranaws almost by chance when he toured the lake area around which the Maranaws live, as a part of his research.

There one day at a community gathering in a village he heard a group narrating a story titled 'Maharida Lawana' i.e. Maharaja Ravan.

The script of the story is written in Jawi (modified Arabic) in Maranaw language. That is emphatic evidence of the Ramayan having been studied, revered and recited even in the Philippines, which is currently a predominantly Christian country.

Since conversion to Islam the Maranaws look upon the Ramayan as an hereditary folk tale that has come down in their tradition. Its oral narration accompanined by music, as is the custom in many Indian villages too, takes three to four hours. In India such performance is known as Ramleela.

The Maranaw text begins with king Lawana (i.e. Ravan) praying to Allah, and Jabrial the angel conveying Ravana's great devotion to Allah.

Incidentally 'Allah' is a Sanskrit name of the Mother Goddess. Maranaw language itself retains numerous Sanskrit words. Prof. Francisco has listed over 120. This is further evidence of Sanskrit being the mother of all languages. Some of those easily recognizable words are Karma, Dharma, Swarga, Naraka etc. But they are used in the context of Islam. For example, fasting, which is 'upavas' in Sanskrit is substitued by the word Ramadan (alias Ramazan). That too, in fact, is the Sanskrit word Ramadhyan i.e. Meditating on Lord Rama.

Like the Maranaws most Southeast Asian countries too refer to the Ramayan as Maharida Lawan i.e. (the story of) Maharaja Ravana. Yet Rama represents rightiousness while Ravan stands for the evil.

In nearby Malaysia the title is Hikayat Maharaja Ravana.

The narration begins with Seeta Swayamvara. But her name is mentioned as Mailaila Ganding while Rama is named Mangandiri. The other three parts of the story pertain to the abduction of Seeta, the search for her and the trumphant return to Ayodhya mentioned as Pulu Agama Niyog. Ravana's capital Lanka is referred to as Pulu Bandiarmasir. The royal characters are referred to as Sultans. Instead of the contest for stringing the bow a game called 'Sippa' is played by the suitors and the one who kicks the rattan ball to the apartment above the princess's abode wins her.

Lakshmana assumes a very different role in the Philippine version. He is depicted as the monkey son of Rama and Seeta. As per the Malaysian version Rama and Seeta took a bath in a river during their exile, which turned them into monkeys. Lakshmana was born to them thereafter. Lakshmana is also then Hanuman, Vali and Sugreav in turns. He becomes a human being after return from exile.

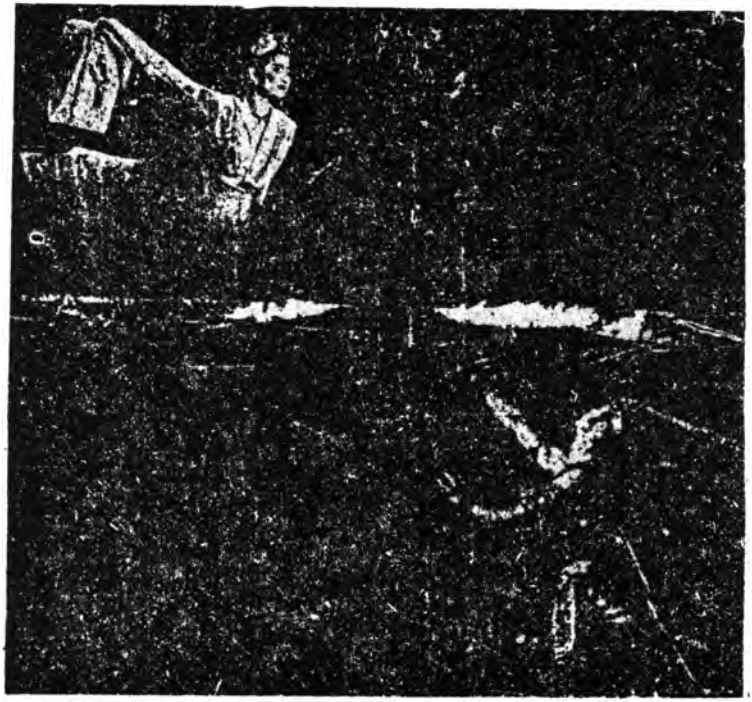
**Ramayan in China**

A distorted version of the Ramayan is enacted as a dance drama in China. It presumes that in remote antiquity there were 10 Suns (alias Demons) scorching the earth. The archer-hero Hou Yi shot

down nine. This feat won him great public renown and the spontaneous love of a damsel Chang Yi (i. e. Seeta). But a Villain (i. e. Ravan) Pang Meng transforming himself into a handsome youth pretended to sleep with the heroine whom he had drugged. Thereupon the divine hero Hou Yi feeling betrayed banished his wife Chang yi. The wronged and sorrowing heroine Chang yi swallowed a magical potion and flew to the Moon. On realizing that he had been tricked the hero Hou YI proceeds to search for his exiled wife. But on the way he is ambushed by the villain Pang Meng. In the ensuing fight Hou Yi the hero kills the villain Pang Meng. This is perhaps one of the many distortions of the Ramayan surviving in China. It is titled as the fairy tale of Hou Yi shooting down nine suns and Chang Yi flying to the Moon. In the Indian Version Seeta is engulfed by Mother Earth.

Hou Yi (i.e. Rama) shooting down the 9 Suns (i.e. demons)

Hou Yi (i.e. Rama and Chang E (Sita happy on being marrie



E (Sita) disappearing in the Moon while Hou Yi (Rama) looks on distraught. In the Indian version Sita disappears in the Earth

**The Ramayan in Iran**

An east-Iranian version of the Ramayan is also available though the main Iranian version has been buried in oblivion eversince Iran was converted to Islam. That east-Iranian version is in Khotanese language. That was an Iranian dialect prevalent in Khotan in Central Asia.

The dates of the various versions of the Ramayan mentioned above, such as the 7th or 9th or 11th century should only be taken to mean that those are the versions which we have been able to locate. Actually the Ramayan being a million-year ancient history of the Treta Yug, it has thrilled people all over the world for all those million years but since records get destroyed, the versions or manuscripts available to us are of comparatively recent dates. Since in ancient time texts were copied in hand from genernation to generation, the copies that come to our hand must be deemed to belong ultimately to the very remote past.

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# THE RAMAYAN IN ANCIENT EUROPE

Till now it has been presumed by modern scholars that the Ramayan is only an Indian, Hindu epic. That is just not true. The Ramayan was sung, studied and revered in ancient Europe too in much the same way as it is reverently quoted and recited in India.

The popularity of the Ramayan in the entire ancient world, whether of the East or West is yet one more proof that the Vedic civilization has been a world heritage.

**Richard is Ramchandra**

The name Rama alias Ramchandra came to be corrupted in European Christian tradition, as 'Richard' while Rama's epic struggle against the all-powerful Ravan, earned him the title 'Lion-hearted'.

**Stifled Vedic Culture**

After the propagation of Christianity the proselytizing zeal of Christian missionaries managed to scuttle and destroy the surviving French version and other regional versions of the Ramayan epic that were in vogue in pre-Christian Europe.

Another subtle way in which the Ramayana was stifled during the Christian era was by mixing it up with legends about the 12th century British monarch, Richard the Lion-hearted who took part in the Crusades.

The European name Richard is, therefore, in fact, a corruption

of the Sanskrit, Vedic name Ramchandra alias Rama. Consequently the name of the British monarch Richard the Lion-hearted is, in fact a recast of the earlier Sanskrit name Ramchandra the Lion-hearted.

**Adulteration**

Taking advantage of the identity and the legendary character of the two names Christian missionaries gradually substituted more and more Crusadic stories for the Ramayanic episodes. That is how a proselytized Europe was made to forget and lose track of their Sanskrit Ramayan.

But as criminologists say "there is no perfect crime". Consequently the Christian strangulation of the Ramayan and other aspects of Vedic tradition in European life has left distinct traces.

**Christian Intransigence**

The blame for stamping-out that ancient Vedic tradition must attach only to early Christian proselytizers who turned Europe Christian over a period of a thousand years beginning with the 4th century A.D.

But modern Christian scholarship must also certainly take the blame for closing its eyes in somnolent insensitivity to the heaps of evidence lying under its very nose and feet, about the Vedic character of pre-Christian Europe.

**Christianity Discourages Research in Ancient History**

The Ramayan presents a graphic example of how Western scholastic acumen is befuddled by its allegiance to Christianity. Because of that it refuses to look into anything of pre-Christian origin. Europeans brand and bundle-up the entire history of pre-Christian times with one contemptible term 'heathen' and consign it to the waste-paper basket of perpetual oblivion. For them, virtually no notice need be taken of the world before Christ.

**Islam too Frowns on Research in Ancient History**

The same holds true for the attitude of the average Muslim

academician too. He writes off all pre-Mahomad history as that of Kafirs and, therefore, unworthy of any mention or study.

This indicates how allegiance to Christianity or Communism or Islam, blots out all research acumen.

A graphic instance of this fact is that in regions of the world which are now overwhelmingly Muslim or Christian the record of the terror, torture and tyranny with which whole regions were turned Muslim or Christian have been completely wiped out. None ever talks or writes about them.

It is this failing or flaw in the make-up of the Muslim, Communist or Christian mind which makes them completely overlook the hundreds of paintings of Ramayanic episodes on display in Italian museums and the several versions of the Ramayan still available (in a garbled form though) in European libraries. As an illustration I am mentioning hereunder one version of the Ramayan which came to my hands after a tortuous and frantic search in distant Europe, through several contacts, from my scholastic perch in India.

**The European Ramayan**

The title page of that edition is being reproduced below:-

RICHARD COEUR DE LION IN LITERATURE
INAUGURAL DISSERTATION
DER
HOHEN PHILOSOPHISCHEN FAKULTAT
DER

UNIVERSITAT LEIPZIG
ZUR
ERLANGUNG DER DOCTORWURDE
VORGELEGT VON
GEORG HENRY NEEDLER

---

LEIPZIG
GUSTAVE FOCK
1890

Its contents are as under :-

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Footnote - The name Caius College (5-a abovee is obviously 'Saius' i.e. 'of Lord Shiv'. Balliol College, Oxford, is named after Ballal i.e. Lord Ganesh. Thus ancient seats of learning in Britain are dedicated to Vedic deities.

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The above-mentioned volume is a doctoral thesis in English submitted to the Faculty of Higher Philosophy of Leipzig University in East Germany.

Published in 1890 it is obviously a compilation and study of the various European versions of the story of Richard the Lion-hearted.

Through a friend's friend I could obtain (after frantic requests to several persons over a number of years) a xerox copy only of pages 7 to 55 and 80 to 95 besides 15 other sheets which are the front-pages of the several chapters in that compilation.

Pages 80 to 95, referred to above, are especially important because they reveal in some detail how the literary debris of the destruction wrought by a rampant Christianity in Europe for over a thousand years still retain traces of the Ramayan that was prevalent in Europe in pre-Christian times.

But apart from those pages Ramayanic episodes are scattered in tit-bits in several other versions included in that compilation.

**Ignorance of Christian Scholars**

However it needs to be noted that neither the doctoral candidate, George Henry Needler nor his mentors of the Leipzig University betray the slightest awareness that they had in their hands the ruins of the ancient Ramayan legend as it was in vogue in mediaeval Europe. That is a graphic instance of how Christianity has succeeded in doping the academic world into forgetting and writing off the entire multi-million-year-stretch of the pre-Christian Vedic past of Europe.

**Original French Version Destroyed**

A footnote on page 24 of the doctoral thesis, observes 'That the groundwork of the romance of Richard Coeur de Lion was originally French is evident from the words of the English translator himself in numerous places. For instance, in the introduction to the poem we read (Weber II, 21-24).

"In Frensshe bookys this rym is wrought."

The footnote adds "That the English version grew in time to be much larger than the original French is also easily seen (1) from the lack of harmony in the different parts of the whole poem.... (2) from the absence of any reference whatever to a French original in large sections of the poem....and (3) from the style of certain

sections of the poem, which have an unmistakably English flavour....Though a French poem on Richard Coeur de Lion formed the ground-work of a corresponding English poem, this latter, even if at first a faithful reproduction of the French poem has afterwards received in English large additions which have no counterpart in the original French form....."

The English version is more liberally adulterated than other European versions of the Ramayan, because the crusader Richard was a British monarch. Other Europeans didn't have a similar namesake handle to adulterate the Ramayan with.

**French Persecution**

Here a pertinent question arises. Why is the French version totally untraceable when a number of English versions, though highly adulterated, are available. An adulterated, truncated German version also exists. Why is then the French version totally missing ? Needler does not seem to have discussed this question. That such an investigation should not suggest itself to European scholars indicates a major fault in current research methodology, which slurs over many such vital questions because of Christian, Muslim and Communist reluctance to come to grips with inconvenient facts.

An investigation of that issue leads to a very important ancillary conclusion namely how pre-Christian history has been successfully throttled in France and other parts of Europe.

The destruction of the French version and of the other European versions of the Ramayan was brought about by Christian proselytizers when they forced Christianity down European throats, through threats, taxation, tyranny, torture, deceit and temptation.

**The Latin Version**

A Latin version of the Ramayan must also have existed in Europe especially because hundreds of paintings of Ramayanic episodes, including monkey-characters are on display in musems in Italy. That Latin version may either be secreted in the vaults of the Vatican in Rome or may have been destroyed when Emperor

Constantine clamped Christianity on his domains. Since Rome became the spring-board of Christianity all traces of the earlier Vedic civilization should get destroyed there systematically was a foregone conclusion.

That Christian ferocity and zeal was in no way less intense than Arab terror and torture (unleashed for imposing Islam) may be judged from the fact that even Protestant (Hugenot) Christians from France had to flee to Germany to seek safety and shelter from fanatic Catholic repression in France. A second wave of mass cruelty and terror swept France during the French Revolution, towards the close of the 18th century. The current image of suave, soft French culture thus proves deceptive when assessing the history of a neo-Christian, Catholic France.

**Slaughtering History**

Let readers, therefore, remember how a coercive Christian zeal made Europeans sweep clean all memories of their pre-Christian Vedic civilization into the dustbin of oblivion and fondly believe that they have been nothing but Christians from the dawn of time. Similarly Islam too makes Muslims pretend that there has been no pre-Mohamed civilization to talk of. Communists take the same stance vis-a-vis Karl Marx. These are instances of how history is slaughtered from time to time. To resurrect itself from such fatal assaults history needs to have a Phoenix-like quality.

**Adulteration of the Ramayan**

Describing how stories not connected with the 12th century Richard the Lion-Hearted, king of England of the Crusades fame have become garbled, Needler observes (on page 18 of his doctoral thesis) "From the many adventures of Richard's life, and his exploits on the field of battle and elsewhere, marvellous enough in themselves, arose in course of time stories much more marvellous still, in which fact had lost itself in fiction. From the realm of actual history, by a gradual transition through chronicles partaking of the nature of both extremes, we pass now to the realm of the completely legendary."

The above observation needs a little correction. Due to Needler's ignorance he has inverted the chronological sequence. The Ramayanic legend already existed in Europe from time immemorial. Therefore Richard of England's exploits have got devetailed into the Ramayanic legend and not vice versa.

Let us now examine some of the continental versions of the Ramayan before turning to the English version under study, which is more replete with Ramayanic happenings.

**The German Version**

A German poet of the 13th century, Konrad of Wurzburg has left us a poem titled the Turnei of Nantheiz.

Needler observes (on page 20 of his thesis) "This tournament of Nantes.....written in 8-syllabled couplets...is a pure fiction of the poet and has no historical event for its basis.....the hero outshines all competitors by the brilliance of his feats in the lists. He was true and steadfast, powerful, noble and mighty, there lived not his equal....many celebrated kings and princes come to the tournament but Richard surpasses them all in strength and skill. When he entered the ranks of the combatants he clove the thong, just as a keel cuts through the sea foam".

The 8-syllabled couplet is an important detail because in Vedic tradition, the figure 8 has a long sacred tradition.

That German poem is obviously an allusion to the gathering of kings and princes at Janaka's court to try to string Lord Shiva's bow. Rama was the only one who not only lifted the heavy bow but also clove its thong. He is also endowed with divine and super-human qualities as indeed Rama was.

Another proof of ancient Germany having had the Ramayan is the fact that Dr. Hahnemann, the German founder of homoeopathy is named after Hanuman, a well known character of the Ramayan. Even in other European countries the same name occurs as Heinemann.

**Weber's Version**

The 'contents' noted at the top of Part I, Chapter I of Richard Coeur de Lion, in **Metrical Romances** edited by Henry W. Weber (Edinburgh, 1810 ) run as under :-

"King Richard's father....consents at the request of his barons, to marry the fairest woman alive. Messengers are sent to discover her....the marriage is celebrated....the queen being forced to remain at a sacrament, flies through the roof of a church, and takes her two youngest children with her. King Henry dies and leaves his crown to his son Richard".

Two or three slender Ramayanic strands may be detected to have been all mixed-up in the above story.

Dasharath king of Ayodhya marries off Rama to the "fairest woman" Sita. Towards the end of the Ramayan, Sita has to leave for the forest where she begets two sons, Lava and Kusha. In the early chapters of the Ramayan, Dasharath dies thwarted in his desire to crown Rama. All these events have been badly mixed up out of sequence, with the story of the 12th century crusader Richard, King of England in the version quoted above.

Mediaeval European versions of the Ramayan are heavily adulterated with references to Richard, the English king and his courtiers and to Jesus and churches, a sample of which we have seen above.

We now refer to another version which retains several unmistakable elements of the Ramayanic plot though here too they are made to appear to be part of the career of Richard, King of England who ruled from 1189 to 1199 A.D

That version constitutes Chapter VI of Needler's thesis. The contents summarized in the opening lines of the chapter state "Richard sails for Acre - three of his ships are driven by tempest to Cyprus, where they are plundered, and the men killed or taken prisoner. Richard arrives and sends messengers, which are ill-treated by the emperor, who cuts off his steward's nose for remonstrating

against this barbarity. King Richard takes the town of Limasour. The steward delivers the Emperor's daughter, with the great treasure and one hundred knights to him. The King attacks the camp of the Emperor, and routs his army, forcing him to come and submit himself. He endeavours to stir his barons against King Richard, but they refuse and he is imprisoned''.

The above summary clearly contains an outline of the Ramayanic events. Richard is Rama alias Ramachandra. He sails across the Palk Straits to make a naval landing on Lanka. Cyprus like Lanka is also an island. Clearly enough, the Emperor of Cyprus is a substitute for Ravan, the much-dreaded ruler of Lanka. Rama's advance assault-troops are actually killed or taken prisoner by the Emperor of Lanka. Hanuman goes as a messenger but is bound with ropes and chains and produced before the Emperor. There he is ill-treated and insulted. The Emperor's brother Vibhishan remonstrates. The allusion to the Emperor cutting off his steward's nose is a mix up of the Ramayanic episode of Rama's brother, Lakshman cutting off the ears and nose of Shoorpanakha, the sister of Ravan. The incident of the steward delivering the Emperor's daughter is actually a substitute for the Ramayanic event of Vibhishan pleading for the release of (Rama's wife) Sita incarcerated by Ravan. The latter did actually stir his barons (Meghnad, Kumbhakarna and others) against King Rama i.e. Richard. The reference to the imprisonment of the Emperor of Cyprus is a watered-down substitute for the slaying of Ravan by Rama. Limasour is Lankeswar.

We shall now quote hereunder parts of the long English poem as recorded by Needler in his printed thesis from page 80 to 95 indicating how it is an adaptation and adulteration of the Ramayanic story. The spellings are of old English which have since become obsolete. The poem runs as under :-

''King Richard, in peace and rest
For Crystmas, the high feste,
Dwelled there till after the Lent
And then on his way he went''.

This is an allusion to Rama's pious ascetic life and his journey from place to place in the forest (in the direction of Lanka). The religious phraseology used above follows faithfully the style of Valmiki's Sanskrit Ramayana. The poem further narrates -

"Towards Cyprus all sayland,
Charged with tresour every deal,
And soon a sorrowful case there fell
A great tempest arose sodaynly
That lasted five days sykerly
It broke their mast and their oar,
And there Tackle lesse and more,
Anker, both shrette and rother,
Ropes, cords, one and other,
And were in point to sink adown,
As they came agenst the Lymosoure.
The three Shippes right anon,
Brake against the hard stone,
All to pieces they to-tore,
Unrethe the folk saved were,
The mariners unneth it withhelde
That shyppe left in the Shelde
For the Griffons with sharp swordes,
Grete slaughter of our English maked,
And spoiled the quick all naked
Sixteen hundred they brought on-live,
And to prison hundreds five,
And also naked sixty score,
As they were of their mothers bore."

The above lines describe how the advance assault-parties came to grief because of the tempest, shipwrecks and stiff resistance by the Griffons i.e. the Rakshas armies of Lanka who slaughtered some of the attackers and took others prisoner. Lymosoure is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word Lankeshwar i. e. Lord of Lanka namely Ravan. Further ahead lines 2073 to 2088 of the camouflaged European Ramayan run as under :-

"The thridde day afterward
The wind came driving Kyng Richard
With all his grate navyes
And his sayling galyes
To a ship that stode in depe
The gentlemen therein dide weape,
And when they saw Richard the King,
Their weeping turned al to laughing
They welcomed him with worshippes,
And told him the braking of their shippes
And the robbery of his tresour,
And all that other dishonour
Then waxed King Richard ful worth,
And he swore a ful grete othe,
By Jesus Christ our Saviour,
It should abye the emperor....."

The above lines obviously recall the Ramayanic episode of the advance assault-troops of Rama's army, being at first bothered by the rough sea and then scattered and slaughtered by Ravan's defending Demon-army. That serious setback made Rama's monkey (this is a technical appellation of wartime guerrillas) troops lose heart. Just at that moment Richard (alias Rama) appeared on the scene. His presence, prowess, valour and divine aura boosted the morale of his soldiers. They regained their composure. Their countenances were wreathed with smiles. They all worshipped Rama since he was an incarnation. The subsequent reference to Jesus Christ is obviously an anachronistic adulteration exemplifying how the latter-day exploits of the English King Richard were mixed up with the earlier Ramayanic legend.

Lines of that same poem from 2089 onwards are :-

"He clepyd Sir Stephen and William
And also Robert of Tournham,
Three gentil barouns of England
Wise of speech doughty of hand,
Now go and say to the emperor,

That he yield again my tresour,
Or, I swear by St. Denys,
I will have three sythe double of his,
And yeld my men out of prisoun,
And for the deed pay raunsoun,
Or hastily, I him warne
I will worke him a harm
Both with spere and with lance
Anou I shall take vengeaunce''

The names of English barons above are substitutes for the Ramayanic barons, such as Nal, Neel, Angad and Hanuman. The line ''wise of speech, doughty of hand'' is clearly a Ramayanic refrain. Rama bade his messengers to sternly warn Ravan to release all whom he had detained (including Sita).

That those messengers were the monkey-troopers of Rama's army (and not barons of Richard's Christian army) is clearly borne out in the following lines from 2103 onwards :

''The messengers anou forth went
To do their lord's commandment,
And hendely sayd the message
The emperor began to rage,
He grunte his teeth and fast blewe
A knife after Sir Robert he threw
He blent away with a leap,
And it flew in a door a span deep,
And syth he cried, as uncourteys:
**Out taylerds, of my paleys!**
**Now go and say your tayled king**
**That I owe him no thing.....''**

The above lines refer to the 'monkey' baron-messengers conveying Rama's stern warning of dire revenge to Ravan. That made Ravan fly into a rage. The reference to (Ravan) the emperor grinding his teeth in wrath is typically Ramayanic. Ravan threw a knife but the leading messenger Robert leaped with agility and

escaped the stab. The word 'leap' obviously implies a monkey. Therefore, the name Robert, in the above lines is clearly a substitute for Hanuman.

In return Ravan thunders a counter-warning which he wants the monkey-messengers to carry back to Rama. Those lines refer to the 'monkey-' troopers as 'taylards' i.e. those with tails. They are ordered to go to their "tayled king" i.e. Sugreev and tell him that Ravan (emperor of Cyprus alias Lanka) owed him nothing i.e. was under no obligation to fulfil the demand to release Sita and surrender himself.

Ravan adds

"I am feel glad of his lore,
I wil him yield none other answore
And he shall find me to morrow
At the haven to do him sorrow,
And work him as much wrake,
As his men that I have take".

In the above lines Ravan threatens to storm Sugreev's own camp the next day and wreck it in the very manner in which the monkey-army played havoc with Ravan's forces.

The departure of the "monkey" messengers and subsequent developments are described thus:-

"The messengers went out ful swythe
of their escaping they were blithe
The emperor's steward with honour,
Said thus unto the emperor:
"Sir, he said thou hast un-right,
thou haddest almost slain a knight,
that was messenger unto a king,
the best under Sun shining
Thou hast thyself Tresour grete plente',
If thou it witheld it were pite:
For he is crossed a pilgrim,

And all his men that be with him,
Let him do his pilgrimage
And kepe thyself from damage''.

The monkey-messengers were so shabbily treated by Ravan that they were apprehensive of being slain. So when they were released they felt greatly relieved and departed from Lanka (alias Cyprus).

Thereafter the ''steward'' (i.e. Vibhishan) minister-counsellor and brother of Ravan, humbly suggested after due obeisance to Ravan that messengers must be treated with due respect Therefore, in his view of court-propriety and etiquette Ravan's rough treatment of ''monkey'' - messengers, almost to the point of slaying them was not right. They were representing a monarch 'best under the Sun' i.e. the divine, illustrious Ramachandra. Ravan had seized lot of treasure during his raids, and also Sita, which he ought to hand over to Rama. It would be a pity if he refused to release it (i.e. the treasure and Sita). Rama was moreover leading the life of an ascetic sojourning in forests. Therefore, there was no point in obstructing Rama and his companions. If, however, Ravan persisted in being adamant and obstructive he could do so at his own risk, for thereby he would do himself great damage.

Ravan's reaction to that piece of advice is narrated as under:-

''The eyen twinkled of the emperour,
And smiled as an evil traytour
His knife he drew out of his shethe,
Therewith to do the steward scathe
And called him without fail,
And said he wold him accounsayl,
The steward on knees him set down
With the emperour for to rown
And the emperour of evil trusle
Carved off his nose by the grusle
And said, ''traytour, thief, Steward
Go, playne to Englyshe taylarde

And if he come on my londe,
I shall him do swiche a shonde,
Him and all his men quick slain
But he in haste turn again''.

The above is a reference to Vibhishan advising his brother Ravan, the emperor of Lanka, to release Sita. Ravan is enraged and brands Vibhishan a traitor and thief. In the version of the Ramayan in India it is Lakshman who cuts off the nose of Shoorpanakha, the sister of Ravan. We dub the European version a garble because though it retains the nose-chopping incident it transfers it to the Ravan-Vibhishan dispute.

Thereafter, Vibhishan's expulsion from Lanka or, may be, his own decision to leave Lanka for Rama's camp is retained in the European version too and Ravan vows to slaughter any enemy troops which might again attempt a landing on his island-headquarters.

The poem then moves on to say :-

''The steward his nose hente,
(I wyes his visage was-y-shente,)
Quickly out of the castle ran;
Leve he took of no man.
The messengers mercy he cried,
For Mary's love in that tide,
They sholde tell to their lord,
of dishonour end and word, -
''And haste you again to lord
And I shall sese into your hand
The keys of every tour,
And I shall bring him this night,
The emperour's daughter bright,
and also an hundred knights,
Stout in battle good in fights,
Agenst that false emperour
that hath done us this dishonour''.

The above lines conform to the usual Ramayanic version that

when rebuffed by Ravan, Vibhishana left the palace in a huff; so much so that he did not take formal leave of anybody. He contacted the monkey-messengers of Rama and requested them to convey to their master (Rama) the insult meted out to him by Ravan, as a result of which he was eager that Rama's army should land on Lanka with Vibhishan promising them all help such as letting them in, handing over the keys to every tower, delivering the bright Sita (who is misrepresented as Ravan's daughter in the European version) and secure for them local troop-reinforcements under 100 dissident knights in the fight against the cruel, selfish emperor who had insulted both Vibhishan and the monkey-messengers.

The rest of what Vibhishan says or threatens is almost identical with the Indian version.

The poem then goes on to describe the departure of the monkey-messengers thus :-

"The messengers them hyed hard,
Till they came to King Richard
They found Kyng Richard at play,
At the chess in his galeye;
The Earl of Richmond with him played
And Richard won all that he layd.

The monkey-messengers flew back to Rama's camp. Rama playing chess at the time is not mentioned in Valmiki's Sanskrit Ramayan. But what is stated in the European version is a very plausible detail because chess is based on war-strategy and it was natural for war-heroes like Rama to play chess in war-camps while on an expedition. Secondly the mention that Rama won everything that he staked, accords with his role as an incarnation and a war-leader who suffered no defeat.

The monkey-leader-messenger Hanuman's talks with Rama are described in the following lines :-

"The messenger told al the dishonour
That them did the emperour

And the despite he did his steward,
And the steward's presenting
His behest, and his helping
Then answered King Richard
"Of your sawes I am blythe
Anon let us to land swithe!"

The monkeys narrated the harsh treatment they had received and the physical injury inflicted on Vibhishan by Ravan. They added that Vibhishana had offered to actively help Rama's invasion of Lanka. On that Rama assured the messengers that in view of their ill-treatment at Ravan's court they ought forthwith to prepare to launch an assault on Lanka.

The war-preparations that ensued are described as under :-

"A great cry arose fote-hot;
Out was shot many a bote
The bowmen and eke the arblasters
Armed them all at aventers,
And shot quarelles and eke flone
As thick as the hail-stone
The folk of the countre gan reune,
And were fain to void and flenne.
The barons, and good knightes,
After came anon rights,
With their Lord King Richard,
That never was found coward."

Rama's army was put on the alert. Brisk preparations began. Numerous boats laden with troops put out to sea and hurried towards Lanka. A barrage of missiles as thick as hailstones was let loose. The people of Lanka took to their heels at the determined and well-organised assault. This description accords with the Sanskrit original. The advance assault-parties were soon followed by their Lord King Richard i.e. by Lord Ramachandra accompanied by a number of his generals. Lord Rama was known to be always brave. This is a typical Ramayanic concept which figures meticulously in

the English version too.

Some lines later Rama 's alias Richard 's landing is described thus:-

"And when he came into Cyprus Land,
The ax he tok in his hond
All that he hit he all to - frapped
The Griffons away fast rapped,
Natheles many he cleaved,
And their unthanks their bylived,
And the prisonn when he came to,
With his ax he smot right tho,
Dores, barres and iron chains,
And delivered his men out of pains.
He let them al deliver cloth,
For their despyte he was wroth,
And swore by Jesus our Savyour,
He should abye, that fals emperour,
Al the burgesses of the town,
Richard let slee without ransoun;
Their tresour and their meles
He took to his own deles.

Rama landed armed with an axe and started a fierce attack on Ravan 's armed forces. The term Griffons above refers to the Rakshasas. They were assaulted and slain. Pushing ahead Rama made his way to the prison where Rama 's troopers taken captive in earlier assaults had been lodged. The doors, bars and chains were smashed and the prisoners of war were set free. Thereafter continuing his advance Rama slew Ravan 's officials and generals who opposed him and captured their treasure and other belongings.

News of the landing and advance of Rama 's troops as conveyed to Ravan are described in the following lines :-

Tidings came to the emperour,
Kyng Richard was in Lymasour,
And had his burgesses to deth do,

No wonder though him were wo,
He sent anon without fail
After all his counsayl,
That they come to him on hie,
To wreck him of his enemy.

When Ravan was informed that Ruma (i.e.Richard) had landed and that the Lankan elite were being slain, that was undoubtedly woeful news for Ravan.

The name of the location, Lymasour where Richard (i.e.Ramachandra) arrived is particularly an important detail. Lymasour is obviously a late European distortion of the name Lankeswar.

The term Lankeswar would appropriately apply only to Ravan and not to his township. But there is another aspect by which it would apply to the city or headquarters where Ravan resided. Consider the parallel instance of the term Rameswar. That term connotes Shiva the deity whom Rama worshipped. But currently Rameswar is the name of the township where that deity is consecrated. Consequently, the term Rameswar is indicative of both the deity and city. Likewise the term Lymasour would apply both to Lanka and its lord, Ravan.

Thus the poem goes on and on. The lines quoted above should leave no one in any doubt about the prevalence of the Ramayan and consequently of Vedic culture in ancient Europe.

The version we have quoted above belongs to the 13th century. That was quite late. The Christians started invading Europe in a big way, in the 4th century. Like termites and grasshoppers eating away everything they land on, Christianity (and Islam) blighted and blotted out all vestiges of the Vedic civilization from the whole of Europe and West Asia.

We hope that the limited information given here and in another chapter would induce at least some readers to undertake thorough research on the Ramayanic tradition and literature of ancient Europe

and other parts of the world.

In India academies conducting research in ancient literature, have erred in looking for editions of the Ramayan and Mahabharat only in Eastern countries. The details given above should convince them that the Ramayan has been a world epic and not of the Hindus and India alone.

**Narad**

In ancient Sanskrit scriptures there is a very revered celestial sage who shuttles between all the three worlds conveying important news and tidings and at times creating mischievous, puckish complications but all with holy intent and a touch of humour. That peripatetic sage is Narad. He carries a tambore in one hand and a pair of cymbals in another and keeps singing praises of the supreme lord, while on his self-divined errands.

This rare character too was familiar to ancient Europeans as is apparent from the following passage on page 15 of Needler's doctoral thesis. It notes "In the year 1180-1200 flourished the Troubadour known by the name of the Monk of Montandon. This peculiarly-favoured individual tells us how that, Enoch-like, he frequently visited Paradise during his life-time, and in his poems he gives accounts of the conversations that he there held with the Almighty...."

The term Troubadour is the Sanskrit word Tambourdhar (as 'Surrender' is the Sanskrit term 'Sharan-dhar') i.e. one holding a Tambour. It applied to wandering minstrels who sang holy ballads as they went from place to place. The Monk of Montandon (a mythological substitute of Narad) was one such. The songs he sang were obviously latter-day Christian adaptations of the earlier Vedic stories of the Narad tradition. Such substitution was easy because it needed no new effort or inspiration. The old songs and accounts had only to be recast in a new Christian form. The main object in so doing was, however, to cover up and obliterate old Vedic tracks and trails. In such obfuscation the Spanish, French and Portuguese Catholics in their neo-Christian fanatic zeal seem to have played a very sinister, devilish, destructive role. How Italian

neo-Christians too played a similar fiendish role in blotting out Vedic scriptures from their country, can be determined only after all the ancient secret, suppressed records of the Vatican and other Italian archives are thoroughly probed.

**The Norse-German Ramayan**

The 8th century Norse legend, Hildebrand Lied is a mutilated part of an ancient German epic. It is the story of a brave warrior, Hildebrand returning home after 30 years to confront a brave, young German warrior who turns out to be his son. Later the warrior, his son and wife recognize one another and are reconciled. This is obviously a fragment of the Ramayanic episode in which Rama unknowingly fights against his twin sons Lava and Kusha. Ultimately they recognize one another and the family (including Sita, the consort of Rama), is reunited.

**The Russian Ramayan**

The **Times of Deccan,** (an English Daily published from Bangalore, India) carried in its issue of December 15, 1982, a news item on its front page, saying "**Ramayan in Kalmyk.** Moscow: The Ramayan has been published in Kalmyk language in Elista, the capital of the Soviet Kalmyk Republic, reports Tass. The book was translated by philologists from its Sanskrit original. The report said Kalmyk folklore retained a multitude of oral versions of Ramayan. The libraries of the Republic also keep seven manuscript texts of the poem in the old Kalmyk alphabet''

That item indicates that Russia has some ancient Sanskrit Ramayanic texts and that every European country must have had at least some remnants of the Ramayanic legend which have escaped Christian destruction.

As a result of invaders tearing the Ramayan, Mahabharat and other Sanskrit scriptures to pieces, only stray fragments of those ancient epics kept floating in the European and Muslim mind. Those fragments appeared later as detached stories adulterated with some local details in Christian and Muslim literature. Consequently lay, inadvertent readers are not able to identify them to be of Hindu,

Vedic origin. This appears to be a serious drawback of modern research.

The term Kalmyk rhymes with Valmiki, the name of the original author of the Ramayan. It could be that the name Kalmyk (Republic) commemorates Valmiki-the author of the Ramayan, since Russia was the land of Vedic sages.

The book on different Mongolian (including Kalmyk) versions of the Ramayan is in Russian. Its author alias compiler is Damodin Suren and it has been published from Leningrad. Damodin is the Sanskrit name Damodar. Suren is a European abbreviation of Shoorsen or surendra.

A folk-version in Kalmyk language from the banks of the Volga is found in the manuscript of professor C.F. Golstunsky. It is preserved at the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Some more manuscripts of the Ramayan in Russian and Mongolian languages are also preserved in Leningrad.

The general presumption that Rama as a deity was known and revered only in India or Asia is thus not true.

Elsewhere in this volume also lies scattered in different chapters additional immense evidence of the Ramayan having been revered, recited and enacted as devoutly in Europe, Africa and other continents of the world too. This topic however needs fuller research.

**Rama Leela in the Ancient Western World**

All readers are bound to be pleasantly surprised to know that all West Asian nations,now Muslim and all European, African and American countries currently Christian or Muslim, having been followers of the ancient Vedic, Aryan world brotherhood, used to celebrate the Rama Leela with as much gusto and devout regularity as do the Hindus even today.

Another surprising fact is that the top hat and the tail coat which constitute the formal dress of Western Christian diplomats have their origin in the attire of Hanuman in ancient European

Rama Leela stage shows. Since Hanuman, the envoy of Sri Rama, used to visit Ravana's court in a tail coat, that coat still forms part of all European diplomats' formal attire. This leads to a third very important conclusion, namely, that since times immemorial Lord Rama, the Vedic incarnation, has been the ideal of kinghood throughout the Western world too as He has been in the East.

These findings not only indicate the extent to which history has been suppressed either through deliberate design or crass ignorance but they also open up a vast new virgin field of historical research.

Let us see whether the name Hanuman itself survives among Europeans. Recall the name Hahnemann. He was the German physician who discovered the homoeopathic system of medicine. His name is clearly the Hindu Ramayanic term Hanuman. With this clue it should not be difficult to trace the other names of Hanuman among Europeans, such as Maruti, Kapiraja, Vayuputra, Vajrangabali, Anjanisuta and Anjaneya. These names are bound to exist in distorted form even among non-Europeans in other parts of the world. Let us now look for the name Rama itself among Europeans. Here is an extract from page 298 of the Shell Company's Guide to Ireland compiled by Lord Killanin and Michael, V. Duigan (Eubury Press, London 1967)

While describing Gorey County and the market town of Wexford the guidebook notes "M. N. (i. e. one mile north) is Ramsfort House built... in 1751. Here is preserved a stone from the bishop's palace built at Fern by the sage Bishop Thomas Ram in 1630. The inscription reads :

> "This house Ram built for his succeeding brothers
> Thus sheep bear wool, not for themselves but others."

From the above extract it should be apparent that Ramsfort House built in 1751 is named after Lord Rama, and the Bishop who built the Bishop's palace at Fern in 1630 was himself named Rama. In England there is a seaside town, east of London, called Ramsgate. Rome, the capital of Italy, is itself founded after Lord

Rama and therefore called the Eternal City. So both Rama and Hanuman can be traced in all Western countries even today if close research is undertakeen. Even the Sanskrit word Kila for fort is very common in Ireland as in Killanin and Kilpatrick.

Now as regards actual visual proof whether the Europeans know Rama as the warrior hero and Hanuman as sporting a tail, even these exist in abundance. Scholars who have authored books on archaeological finds in Italy have published pictures sketched in ancient Italian homes, of Ramayanic scenes depicting Rama, Seeta, Lakshmana, Ravana, Hanuman, Sugreeva, Dasharatha, Sumantra and a host of other Ramayanic characters. But the Italian archaeologists and historians in their Christian ignorance have chosen to keep discreetly silent or have been ignorant about the discovery of Shivalingas and Ramayanic frescoes. It is now upto scholars outside Italy to pull that curtain of secrecy or ignorance away. And since there is so much hidden or suppressed evidence still of the ancient Vedic civilization in Italy itself, there should not be any doubt that there must still be a lot of similar evidence in the museums and archaeological sites all over Europe which has escaped systematic Christian destruction because it was too colossal to be destroyed.

There is also another type of evidence, namely literary, to prove that Rama Leela ballets and stage shows used to be performed throughout the (now) Western, Muslim and Christian regions of the world; and in those shows Hanuman the envoy of Rama, used to wear a tail coat and a top hat, which have ever since become the hall-marks of Western diplomats.

For such literary evidence one may refer to the footnote on page 302 of volume II of Marco Polo's Travel Account. translated and edited by Sir Henry Yule (London, John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1903 A. D.) The footnote states : "It was a story among mediaeval Mohammedans that the members of the imperial house of Trebizond were endowed with short tails while mediaeval continentals had like stories, about Englishmen, as Matthew Paris relates."

This is proof that all people who are currently Muslims had earlier been avid readers of the Ramayana and so were the ancient inhabitants of the British Isles.

The term Trebizond is obviously a corruption of the term Kishkindha mentioned in the Ramayana because it was the royal house of Kishkindha which sported some sort of a tail in its attire. The reference above that it was a short tail is confirmed by the tail coats of Western diplomats, actually having short tails.

That portraits of Hanuman were hung in every home in West Asia before the people there were forced to become Muslims is apparent from a picture of an hairy monkey wielding a rock with both his hands raised over his head, from Persia which hangs in the Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad (India). Muslim West Asians now dub those erstwhile portraits to be those of ghosts and spirits. That description is crudely realistic inasmuch as what remains after killing Vedic culture would be nothing but spooks and spectres.

The same footnote records that even in India "the Princes of Porbandar in Gujarat, claim descent from the monkey god, Hanuman, and allege in justification a spinal elongation which gets them the name of Puchchariah, i. e. Taylards. The Chinese also have their tailed men in the mountains above Canton. In Africa there have been many such stories, of some of which an accoun will be found in the Bulletine de lasoe. do Goeg. Sir IV, Tom. iii, page 31." A. Ramada International Hotel, Am Seesterm 40547, Dusseldorf, commemorates Rama.

That indicates that the Ramayana was part of a world culture from China to Africa and Europe.

**Ramayanic Markings in Peru?**

Curious straight lines of razor sharpness, more than a kilometer long run across the desert in Southern Peru extending over dry hills and valleys reaching out into the far horizon.

Throughout hundreds of square kilometers are similar other lines and designs most of them concentrated between the towns

and Namaz and Palpa.

A mysterious melange of straight lines, triangles, quadrangles, trapezoids and some spirals are also clubbed together under those lines.

The lines are drawn with pebbles and stones.

The gigantic designs sketched across an uneven terrain include a veritable zoo of giant birds, reptiles, monkeys spiders and other creatures.

All these can be properly viewed only from a height of 300 meters or over above the ground.

Could these belong to the Ramayanic and Mahabharat times which often refer to intercommunication between three planets including our Earth, to guide space vehicles!

**France's Rama Tradition**

In ancient France all its sovereigns used to be crowned at Reims (pronounced in French as Reim). Obviously it was a township named after Rama. After his coronation every French sovereign used to pay homage to the icon of Rama consecrated in the central shrine of that township. The oldest and centremost cathedral of that township is the sita of the original Rama temple. Excavations in all churches in Reims are bound to reveal traces of its Vedic past. That French royal tradition reveals how in the pre-Christian (and pre-Islamic) world Rama was regarded as an ideal to be emulated by all monarchs. The Bishop there was also Remis i. e. Rama.

**Ramayanic Tradition in Italy**

An international Ramayan conference was held at Villa Guliano, in Turin, Italy from April 13 to 17, 1992 where the exceptional qualities of Rama, such as an obedient son, dedicated husband, courageous warrior, ideal ruler, epitome of truth, justice and humility were remembered.

Prof. Oscat Botto, a scholar of Sanskrit, Head of the Department

of Oriental Studies, University of Turin, President of the Piedmont Centre of Middle and Far East Studies (CESMEO) along with a small team of dedicated workers such as Dr. Irma Piovano, Director of the CESMEO, and Dr. Victor Agostini, Executive in CESMEO hosted the conference.

More than 50 Sanskrit and indological scholars from different parts of the world, such as England, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Japan, Thailand, Srilanka, India and almost the same number from Italy participated in the conference.

It is a pity that none of the learned participants named above was aware that the Ramayana is a world epic and not of the Hindus or India. alone. Upto the time of the Mahabharat war and even later until the imposition of Christianity and Islam all people in the world followed Vedic culture and spoke Sanskrit.

A graphic proof of that is found in the rich Ramayanic tradition of Italy itself about which too the conference participants showed total ignorance.

The words Rome and Roman are themselves malpronunciations of the Sanskrit words Rama and Raman.

Just diametrically opposite to Rome (the city of Rama) in Italy is Ravenna, (the city on the Adriatic coast) named after Ravan, the adversary of Rama.

Among the pre-Christian Etruscan-era paintings of ancient Italy I have detected at least 10 which depict Ramayanic episodes.

The names Remus and Romulus of the founders of Rome are themselves derivatives of the name Rama.

Mondodari, the biggest publishing firm in Italy bears the exact name of Ravan's chief queen.

Remus and Romulus being nurtured by a she-wolf in a forest, is an allegory of Sita nurturing her twin sons Kush and Lava in the forest.

What is more the very concept 'Vrickodara' i. e. born of a wolf, implying inborn bravery is a hoary and holy expression peculiar to Vedic culture.

It is hoped that Ramayanic scholars of all educational establishments throughout the world would lose no time in imbibing the above information.

**Deadned Academic Sensibilities**

Islamic and Christian fundamentalism running amok throughout the world deliberately destroyed all the pre-Mohammed and pre-Christian histories of all converts.

That vandalism has so deadened the academic sensibilities of Muslims and Christians that Muslim countries teach no pre-Mohammed history, while seemingly progressive European and American countries keep totally mum about their pre-conversion histories.

This was graphically illustrated by the 9th Ramayanic conference in Italy where all the participating scholars were totally ignorant of the strong Ramayanic heritage of the Romans themselves.

The month-long Islamic fast called Ramazan is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word Ramadhyan i. e. meditating on Rama. That reveals the ancient Arabic practice of chanting Rama naam during. Ramazan also pronounced as Ramadan i. e. Ramadhyan.

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# KRISHNA - THE UNIVERSAL DEITY

In Vedic tradition Rama and Krishna are revered as incarnations. Since in ancient times Vedic culture was a universal faith, Krishna was as reverently worshipped in the rest of the world as He is in India.

In pre-Christian times the temples of Vedic deities such as Vishnu, Shiva, the Mother Goddess, Rama, Hanuman, and Krishna used to abound in all regions of the world. Evidence of this is found in the works of ancient authors such as Megasthenes, Strabo and Herodotus. All those names are of Vedic origin too. The term Megasthenes is (मेघ स्थान ईश) Megh-Sthan-eesh i.e. the Lord of the Region of the Clouds i.e. of the skies. The name Herodotus is (हरिदूतस्) Hari-dootus i.e. Messenger of God. In fact the Muslim term Paigambar is the Islamic equivalent of the Greek term Herodotus.

Herodotus has recorded "I made a voyage to Tyra in Phoenicia hearing there was a temple of Hercules at that place very highly venerated. I visited the temple and found it."[1]

Herodotus himself was a devout Hindu alias Vedist. There is nothing surprising about this because in his time people were generally very devout and there was nothing except Vedic culture throughout the world. The temple of Hercules he visited was obviously that

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(1) P.136, Vol.I, Herodotus.

of Krishna alias Chrisn because Hari-cul-eesh (हरि-कुल-ईश) is a Sanskrit term signifying 'an incarnation of the line of Hari i.e. Vishnu'. And Krishna is indeed regarded as the 8th incarnation.

In Vedic tradition Krishna is known by various names. Consequently even in Europe Krishna was known by different names. His name Chrisn was spelled as Christ and his famous discourse (the Bhagawad Geeta) was described as Chrisn-nity i.e. the sermon preached or advocated by Chrisn. It is that term Chrisn-nity which is being misunderstood and misinterpreted as Christ-nity alias Christianity. More information on this point appears in several other contexts in this volume.

**Krishna in Holland**

In Amsterdam, (in Holland) the biggest hotel is named after Lord Krishna, as Krisnapolsky.

Even the term Amsterdam is the Sanskrit word Antardham i.e. a region below (sea-level). The term Netherlands has the same meaning as Antardham. Consequently, Anterdham alias Amsterdam and Netherlands alias Anetherland are synonyms. Both are Sanskrit.

**Krishna in Spain**

In Spain the promontary near Cadiz has been known since ancient times as sacred land because according to Strabo it had many temples[2] of Rhadamanthus. That term is the Sanskrit compound (राधा-मनस्थ-ईश) meaning the God residing in the heart of Radha. In the Krishna lore Radha an elderly lady had great filial affection for the orphaned, cute, naughty child Krishna. Their affection is legendary. Consequentiy Krishna is also known as the Lord who resided in Radha's heart. That was, therefore, one of Krishna's popular epithets in Europe too. Consequently a number of temples of Rhadamanthus find a mention in Greek tradition. They were temples of Krishna. Likewise temples of Hercules also signified temples of Krishna. In India too temples of Krishna are known after various names of Lord Krishna.

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(2) P.253, Vol. I, Strabo's Geography.

Albert J.Edmunds observes, "Strabo considered all Asia as far as India to be consecrated to Bachhus where Hercules and Bacchus are called Kings of the East. The last religions of Babylon and Egypt were born there. Even the Greeks and the Romans were debtors thereto for the cult of Bacchus and Mithras."[3]

That extract indicates that according to Strabo all Asia worshipped Bacchus i.e.Trymbakesh i.e. Lord Shiv. He also tells us that Hercules (i.e.Krishna) and Bacchus (i.e.Lord Shiva) were known as Kings i.e.supreme deities of the East. Since the religions of Babylon and Egypt were also born in Asia, those two countries also practised Vedic culture. And since Greeks and Romans too observed the cults of the worship of Bacchus (i.e.Shiv) and Mithras (i.e.the Sun) it is obvious that the whole world followed Vedic culture because all the divinities mentiond above are Vedic deities.

An ancient Greek author's name is Onesicritus. Obviously that is Om Srikrishnas (ॐ श्रीकृष्णस्).

Since Hari alias God Krishna was the guardian deity of the Greeks they greet one another with the words 'Hari Tu Tay' i.e. 'May Hari look after you" or "bless you".

What are currently believed to be Christian traditions are ancient Essenese practices. H.Spencer Lewis observes "In recent years the Dead Sea scrolls have confirmed the author's reference to the Essenese and their secret teachings which preceded Christianity.....The sect possessed years before Christ, a terminology and practice that have always been considered uniquely Christian. The Essenese practised baptism and shared a liturgical breakfast of bread and wine presided over by a priest."[4]

Eshan being the Sanskrit name of Lord Shiva the Essenese

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(3) P.44, Buddhist and Christian Gospels, by Albert J.Edmunds, the Yukwan Publishing House, Tokyo 1905 A.D.

(4) P.31, The Secret Doctrines of Jesus, by H.Spencer Lewis, Supreme Grand Lodge of AMORC, San Jose, California, 1972.

were Vedists who worshipped Lord Shiva. Since Christianity has adopted all Essenese practices, as mentioned above, Christianity is merely a deceptive separatist label.

**Vatican has Hidden Vedic Records**

In order to justify its Christian character all ancient Vedic records of the Vatican were hurriedly hidden away or destroyed on the day that emperor Constantine's troops swooped on the Vatican around 312 A. D.

We get an inkling of it in H.Spencer Lewis's book, though the author himself divulges that information, unwittingly and without understanding its implication himself since he writes as a devout believer. He states -

"Unquestionably the Holy Roman Church has preserved in its secret archives in Rome or elsewhere many sacred manuscripts....There is considerable evidence to indicate that within its sealed vaults **inaccessible to all but a very few are certain original documents**... Some other rare documents preserved in the Vatican or within the walls of Vatican city are copies of original documents and records which are preserved in archives outside of the control of the Holy Roman church. In other places, fortified archives of great antiquity, are preserved other documents and records, and in the secret archives of several monastic orders of a **non-sectarian nature are preserved** other documents and records, open to occasional examinaton by competent authorities..... **To believe that the creators of the Holy Roman Church made no exhaustive study of the** manuscripts and records in their possession, or which they had agents searching for in every land, is to ignore the fact that their own records of their council discussions and debates reveal how carefully they weighed every reference. Year after year, century after century, these debates continued, and the records of them clearly show that the councillors had before them many rare records which they officially proclaimed as either '**incompetent**', **dangerous, secret or contradictory** to the principle of **Christian** theology which they were gradually establishing ....The matter of the selection

of the manuscripts constituting the Books of the Bible offers an excellent picture of how these high councils arbitrarily chose and rejected authentic and reliable sources of information at their disposal. ''[5]

We have highlighted some words in the above extract to draw readers ' attention to the manipulation and secrecy that is associated with the ancient records of the so-called Christian headquarters namely the Vatican. If the Vatican is hiding some records could it still be considered Holy ? If even a so-called religious organization has something to hide like the headquarters of a political party or the office of a criminal gang why should the first one be considered holier than the other two ? And the very fact that the Vatican has hidden certain documents (and also obviously idols, manuscripts, Vedic liturgic material and inscriptions) and rejected some as dangerous, secret and incompetent one may safely assume that some other documents may have been concocted and forged too.

From the above it is clear that Christianity has a lot of things to hide about its origin. This is a clear case of suppresio veri and suggestio falsi. This is true of Islam too because both Islam and Christianity originate in violence. Their aim was political dominance and military suppression of all opposition. Consequently both Christianity and Islam were spread with military might; Christianity by the Roman legions, and Islam by Arab, Iranian and Turkish hordes.

In another book of his, H.Spencer Lewis has unwittingly supplied evidence which goes to prove that the Essenese were Hindus i.e.Vedists. He observes ''Every member of the Essenese in Egypt or Palestine had to be a pure-blooded descendant of the Aryan race. ''[6]

We have explained elsewhere in this volume that Arya is not

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(5) Pp.225-227, ibid.

(6) P.28, The Mystical Life of Jesus, by H.Spencer. Lewis, Supreme Grand Lodge of AMORC, San Jose, California 1953

a racial term. An Aryan is a follower of Vedic culture, one who leads a life according to Vedic rules and ideals. Consequently the Essenese were Aryans i.e.Vedists. That is why they derived their name from Eshan i.e.Lord Shiv.

The same author adds "Immediately upon initiation, each member adopted a robe of white composed of one piece of material, and he wore sandals."[7]

This is precisely the Vedic practice. Therefore, people known as Aryans, Essenese, Samaritans, Stoics, Saduceans, Romans, Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Jews, Arabs, Chinese etc.etc. were all Hindus i.e. followers of a common universal Vedic culture before they were forcibly drawn into other coercive sects and religions.

Spencer Lewis adds "It became well known about them that their word was equal to any agreement or contract in writing."[8]

This principle of sticking to one's words and telling the truth and nothing but the truth is a well known Vedic tenet and ideal. Rama is known for fulfilling every word of His. In Sanskrit the word 'Vachan' means a statement and also promise because Sanskrit, Vedic tradition assumes that every word uttered by a person has the same force and validity as a promise.

**Krishna Worship**

Spencer Lewis's book mentioned above carries on page 135 the sketch of an holy child wearing a crown, with the caption "*research has revealed that a similar statue of a holy child was exhibited on Christmas Day in many lands before the Christian era.*"

The above sentence has a streak of unintended humour. How could there be a Christmas Day before Christ? Yet the author's statement is valuable evidence which seems to have been lost on Spencer Lewis himself. Since he talks of a Christmas Day long before Christ, obviously that was Chrisnmas Day i.e. a particular

(7) P. 29, ibid.
(8) P.35, ibid.

day reserved for Krishna's alias Chrisn's worship in the month i.e. 'mas' named after Him. The termination 'mas' is Sanskrit, meaning a month.

The only Holy child wearing a crown, whose statue used to be displayed on Christmas Day before Jesus, was Krishna. Consequently even the statue of Jesus is only an unhistorical, proselytized substitute for child Krishna's statue. That is why the scene and setting of Christ's birth is identical with that of Krishna's birth.

The crown too is an important detail. Jesus is never known to have worn any crown (even in his fictitious career) except one of thorns. But Krishna is invariably shown wearing a golden crown. This too proves that the statue of a holy child wearing a crown, exhibited on Christmas Day before Jesus, was that of Chrisn (alias Krishna).

On page 82 of his book Spencer Lewis has published a picture of a cobra, adding "The Serpent was used as a mythical symbol in the early, sacred writings of various schools of religion. The Serpent was also the emblem of the Holy Ghost."

At the time of the creation Lord Vishnu is shown reclining on the coils of a multi-hooded cobra.

The episode of Krishna diving into the Yamuna river to subdue the fierce, hostile cobra (named Kaliya) forms an important event in Krishna's life-story. Likewise the multi-hooded cobra serves as the canopied pedestal of most Vedic deities. Also the Vedic Yoga system characterizes the spinal chord from its base at the waist to the cerebrum as the serpentine energy animating the individual.

Such multifarious significance of the cobra in Vedic tradition has no base in Christian lore. Yet if the cobra legend survives in Christian tradition that is because Christianity is only a misleading shell. Its kernel is all Vedic.Both Christianity and Islam are hijacked, fossilized branches of Vedic culture.

That the term Christ is only an alternative pronunciation of

the name Chrisn is obvious from Spencer Lewis's observation that "the word or title Christos had been used in the mystery schools and in the Orient for the name and title of many of the former Avatars. Christos originally came from the name of one of the Egyptian deities. There was old Hermes, whose name has been corrupted or translated into "Hiram of Tyre. The Egyptian letter or dipthong 'KH' is a highly aspirated 'H' and by the Greeks is usually transcribed as X, and vice versa. The value of the Greek X is usually transcribed as 'Ch'. The KHeru of the Egyptians would be therefore 'Cheru' or 'CH-R'. These latter letters form the famous 'XP' of the early Christians, which I personally saw and traced on several stones of the tombs in the Catacombs of Rome."[9]

The author clearly admits that Christos (i.e. Chrisn) was the name of many of the former avatars i.e.incarnations. Those incarnations were all part of the earlier worldwide Vedic culture.

**Krishna in Egypt**

Similarly we are informed that the Christos alias Chrisn incarnation was also an Egyptian deity. He was known as Hermes and Hiram. The Sanskrit term Hari-eesh i.e. 'Hari the God' survives in Western tradition slightly distorted as Hermes and Hiram.

We are also told that the Egyptian syllable 'Kheru' alias 'Chr' is written as 'X' in Greek. This is a very important point. It clearly proves that 'X' is the Greek letter which represents the Sanskrit syllable 'Chr' in the name Chrisn. This is further corroborated by the fact that 'Christmas' is written as 'X' mas apparently because 'X' in Greek stands for the Sanskrit syllable 'Chr' in the name Chrisn (alias 'Khr' and 'KHrsn'). It follows therefore that Christmas alias 'X' mas is a festival commemorating Chrisn, alternatively pronounced as Christ. Consequently Christmas alias Chrisnmas should be appropriately celebrated with discourses on the Bhagawad Geeta and Krishna and not on a mythical Jesus Christ.

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(9) P.156, ibid.

That the Egyptian Krishtos (alias Krishna or Chrisn) was the same as the Indian Krishna is apparent from a footnote on page 90 of the book titled, **The Celtic Druids** by Godfrey Higgins saying "In the French War, the British sepoys on their arrival from India at ancient Thebes in Egypt, found their God Krishna, and instantly fell to worshipping....."

Greece too worshipped the same deity Krishna. Their letter 'X' stands for the first syllable 'Kri' of the Sanskrit name Krishna. The other letter 'P' in the XP monogram of the early Christians stands for 'Purushottam' i.e. the best among men as Krishna was known. Thus the fancied Christian symbol XP stands for the Vedic deity Chrisna Purushottam.

The mythical Christ is known as the Son of God precisely because the term Christ is a misnomer for Chrisn who was God himself come down in human form as son of Vasudev and Devaki. Even the term Christian-ity is the Sanskrit term Chrisnan-ity meaning followers of Chrism.

**Krishna in Iraq**

Krishna playing the flute appears on postal stamps of Iraq, commemorating the 1979 Mosual Spring Festival. Similar huge portraits of Lord Krishna also appear on rear windows of some public buses in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq. In the same postal stamp series is included the picture of an octagonal building which obviously is an ancient Krishna temple currently known as the Dome on the Rock in Jerusalem. Baghdad itself is named after Bhagwan (Krishna) as Bhagavad(Nagar), i. e Krishna City.

**Krishna in Mecca**

The precincts of the Kaaba in Mecca are known as Haram because prior to being captured in the name of Islam the Kaba was Hariyam i.e. a temple of Hari alias Vishnu alias Krishna.

**Krishna in Jerusalem**

The term Jerusalem itself spelled earlier as Yerushaleim alias

Yedu-ishalayam (as explained elsewhere in this volume) signifies a township of Lord Krishna. Likewise the term Israel is Iswaralaya i.e. the abode of God (Krishna). The term Bethlehem and Nazareth too originate in the Krishna legend.

**Krishna in Islam**

The term Isalayam (i.e. the House of God) is a Sanskrit word referring to Krishna. And the fancied Muslim epithet 'Karim' is an attribute of Krishna as advocating incessant altruistic 'Karma' i.e. dedicated action in His Bhagawad Geeta discourse.

**Krishna Tradition of Syria**

The term Syria is the Sanskrit word 'Suriya' i.e. a region of 'Sura' i.e. God. That God was Lord Krishna. All the Gods are referred to as 'Sura' in Vedic tradition. Therefore Krishna was a Sura. That is why his clan, the Yadavas (i.e.Judaists) when forced to leave their disturbed Dwarka homeland after the Mahabharat war migrated to Syria.

**Christianity**

It has already been explained in several contexts in this volume that the entire Christian tradition is Krishna tradition.

**Chrisn in Russia**

The Russian Siberia has a city name Krsnoyarak which still commemorates Lord Krishna.

**Krishna in Japan**

Japan's postal department has also issued a stamp depicting Lord Krishna playing the flute obviously because Chrisn used to be worshipped in ancient Hindu Japan too.

**Krishna in Europe**

Temples of Krishna abounded in Europe from Russia to Spain. A large mosaic of Lord Krishna playing the flute, standing under a tree, in his characteristic cross-legged pose, while grazing cows

hangs in the museum in Corinth. It is ignorantly captioned merely as 'A pastoral scene'. That has not been identified as of Lord Krishn though it should have been so identified. That lays bare the shortcomings of European archaeology. Krishna idols in various temples of Europe were known as Rhadamanthus, Hercules, Christ, Hiram, Hermes etc. Those are malpronunciations of Sanskrit names as explained earlier.

All such evidence proves that Krishna has been universally worshipped and consequently His Bhagawad Geeta has been universally studied and recited before the Bible and the Koran tried to supplant it.

**Lord Krishna - the God of Jews**

Though the Jews have lost contact with their guardian deity, Lord Krishna amidst their wanderings over several countries for over 5000 years it was Krishna who was their God. John M.Allegro observes "The corpus of Hebrew moral and religious legislation, set in a framework of ancient mythology, was endued with a mystic aura of sanctity. It was the very word of God, almost God himself together with the temple as the seat of the God fount of all interpretative inspiration. It formed the focus of worship and the directive power of post-exile Judaism."[9]

The idol in the Dome on the Rock temple of Jerusalem was that of Lord Krishna besides the rock itself representing Lord Shiva. Such Vedic temples have been traditionally very rich because they served as sacred reserves of national wealth constantly added to by a devout and philanthropic public so that it may not be squandered on vices. That wealth used to be the chief support of all essential services provided free by the State to its subjects. It was a kind of a national kitty kept growing in value because under the Vedic administration everybody was trained to lead an abstemious and disciplined life, constantly contributing his extra earnings to temple

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(9) P.10, **The Chosen People**, by John M.Allegro, Granada Publishing Ltd, Park Street, St Albans, Herts, 1973.

treasuries which were national reservoirs of wealth. Consequently during historical upheavals such temples became targets of enemy-action and the idol too got defaced or destroyed. Describing one such assault Allegro observes "When returning from a successful invasion of Egypt, Antiochus replenished his failing coffers en route by looting the Jerusalem temple to the extent even of stripping the gold leaf from its facade."[10]

On page 29 of the same book the author records "the names of the patriarchal heroes, as that of God himself are non-Semetic.....and go back to the earliest known civilization in the near East, indeed of the world."

That is a very important observation because it clearly states that the names of the Jewish deity were non-Semetic and that they emanated from the oldest civilization in the near East. Obviously that was the Vedic culture of India.

Thus Krishna as the 8th Vedic incarnation has been a universal deity. The universality of Krishna proves the universality of Vedic civilization. This realization should induce archaeologists to review their finds during the last few-centuries and rearrange them regionwise in a graded time-schedule to redraw the contours of the world Vedic civilization.

**Bhagawad Geeta in Ancient Europe**

Since ancient Europe practised Vedic culture all Sanskrit scriptures such as the Vedas, Upanishads, the Ramayan, Mahabharat, and also the Ayurved and architectural treatises used to be avidly studied and taught throughout Europe. We have adduced evidence about the study of the Vedas, Ramayan etc.elsewhere in this volume. Hereunder we would like to refer to the noting of an ancient Greek writer Hippolytus proving that the Bhagawad Geeta did form a part of the cultural and spiritual life of anicent Europeans.

According to Hippolytus, Basilides taught this (Haer VII. 14

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(10) P. 20, ibid.

Edinburgh translation) that "The Gospel came (says Basilides) first from the Sonship through the son that was seated beside the Archon, to the Archon, and the Archon learned that he was not god of the universe but was begotten. But he was above himself the deposited treasure of that ineffable and unnamable non-existent one, and of that sonship he was both converted and filled with terror, when he was brought to understand in what ignorance (he) was involved. This he says, is what has been declared, the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. For being orally instructed by Christ (i.e.Chrisn) who was seated near, he began to acquire wisdom (inasmuch as he thereby) learns who is the Non-existent One, what the sonship (is), and what the Holy Spirit (is), what the apparatus of the universe (is), and what is likely to be the consummation of things. This is the wisdom spoken in a mystery, concerning which (says Basilides) scripture uses the following expression. 'Not in words taught of human wisdom, but in (those) taught of the Spirit. The Archon then being orally instructed, and taught, and being (thereby) filled with fear, proceeded to make confession concerning the Sin which he had committed in magnifying himself, this, he says, is what he declared : "I have recognized my sin, and I know my transgression, and about this I shall confess forever." (The above extract is taken from pages 40 to 47 of Buddhist and Christian Gospels, by Albert J.Edmunds, the Yukwan Publishing House, Tokyo, 1905 A.D.)

Archon is Arjun. He was seated in a chariot beside Lord Chrisn who was driving it. It was then that Lord Chrisn delivered his famous sermon. Arjun confessed being mistaken. All this indicates that Geeta was not only studied in Europe but that all the so-called Christian jargon about Christ (i.e.Chrisn) being the son of God and about the so-called Sermon on the Mount - is nothing but mere and sheer proselytization of the Hindu Chrisn legend.

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Above are Mosul Spring Festival 1979, stamps issued by the Iraqi postal department. Though Iraq is currently a Muslim country it has unwittingly issued stamps of three denominations bearing Lord Krishna's portrait and (the one on top) depicting an octagonal Krishna temple which is currently misunderstood to be a mosque, viz. The Dome on the Rock.

This is a graphic instance of how, deep-rooted Vedic traditions continue to wield such powerful influence as to impel even a Muslim country to revive and reproduce designs which would be otherwise considered idolatrous.

The peacock-feathers on the head and the horizontal flute are typical of Lord Krishna. His association with the Spring Festival is also typical because even in India Krishna is associated with such frolic.

Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, also derives its name from Lord Krishna as Bhagwad Nagar abbreviated to Baghdad (The City of the God).

Such larger portraits of Lord Krishna are also displayed on the rear windows of some public buses in Baghdad.

The building on one stamp is also obviously an ancient venerated Krishna and Siva temple. It is what is currently known as the Dome on the Rock in Jerusalem.

All these details indicate that if and when the Arabs delve into their past they come across nothing but Vedic culture.

Researchers may take a cue from this to contact the artist who designed the postal stamp, to probe into the traditions which led him to the Krishna design. Below is that octagonal Vedic Temple.

Krishna re-surfacing through the hard-crust of Islam in the Muslim heartland, is indicative of powerful divine mysteries and miracles moulding human affairs.

This is a magnified photo of a Japanese postal stamp, depicting Lord Krishna playing the flute.

Such representations of Lord Krishna popping up in modern times in countries as far apart as Japan, Iraq and Greece, despite all of them currently professing non-Vedic religions, are indicative of their deep-rooted Vedic traditions reaching back into their pre-conversion days.

Legends of that divine flautist are also still part of the lore of many countries around the world.

A worldwide ancient Krishna-worship festival known as Chrisna-mas at which idols of the child-God Krishna received public homage, has been since hijacked by Christianity to masqurade as Christmas alias X'mas.

Modern Japanese people have been wrongly made to believe that the flautist is a deity attending on the Buddha. That is obviously wrong.

Eversince Buddhism overshadowed earlier Vedic deities the latter were misrepresented as subordinate attendants of the Buddha.

This mosaic is on display at the museum in Corinth (about 60 kms. from Athens) in Greece. It is ignoramically labelled as 'a pastoral scene', when the caption should have explained that it is Lord Krishna as a lad grazing cows and playing the flute in a cross-legged stance under a tree. This proves that before being forced to adopt Christianity Greece followed Vedic culture and worshipped Vedic deities such as Rama and Krishna. Greece also spoke Sanskrit using the Vedic term 'Iesus' (ईशस्) for 'god'. Since later i and j were often mistaken for each other the term iesus came to be malpronounced as Jesus. Therefore the term Jesus Christ in fact signifies Iesus Chrisn. The Greek name Hercules is the garbled Sanskrit term Heri-cul-ish also signifying Lord Krishna. The twisted snakes forming the frame of the picture above is also a common Indian pattern because subduing a mighty multi-hooded cobra forms an important facet of Lord Krishna's life.

# HINDU ORIGIN OF THE JEWS

The Jews alias Judaists alias Zionists are the Yedu people of the clan of Lord Krishna who had to migrate from the Dwarka kingdom after the Mahabharat war because life there became impossible as a result of nuclear explosions and anarchy.

Of the 22 tribes that left the region from time to time in quick succession ten which proceeded north met with disaster and perished.

Out of the remaining 12 a few families dropped off and settled down in regions currently known as Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece and Russia. That great exodus took place 5754 years ago. The Passover year which the Jews commemorate provides a tally of the period elapsed from the time they left India. By a curious irony of fate the Hindus worshippers of Lord Krishna, face as much hostility from the Muslims on the Indian sub-continent as their long-separated bretheren, the Jews face from the Arab Muslims surrounding Israel. One of their monarchs in West Asia was Solomon.

Pococke observes "That India was the point whence came the gold and the luxurious appliances of Solomon's court is clear. Both the length of the voyage, and the nature of the commerical imports, and the original land of the Phoenicians, establish this fact. It was a coasting voyage of three years."[1]

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(1) P.221,India in Greece, by E Pococke.

Pococke adds "When Judah did evil in the sight of the Lord, and built them high places, and images, and groves, on every high hill, and under every tree, the object was Bal; and the pillar was his symbol. It was on this altar they burned incense, and sacrificed the calf on the fifteenth day of the month, the sacred Amavas of the Hindus. The calf of Israel is the bull of Balesar or Iswar."[2] The Bal alias Balesar is Balkrishna alias Baleshwar i.e. the divine child, Krishna.

The name Solomon is a Sanskrit term. The great poet Kalidas describes King Dushyant as 'Shalmanav' i.e. a tall, hefty person with an impressive personality. The term Solomon is that Sanskrit word with its vowel 'a' rounded in pronunciation as 'o'.

**Thd Golden Calf**

The image of the golden calf that one often hears of in the history of the Jews was the calf, leaning against which Lord Krishna used to play the flute while grazing cows.

The reference to the golden calf that survives in Jewish history suggests that the idol in their temples was in fact that of Lord Krishna playing the flute leaning against the calf.

At that age Lord Krishna was tall enough to lean only against a calf and not a cow. Moreover, cows used to move around grazing while calves, yet sucking at the udders of their mothers, were not interested in grazing.

**Why No Krishna Idols in Jewish Shrines?**

Though all evidence suggests that the Judaists are all devotees of Lord Krishna why is it that Lord Krishna's idol is not set up or worshipped in Jewish temples? The reason is that when the Jews left India 5,754 years ago, as Hindus they worshipped a number of Vedic deities. When they left the Dwarka kingdom, members of each tribe worshipped different deities of their own preference as the Hindus often do.

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(2) P. 224, ibid.

Since they were now uprooted from their Dwarka homeland and were being scattered over a vast region they apprehended that if they continued to worship different idols their unity might crack and they would be divided into hostile clans. That is why, as a precaution, to maintain their unity during their wanderings they all decided to give up idol-worship altogether. It is, therefore, that Jewish shrines have no idols. Yet sentimentally Jews are not hostile to idol-worship unlike the Muslims. And it is therefore that their history is divided into parts referring to temples such as the History of the 1st Temple and the History of the 2nd Temple.

**Hebrew**

The language of the Jews is known as Hebrew. Encyclopaedia Judaica offers only a partial explanation. It says that the first syllable 'He' is an abbreviation of the divine name. The Encyclopaedia is uncannily right but it fails to elaborate what that whole divine name is. Obviously that divine name is Heri, a synonym of Krishna.

The Encyclopaedia also fails to explain the other syllable 'brew'. That is a Sanskrit term signifying 'speech'. Consequently, the term Hebrew signifies the language which Lord Heri i.e. Krishna spoke. It is well known that Krishna spoke Sanskrit because Lord Krishna 's words are recorded in numerous ancient Sanskrit scriptures in India.

But since the Jews i.e. the Yedu tribes of Lord Krishna left the Dwarka region, the original Sanskrit that they spoke during Lord Krishna's time has undergone considerable change of pronunciation and admixture of words so that what was Sanskrit 5,754 years ago is now Hebrew.

**The Jewish Emblem**

The so-called David 's Star which is the emblen of the Jews is a Tantric Vedic symbol. It consists of two interlocked triangles. with the apex of one facing north and the other the south. This symbol is drawn in front of every orthodox Hindu home in stone-powder-design every morning after the house

is washed. The figure is often a part of the holy Rangoli designs sketched at the entrance to Hindu homes. Even its name David is the Sanskrit word (देवी-द) Devi-d i.e.'bestowed by the Mother Goddess'. The so-called Humayun Tomb building in New-Delhi which was a Vedic goddess Lakshmi temple is inlaid with those emblems on the exterior upper portion of its walls.

**The Chosen People**

The Jews call themselves the chosen people of God. This tradition arises from the fact that they belong to the Yedu clan of Lord Krishna. As such they were known as Yadavas. Since 'Y' changes to 'J' in popular pronunciation the term Yadavas changed to Jadavas and thence to Judaists. India has variations of that name aplenty amongst its people in the forms of surnames like Yadav, Jadhav and Jadeja

**The Promised Land**

The promised land of the Jews was Canaan because Lord Krishna was known as Kanha. His land was consequently known as Canaan.

**Zionism**

Zionism is the Sanskrit word Devanism meaning the cult of God or the divine group. Sanskrit 'D' often gets transformed as 'Z' leading to Devanism being pronounced as Zionism.

**The Birth-story of Moses**

The birth-story of Moses is identical with that of Lord Krishna. Even the term Moses is the Sanskrit word Mahesh meaning the Great Lord i.e.Krishna.

**The Old Testament Prophecy**

The Old Testament prophecy of God reincarnating Himself from time to time to save the virtuous and punish the wicked is echoed from the pronouncement of Lord Krishna in his Bhagawad Geeta discourse that He has to reincarnate Himself in every era.

**The Talmud**

The old scripture of the Jew laws and legends bears the Sanskrit

name Talmud, 'Tal' signifies the palm and 'Mud' (alias Mudra) is the imprint i.e. the script written on it. Therefore, Talmud signifies a palm-leaf manuscript. The name signifies ancient Vedic scriptures written on palm-leaves. The Jews obviously carried such Sanskrit manuscripts, whichever were at hand, when they left their homes after the missile havoc in the Dwarka region.

**The Vision**

The vision of the Lord amidst a column of smoke and fire which Moses saw in the desert, is obviously the special vision of divinity in a gigantic form which Lord Krishna arranged for Arjun to witness at Kurukshetra, as described in the Bhagawad Geeta.

**Galilee**

The term Galilee is the Sanskrit term Gawalaya i.e. the sanctuary of cows belonging to Nand in whose farmstead Krishna was nurtured to adulthood. Similarly Nazareth is Nandrath (i.e. Nand's chariot) and Bethlehem is Vatsaldham, meaning the home of the Darling Child.

**Eastern Hill**

The Jerusalem octagonal Krishna and Shiva temple (currently known as the Dome on the Rock and being used as a mosque) is built on the eastern hill because the east is invariably preferred in Vedic tradition. The octagon is also a shape of Vedic preference and sanction.

**Arranged Marriages**

The Jews traditionally prefer and respect arranged marriages because under age-old Vedic tradition, it is the responsibility of the experienced elders to fix up a suitable match for their ward.

**Marriage Pandals**

The Jews also erect special pandals for a wedding. Such pandals are considered sacred and blissful. This is a Vedic custom.

**Deepawali**

The Jews have a festival of lights too namely the Deepawali as do the Hindus.

**Worshipping Trees**

The Jews have a tradition of regarding plants as divine and worshipping them. Thus the Jews too adore as sacred, plants like the Tulsi (Basil) and trees like Peepul and Banyan as do the Hindus. Thus Sanskrit-Vedic tradition is capable of explaining every aspect of Jewish life.

**Jewish Reference to Vedas**

A footnote in the book of Marco Polo's travelogue records "Much has been written about the ancient settlement of Jews Kaifungfu (in China). One of the most interesting papers on the subject is in Chinese Repository, Vol. XX. It gives the translation of a Chinese Jewish inscription....Here is a passage 'with respect to the Israelite religion we find on inquiry that its first ancestor, Adam came originally from India and that during the (period of the) Chau state the sacred writings were already in existence. The sacred writings embodying eternal reason consist of 53 sections. The principles therein contained are very abstruse and the Eternal Reason therein revealed is very mysterious, being treated with the same veneration as Heaven. The founder of the religion is Abraham, who is considered the first teacher of it. Then came Moses, who established the law, and handed down the Sacred Writings. After his time this religion entered China."[3]

The reference to the Sacred Writings handed down from Abraham and treated with the same veneration as Heaven clearly implies the Vedas because according to tradition the Vedas were made available by Brahma, spelled as Abraham in the West.

The footnote also records that the Jews originate from India.

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(3) P.346, Footnote, Vol. I, Marco Polo's Travels, translated and edited by Sir Henry Yule.

Obviously, therefore, the Jews regarded the Vedas with the highest veneration. The name Adam is the Sanskrit word "aadim' (i.e.the first or ancientmost (man). The Islamic word 'aadmi' (i.e.man) is of the same Sanskrit vintage, signifying a descendant of Aadim i.e. Brahma. In the Vedic tradition appeared Moses alias Mahesh (i.e. the great incarnation). Lord Krishna who again expounded the Vedic doctrine (through His Bhagawad Geeta discourse) is well known. Both Islamic tradition (as pointeed out elsewhere in this volume) and the Jewish belief quoted above acknowledge that India has been the source and the headquarters of worldwide Vedic culture. The footnote quoted above also incidentally asserts that China too followed the same Vedic culture.

That Syria is named Sura (i.e. divine) country of Lord Krishna alias Hari and that the Jews also belong to Lord Krishna's clan is apparent from Encyclopaedia Judaica which notes that "..... Erez Israel and (central-southern) Syria were referred to as Hurru chiefly as an ethnic term after the Horites who inhabited the country."[4]

The Jews are known as Horites because the leader of their community was Hari alias Lord Krishna. He was a 'Sur' i.e. God. Therefore the term 'Suria' alias Syria was the land of God Krishna. Since Syria was the land of Lord Krishna that was the region to which the Jews headed after they left the Dwarka kingdom when the Mahabharat war ended and the Dwarka region was ravaged by nuclear explosions and anti-social elements.

**Jerusalem - the City of Krishna**

Jerusalem the chief city of the Israeli community is appropriately named after Lord Krishna. The original name of that city is Yerusaleim. In popular parlance 'J' often replaces 'Y'. Therefore Yerusaleim came to be pronounced as Jerusalem. The term Yerusaleim is the Sanskrit term Yedu-Ishalayam (यदुईशालयम्) meaning the temple (and township) of Lord Krishna. The term Yedu-Ishalayam came to be spelled as 'Yeru Ishalayam' because the Sanskrit 'd'

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(4) Page 108, Vol. 9, Encyclopaedia Judaica, Keter Publishing Co. Jerusalem.

is replaced by 'r' in the West for instance; the Indian word 'sadi' is spelled as 'sari'. The township got the name Yeduishalayam because it sprung up around the Dome on the Rock, the octagonal temple of Lord Krishna (currently being occupied and used as a mosque by Muslims.)

**Lions And Lotuses**

Another supporting proof is that the city of Jerusalem has a Lion's gate having lion statues. The Krishna temple at Jagannath-puri in India, also has a Lion's gate. Raising such statues is against Islamic tenets because the Koran expressly prohibits making the likeness of any living being. Therefore, the traditional version that Sultan Sulaiman commissioned them "to propitiate his dream that he would be devoured by lions unless he built a wall around Jerusalem" is too childish to be believed. As a Muslim, Sulaiman would never dare or care to set up lion-statues. Floating such frivolous canards to explain away inconvenient details is yet another snare of Islamic writings, which researchers must guard against. Lions are always associated with the sovereign in Vedic tradition. Also embossed on that same gateway along with the lions are lotus discs which are a typical Vedic emblem. A photo of that gate of Jerusalem with lions and lotus emblems appears on page 1432, Vol. 9 of Encyclopaedia Judaica.

Dr. Lancaster Hardings, an Englishman who has been head of the Archaeology Department of Jordan for over 20 years has in his research papers described how the Indian Hindu king Vasumitra Shunga ruled over the whole of the Arab region including Iraq, Palestine and Jerusalem. His empire extended upto the Caspian Sea. The temples in that region had Brahmin priests The Shunga dynasty rule in that region lasted from the 2nd century B.C. to 106 A.D.

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# VEDIC CULTURE IN THE EAST

Currently the terms Oriental and Occidental are used almost as antonyms like the words Arya and Dravid. Any rivalry or mutual exclusion fancied within each of those pairs, constitutes one of the serious flaws of modern historical thinking, which needs to be rectified.

At present Occidental culture is equated with Christianity while Oriental culture is believed to be a conglomerate of several faiths, somehow confined securely to the east of Suez as though prevented by some Christian miracle from 'contaminating' Europe.

A major thrust of this volume is aimed at correcting that historical squint. Vedic culture pervaded the West as much as it did (or even now does) pervade the East.

Let it first be clearly understood that Oriental culture means Vedic culture as represented by the Vedas, Upanishads, the Ramayan, Mahabharat and Sanskrit language.

It may be noted that the very terms East and West in a spherical earth can apply only when a point of reference is first fixed. What is that point? And which were the people who fixed it? Obviously it was the people of India who first demarcated the east and west with reference to themselves.

Indians considered themselves to be in the forefront of the east because they always looked forward to the rising Sun as the

harbinger of a bright, hopeful day. Consequently, China and Japan lay to the far east of India. Since Persia and Turkey for long formed a part of Vedic India, they were a part of the East. The rest was all West. It is that ancient Vedic demarcation which the world still follows in identifying the East from the West. This is one indication of Indian Vedic civilization being the ancientmost. In our own times the USA is a militarily and technologically strong, advanced nation and China and Japan are nearer at its west, yet the Indian, Hindu, Vedic tradition compels them to look upon China and Japan as far-eastern countries. Such clues though very valuable have generally been lost sight of. As far as the prevalence of Vedic culture in China and Japan we have dealt with that in separate chapters. Therefore, in this chapter we shall concentrate mainly on the other regions of the East.

In indochina all the three kingdoms Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia used to be Hindu. In Cambodia is Angkor Wat an extensive and spectacular Hindu capital. Its massive and majestic ruins of exquisitely carved temples, palaces and statuary, spread over 100 sq.kms. constitute an enchanting sight. Along its wall may be seen towering and massive statues of the Vedic trinity. The Indian inspiration and craftmanship of the gigantic sculptures there help us to inquire as to where in India could there be sculptures of that size and embellishment? Obviously, there are practically none. Why? Because Muslim invaders destroyed them. Which are then the locations where such towering sculptures existed? One is the Konark temple in Orissa. Another is Mahabalipuram. Thus India's destroyed history can be reconstructed with clues that have survived outside India. This is also a new way of handling research which has generally been ignored. Thus throughout this volume numerous such novel observations about research methodology will suggest the improvements called for in current methods.

In India, the so-called Kutub Tower in Delhi is one such location. Underneath it lay a giant statue of Lord Vishnu reclining on a huge cobra. At the top of the tower on the 7th storey under a dome squatted Brahma on a lotus seat. The Muslims destroyed

those two top and bottom divine statues.

Numerous Sanskrit inscriptions of the Hindu kings who ruled the Indochina region are on display in local museums. The term Angkor Wat suggests a bower of banyan trees.

The neighbouring kingdom is Laos. That is a French spelling of the original word Lava. That was the name of one of the twin sons of Rama. This is one clue to the great impact that the Ramayan had outside India indicating that the Ramayanic developments were historic happenings having repercussions all over the world.

The capital of Lao alias Lava is Vientianne. That again is the French spelling coined during French rule there in the 19th century. The original Sanskrit name of the city was Vana Chandan signifying that the surrounding region was planted with Sandal trees.

**River Ganga**

The chief river of the region is Mekong which is a local pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Ma-Ganga i.e. Mother Ganga. In India too Ganga is endearingly called Ganga Maiya i.e .Mother Ganga. Such Sanskrit names scattered throughout the globe are a pointer to the universal geographical survey and administration of Vedic Kshatriyas. The Hindu kings who ruled this region bore names such as Jaya Varma and Surya Varma. Numerous inscriptions besides the magnificent edifices they built testify to earlier Hindu rule. Since the French ruled that region in 19th and 20th centuries, French scholars have written books on the Hindu history of and archaeological relics in Indochina.

One of the regions adjoining the ancient Hindu capital, Angkor Wat bore its ancient Sanskrit name Aranya Pradesh i.e. forest-tract, even under French rule. Such a forest was maintained close to every Hindu city under the ancient Vedic system to ensure rainfall, prevent erosion, provide fuel, timber, herbal remedies, a green belt to purify the air, to shelter wild animals for ecological balance and also for hunting practice.

**Thailand**

To the west of Cambodia is Siam alias Thailand. Its language is almost totally Sanskrit though all pronunciation has acquired the Chinese twang. The Siamese continue the tradition of remembering Rama as the ideal monarch by naming every sovereign of theirs as Rama. Currently it is the 9th Rama ruling. Even their traditional capital is named Ayodhya. But eversince that ancient capital was ravaged during a Burmese invasion the Siamese have made Bangkok their working capital.

The royal priest of Siam is a Vedist Brahmin. The sovereign's coronation and other rituals are performed according to Vedic tradition.

Though the Vedic deity in the central royal temple in Bangkok is now an Emerald Buddha yet on the inner surface of the wall enclosing the spacious temple-yard are painted Ramayanic episodes, indicating that before Buddha the deity in the temple was Rama.

All temples in Siam bear Sanskrit names such as Wat Arun and Wat Dev Sri Indra alias Sirindra. The name of hotels and photo studios and other establishments are all Sanskritized. For instance, Suttha Bhojan Hotel is a Sanskrit term which connotes a hotel serving pure (unadulterated) food. Photographers call themselves Chhaya Chittakans when the actual Sanskrit term is Chhaya Chitrakar.

The Chulalankorn University is Chudalankaran in Sanskrit. Motor cars and bicycles are known as Rotchakjon and Rotjon respectively which are Sanskrit terms-Rath Chakra Yantra and Rath Yantra.

The common Siamese greeting is 'Sabaddi' which is Swasti in Sanskrit implying "all is well' or 'all be well'. The eagle is a Siamese royal emblem. The Sanskrit word for the eagle is 'Garud'. The Siamese pronounce it as 'Krut'. A vehical is known as Rath. The standard greeting is Namaskar.

The Siamese royal capital bears a long-winded title like the sovereign himself in the good old Vedic tradition such as "A city of angels, great city of immortals, magnificent jewelled city of the

God Indra, seat of the king of Ayodhya, city of gleaming temples, city of the king's most excellent palace and dominions, home of Vishnu and all the Gods.''

The aim of all these titles was to remind everybody of the ideals of sanctity, cleanliness, and majesty of the sovereign power.

**Malaysia**

Adjoining Siam to the south is the ancient Malay region currently known as Malaysia. Malaya too was famous for its fragrant sandalwood-forests. Malayan cities still bear their ancient Sanskrit names in numerous instances. The term Cholanampuram i.e. a city of the Chola (Hindu) kings is currently spelled as Kuala Lumpur. Sungai Pattani was Shringapattan i.e. a hill-town. Seramban was Sri Ram Van (श्री राम बन) and Petaling Jaya is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Sphatikalinga Jayan (स्फटिकलिंगा जायान्) signifying a big crystal Shivling. Malayan sovereigns (and a majority of the populace too) though converted to Islam bear their ancient Hindu titles calling themselves Rama Hussein or Lakshman Hussein. The so-called Sultan of Johore Bahru used to call himself the Maharaja of Johore Bahru. Royal women though bearing Muslim names attach Sanskrit Vedic titles such as Putri Mahadevi (i.e.the royal daughter, the great queen alias goddess).

True to its name a large Shiva temple was actually discovered in the centre of the old town of Petaling Jaya.

Royal palaces in Malaya still bear their Sanskrit name Aasthana (आस्थान). The crown prince is known as Tunku Mukut which is the Sanskrit term 'Tok Mukut' (तोक मुकुट) signifying a child wearing a crown. A royal princess of Malaya of the 20th century bore the Sanskrit name Vidyadhari i.e. 'the learned one'.

In Malaysia people use the Sanskrit term 'bhoomiputra'' to signify sons of the soil. The rulers though converted to Islam are referred to in the Sanskrit style as ''Param Shree''.

A coastal city Malakka gets its name from the Vedic deity Mallikarjun whose temple used to be the main attraction of that

place.

**Singapore**

To the south of Malaysia across a narrow strip of sea is the famous ancient Vedic city of Singapore alias Simhapur, the City of Lions. It was an important port controlling the trade and military sea-routes of the Vedic administration from the Americas to Australia.

When Sir Stamford Raffles, a British explorer landed there towards the close of the 15th century, he noticed an Hindu fort on the hillock close to the sea, bearing a Sanskrit inscription of King Parameswara.

A book titled Glimpses of Malayan History written by the late Brahmachari Kailasam alias Swami Satyanand contains interesting details of the traces of the ancient Vedic culture of the Malayan peninsula.

**Indonesia**

Across the straits is the island of Sumatra. To its east is another big island, Java and close to it further east is the tiny island of Bali. The Balinese population still conducts its life in the ageold Vedic tradition. The people maintain the four-guild system. The priests are known as Pandada i.e. pundits. They observe all the ancient Vedic rituals wearing their scanty, rustic colourful apparel and adorning themselves with flowers.

In Java on the outskrits of the capital Jogjakarta is a famous stupendous ancient Hindu temple-complex known as Borobidur, rising in majestic tiers lined with hundreds of statues of the Buddha, imparting an aura of serene spirituality to the surroundings. Though the people of Indonesia have long been converted to Islam, they still retain their Vedic culture.

The Taj Mahal alias Tejo Mahalaya in India, the Angkor Wat royal monumental city in Cambodia and the Borobidur temple in Java still stand out as a distinguished Trinity of world-famous

Hindu monuments.

At Prambanan in Java under the starry skies large ballet-groups perform the Ramalila with colourful costumes.

The language of Indonesians is known as Bhasha which is a Sanskrit term. Consequently their language is a dialect of Sanskrit.

The large island of Borneo is mostly covered with forests and is sparsely populated. But its dense forests hide ruins of ancient Vedic settlements. A part of Borneo known as Sarawak had a Britisher as a sovereign before World War II. But his title was 'Raja' indicating that his predecessors were Sanskrit-speaking Hindu rulers.

**Burma**

Burma is an abbreviation of the ancient Sanskrit name Brahmadesh i.e. the region of Brahma, the creator. The names of its river Irrawati, Brahmaputra and Chindwin (from Chintanvan i.e. a region of bowers or forests for meditative seclusion) are all Sanskrit names. Its cities such as Rangoon, Prome, Mandalay, Meiktila (i.e. Mithila) and the ancient Prangan, the city of exquisite temples all remind one of the Vedic past of Burma. Its head of state is known as Adipadi which is the Sanskrit word Adhipati (आधिपति) implying the chief executive. The Burmese celebrate the water-festival with great gusto as in India, towards the end of winter.

Before turning Buddhist like most other far-eastern countries Burma was a full-fledged Hindu country.

Regions named Indonesia, Indochina, East Indies and West Indies indicate that they professed the same culture as India. Had that not been so the name 'Indo' would not have remained attached to them.

The Straits of Sunda to the north of Australia are mentioned in the Ramayan in the context of the aerial reconnaissance undertaken to locate Ravan's hideout. At that remote period, over a million years ago there was nothing but Vedic culture in the entire world.

**The Philippines**

The Philippines is a region which needs to be properly studied to record traces of its long extinct Vedic culture. Having been suffused with Islam and Christianity, like Europe the motivation for delving into the Vedic past of the Philippines seems to have been killed in that country. But since Vedic culture reigned supreme in all countries to the north, south, east and west of India, such a big land mass as the Philippines with its salubrious climate couldn't have been left out by Vedic apostles from India. Elsewhere in this volume we have described traces of the Ramayan in ancient Philippines. In the Philippines the Vice Chancellor is called "Guro" i.e. Guru. Outside its Parliament house is also a statue of Manu who was humanity's first Vedic law-giver.

**Australia**

Ancient Indian ships cruised all the seven seas as is evident from terms like 'navy' (which is a Sanskrit term) and Indian Ocean (from South America to Australia) and the various land-masses incorporating the name India. The name India has been so famous through the ages as to get its context stretched across time and distance to Red Indians and Indianapolis, for instance.

Archaeological evidence of ancient India's distant sailing schedules is available in the form of a naval bell with a Tamil inscription fished out from the sea off the Australian coast.

Australia itself is the Sanskrit term 'Astralaya' (अस्त्रालय) i.e. a land of missiles. That name suggests that in ancient times numerous missiles were tried out in Australia. It could be that Australia is a desert because of those ancient nuclear explosions. If modern scientists have a way to ascertain whether ancient Australia was subject to nuclear explosions, and if so, how long ago, that would be a significant contribution to research in ancient history.

The origin of place-names such as Brisbane and Sydney also needs to be probed into. It is possible that like the name of the continent itself they too are of Sanskrit origin.

Australia's native population is of south-Indian origin and so is their language. They are known to wear the sacred Hindu, Vedic mark (Tilak) on their forehead. There exists a close similarity between the Tamil language and the language of Australian natives.

Instead of looking upon the aboriginal residents of Australia as a host-community Christian settlers from Europe have tended to shun and abhor them and have generally refused to inquire into their antecedents. Deprecating this tendency a kindly European lady has observed "To rank the Australian native as a moron and gorilla man is to do him a very grave injustice. Deceived by a physiognomy sullen in repose, the protruding chin and the receding forehead of the ape, and those long tenuous fingers that are peculiarly helpless with the tools of our modern civilization, the earlier ethnologists were hasty in their judgments. To look closer and with kindlier eyes is to discover that the aboriginal is redeemed by the delicate, sensitive ear of the true musician, quiet, quick laughter of a very real sense of humour, left far behind in the race of ages, marooned on an island-continent of sunny climate he never bothered to build himself a house because he did not need it."[1]

**The Law of Fluctuating Fortunes**

Taking an overall view of the history of continents and communities from the most ancient times, it seems possible to formulate a general law with respect to their fluctuating fortunes. We may conclude that their life too is subject to the same ups and downs as that of an individual. Just as a new born child grows up from its state of ignorance and helplessness into an up and doing adult but again sinks into old age and decay, to vanish altogether from the earth at a later date, *regions and communities too emerge from isolation and backwardness into the limelight of great achievements and then again lapse into oblivion and total extinction.* Just as an individual's life is made up of periods of dejection,

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(1) Article in the 1942 August issue of **Modern Review** magazine quoted the above passage from the book titled **Great Australian Loneliness** by Miss Ernestine Hill.

misfortune, glory, achievement or boredome, every community and region too has its good and bad days. Regions which are now under the sea or are covered-over with forests and mountains have been the staging-grounds of great human activity. Communities which appear to be sunk in aboriginal backwardness and ignorance today may have been sometime in the remote past at the very apex of military might and scientific advancement.

If, therefore, in our own time we see particular communities to be very backward or very much advanced it would be proper to regard it as but a temporary phase and not an eternal role. The divine, metaphysical law of fluctuating fortunes applies to all. This has been enunciated by Lord Krishna in the Bhagawad Geeta.

Even Christianity and Islam are but passing religions subject to set-backs and decay. Islamic tradition has rightly predicted such an eventuality and foretold its own doom after a span of 1400 years from Mohamad which end in 2022 A. D.

Those looking at history from the mundane plane can never see very far. Their sight being unable to see beyond their own times, they conclude that the socio-economic, and political realities of their time are everlasting. A schoolboy has the same view. He takes his parents and his sugar candies and chocolates for granted. Only when he advances in age and reviews his life from his deathbed does he realize how his life has been a chequered, slippery and ephemeral panorama. Historians developing a mature outlook and casting a glance at life on earth from a detached eminence of time and distance, to have an overall view of life through the ages, would not fail to visualize that the aborigines of our own times may be the super-annuated heroes of a past age as vigorous adults have their own decrepit, tottering and paralysed elders. *However mysterious, miraculous and metaphysical this law may appear in the context of petty narratives about particular personalities or dynasties it is a higher, divine law of global or cosmic dimensions* which may be seen to operate in the wider perspective of world history.

An Australian aborigine. (This photo appeared earlier on page 55 of **The Manual of Geography** and page 185 of **Long Missing Links**) Notice the sacred Vedic sandal-paste mark on the forehead. Australia is the Sanskrit term 'Astralaya' meaning 'a land of missiles'. It was reduced to a desert because ancient nuclear missiles were tried-out there in distant seclusion from other continents, Physicists may verify this if they have tests to determine remote, ancient nuclear contamination. A naval bell bearing a Tamil inscription was also found in the sea off the Australian coast indicating ancient links with India, the homeland and headquarters of worldwide Vedic culture. The language of the ancient people of Australia resembles Tamil while Tamil is itself a kin of Vedic Sanskrit.

Australian aborgines believe that the soul of a dead man awaits its turn like a player to be called back to play a role in some other body as man, beast or plant. This is a philosophic relic of their forgotten Vedic past.

**Ancient Libraries**

One of the causes of the loss of previous global historical links was the destruction of huge libraries and famous educational centres by rapacious invaders. The great library of Pisistratus in Athens was burnt down in the 6th century B.C. Only Homer 's epics escaped destruction. The library attached to the Temple of Ptah, the Divine Lord in Memphis, which had a rare collection of palm-leaf manuscripts, has long been lost to the world. The precious libraries and educational centres that Hindu Vedic Sanskrit scholars had set up not only in India but at important centres throughout the world were all ravaged and plundered from time to time after the breakdown of the world Vedic administration. In Asia Minor the library at Peragmus had a collection of two hundred thousand texts which have been lost without a trace. Roman invaders put to the torch a library of 500,000 manuscripts in Carthage in 146 B.C. It kept burning for 17 days. During Julius Caesar 's invasion of Egypt the collection of 700,000 manuscripts in Alexandria was destroyed. That library contained 120 volumes of the names and brief biographies of hundreds of authors. Alexandria was one of the biggest centres of Vedic, Sanskrit learning of the ancient world, providing for the education of 1400 students at a time.

Autun in France was the seat of the Bibractis Druid College. It had a library of thousands of manuscripts which was destroyed by Roman troops.

In China at the orders of emperor Tsin-She Hwangeti, a collection of thousands of ancient manuscripts was consigned to fire.

Leo Isarus burned down a library of 300,000 volumes in Istanbul.

These are only a few stray sample locations but how many hundreds of thoussands of other volumes may have been plundered,

trampled, torn and burned down throughout the world during over a thousand years of Muslim and Christian invasions may well be imagined.

A Turkish Sultan's harem was once on fire. A secretary of the local French embassy was caught in the melee. People were running for their lives helter skelter grabbing anything that came to their hands. In the lurid light and smoke of the crackling fire, one of those escaping cast a glance at the title of a big volume that had come to his hand. It was a History of Rome by Titus Livius. Even in those times that history had become a rare volume. Many had only heard about it but had never been able to read it. The French embassy secretary persuaded the Muslim looter to hand him that history volume. The Muslim haggled for a high price. Even that the Frenchman agreed to but since he didn't have that much money on his person at that moment, he offered to remit the money the next day. But before he could ask for the looter's address they were separated and never met again. And that volume was forever lost.

Perhaps Titus Livius's history of Rome contained valuable details of Rome's Vedic past. The name of the author Titus Livius is itself Sanskrit (दैत्य लवईश) Daityas Lava-ish.

About 150 years ago a Freenchman, Champollion casually inquired about the relevance of a heap of torn papers kept in a box in the store-room of the museum at Turin. The keeper replied that they were unimportant waste. Out of curiosity Champollion tried to match those bits and to his surprise he found that they were precious genealogies of ancient Egyptian sovereigns.

Contrarily, in the year 1549 when Diego de Landa, a Christian missionary discovered an ancient palm-leaf manuscript in Mexico he set fire to it arguing that nothing heathen deserved to be retained. In his later years when he happened to be appointed a bishop, on sober reflection it occurred to him that in burning the manuscript he had deprived posterity of precious knowledge. But his repentance notwithstanding that manuscript has been a dead loss. This is only

a typical instance of how Christians and Muslims have in a thousand-year-long fanatic orgy, burned heaps and heaps of repositories of precious ancient knowledge throughout the world. The usual belief that ancient literature was only devotional, religious, spiritual and metaphysical is unwarranted. It covered every sphere of human activity. Such colossal destruction by human agencies may also be one of divinity's modes of setting back the clock of human progress to make it play the game of life once again from the beginning

It is through such ups and downs and gaps in historical continuity created by destructive spasms that a historian has to search for conceptual links in his historical narrative. In doing that his historical acumen, investigative skill and analogical logic play a vital part.

For example, 2500 years ago the Greek astronomer Democritus concluded (presumably without a telescope) that the Milky Way was a close formation of countless heavenly bodies. Fergusson came to the same conclusion after scanning the skies with a telescope in the 18th century A.D. This illustrates how the reach and sweep of the divine intelligence of gifted individuals is superior to the sharpest instruments made from inert metal.

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The details mentioned above about the destruction of ancient libraries etc, are culled from pages 20-22 of the paperback titled, We are Not the First, by Tom Andrews.

# THE VEDIC PAST OF JAPAN

Like many other countries the Japanese trace their history for a stretch of 2,500 years back from today and then draw a blank. This worldwide historic phenomenon leads to a very important historical conclusion namely that before that period all regions being part of the global Vedic civilization had not developed any separate identity. The fragmentation began much after the Mahabharat war (5561 B.C). Therefore, the history of any people and any region fades out beyond a back-stretch of 2,500 to 3,000 years.

**Nippon**

The Japanese call their own country Nippon which is the Sanskrit word **Nipun** meaning 'dexterious'.

**Hirohito**

The Japanese sovereign is known as Hirohito which has two Sanskrit derivations, both equally applicable and closely allied in meaning.

In Sanskrit (सुर-सुत) 'Sura-Suta' signifies 'the Son of God'. By the rule of 'S' being pronounced as 'H' the term 'Sura-Suta' is being pronounced as Hiro Hito'. In Vedic tradition the king wields temporal authority on earth as the representative of Lord Vishnu in the heaven. That is why we find royalty all over the ancient world, whether in China, Rome, Egypt or England being invested with divine awe and resepct by the subjects. This is one very telling proof of the existence of Vedic culture all over the ancient world.

The other Sanskrit term of which 'Hirohito' is a corruption, is (सूर्य सुत) 'Surya-Suta' i.e. a descendant of the Sun.

This finds confirmation in the fact that Japanese indeed do regard their emperor to be a descendant of the Sun-goddess.

Correspondingly even in Vedic tradition Manu, the first ruler of global humanity was known as Vaivasvat i.e. son of the Sun. That shows how the Japanese royal tradition is Vedic.

Being considered a descendant of the lustrous Sun no ordinary human is permitted by orthodox Japanese tradition to look the Emperor in the face. Even the Prime Minister calling on the emperor for consultation, advice or directions has to conduct the conversation with his gaze fixed on the ground. Such immense reverence ensures dutiful and meticulous compliance of the emperor's directives.

**Alphabet**

Though the Japanese generally use the Chinese ideograph system of writing they have also supplemented it with a limited phonetic Katakana script based on the Sanskrit alphabet. That again indicates the Vedic tradition of the Japanese.

**Language**

Like the Chinese the Japanese language may sound different because of its peculiar pronunciation but that must not mislead scholars in tracing the Sanskrit origin of its words.

The Japanese suffix 'San' is the equivalent of 'Mr.' in English. But while the term 'Mr.' precedes a name the Japanese honorific 'San' is affixed after the name. That is exactly the system in India where honorifics like 'Sahib or Rai,Rao, Mahashay, Mahodaya and Mahabhag' are all used after the name.

The term 'San' is the Sanskrit term 'Sant' implying a good, kind, helpful, decent, well-behaved, cultured person.

It is that same practice which persists in names like Sorensen and Ammundsen or as Jacobson and Thomson.

The Japanese use the word 'Ka' to denote a question as in So-des-Ka?' (i.e. Is that so?) That is according to the Sanskrit system. The Sanskrit interrogative 'Kim'? has been abbreviated as 'Ka' in Japanese.

The Japanese term 'Oji' for 'grandfather' derives from Lord Rama's grandfather 'Aja'. Even in Marathi (a regional language in India) 'Aja' signifies a 'grandfather'. Japanese call their language 'Nihango' where the termination 'go' is the Sanskrit root for 'language'. Nippon go is pronounced Nihango.

Thus the Japanese tradition will, on proper investigation, be found to be Sanskritic and Vedic.

**The Rising Sun Flag**

Japan's flag is a red circle in the centre of a white rectangle. That is because Japan is located on India's eastern horizon. Since the Vedic world identified the horizon of the rising sun i.e. the east as the starting point Japan's 'rising sun' flag is also of Vedic origin. It represents the red rising Sun.

**Shintoism**

It is usually believed that Buddhism is Japan's religion. Japan's hoary, primary culture is in fact Shintoism which is a malpronunciation of Sindhuism alias Hinduism. Buddhism is a mere later phase of Hinduism.

**Temples**

Japan has thousands of temples of Vedic deities but they are not easily known to the outside world because of their distorted names. For instance, the Chinese and Japanese pay homage to Lord Ganesh but call him Kangijen. That is why the world outside is oblivious of it.

The Japanese worship goddess Durga as 'Kariteimo'[1] and make

offerings to her of pomegranate juice instead of the traditional blood of goats. The Sanskrit name 'Kali-devima' gets transformed into Japanese as 'Kariteimo'. That should serve as a key to understand how Japanese language is camouflaged Sanskrit.

**The Krishna Postal Stamp**

The Japanese postal department has issued a stamp depicting Lord Krishna playing the flute. This indicates that from the Mahabharat times onward the Japanese too revered Krishna like the rest of the world. The mistaken over-importance given to the Buddha has overshadowed the ancient Shintoism alias Hinduism of Japan.

A Japanese writer, Taka Kasu (in an article titled '**What Japan owes to India**' in the journal of the Indo-Japanese Association, of January 1910) and another writer, the Rev. Daito Shimaji (in another article titled- **India and Japan in Ancient Times,** in the same issue) inform us that ' there were, for instance, several Indians, whom the Kuroshivo current washing almost the whole Southern coast, brought to the Japanese shore.....Several Indians came to Japan, especially in view of so many Indians finding their way to China by sea. A Brahmin bishop came with another priest from India via Champa (Kochin China) to Osaka, then to Nara where they met another Indian ascetic who taught Sanskrit to the Japanese. His monastery and tombstone with a written eulogy still exist at Nara. The official records of Japan describe how cotton was introduced in Japan by two Indians who reached Japan in July 799 and April 800 A.D.

The names and visits referred to above may be the umpteenth. We deprecate the tendency of historians to talk only of Hindu, Vedic or Indian influence on other countries and trace it to a few years before Christ or some years after Christ. What we wish to emphasize here is that in keeping with the divine direction (कृण्वंतो विश्वमार्यम्) to spread Vedic culture throughout the world the first few generations of sages had spread Vedic culture through the medium of Sanskrit to all lands all over the globe. Consequently every region

of the world including China and Japan have been speaking Sanskrit and living according to Vedic tenets for millions of years. It is only lately that they have taken to different languages and a seemingly different cult which they call Buddhism.

**Mush Mushy**

When a Japanese uses the telephone he calls out 'Mush Mushy' instead of 'Hullo'. That exclamation 'Mush Mushy' is based on the Sanskrit term 'Mahashaya' (the equivalent of 'Mister'). It may be recalled that in the Bengal region of India the Sanskrit honorific 'Mahashaya' is pronounced as 'Moshaya'. Japan being still further away to the east it pronounces the term 'Moshaya.....Moshaya' as 'Mush Mushy'.

**Funeral Rites**

The Japanese cremate the dead as per Vedic practice. They also perform elaborate rituals in honour and memory of the departed in front of the ashes of the dead. Elaborate chants beginning with OM consecrate the memory of the dead. Candles are lighted to represent the flame of life of the departed soul. Offerings of food are also kept in front at the ritual to signify that the deceased is still remembered as a family-member.

**Navaratri Celebration In Japan**

Vedic tradition has set apart the dark lunar fortnight in September/October (before the Dussera festival) to pay spiritual homage to dead ancestors. No new, good, auspicious ventures are initiated during that fortnight.

The first nine nights of the succeeding bright lunar fortnight, devoted to the worship of the Mother Goddess, constitute the Navaratri festival.

Both the above observances were worldwide. The All Souls Day that Christianity still observes is a truncated reminder of that obsequial fortnight of Vedic tradition.

Since Mother Goddess images have been found in almost all

parts of the world it is obvious that the Navaratri celebrations too were worldwide. Terms like 'mother', Alma Mater and Mater Dei in world languages derive from the Sanskrit word 'Matar' (मातर्).

The Hina Matsuri festival of the Japanese is a relic of the Vedic Navaratri festival. In fact 'Matsuri' is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit reverential term 'Matusri' for 'Mother'.

Currently the Hina Matsuri is the Japanese festival of dolls. It falls on the third day of the third month. It was originally a festival of young girls as in India but is now a family festival. A modern innovation is computer dolls which welcome visitors and talk to them too.

Dolls, kings, courtiers, lay-men and animals stored away at other times in boxes are taken out for the festival, dusted and arranged in an attractive, terraced display as in India. The doll-stand is known as Hina Dam. That word 'Dham' is Sanskrit 'abode'.

Several top, tiers occupied by the king and empress, the council of ministers and other dignitaries are covered with a resplendent red sheet. The dolls are dressed in ancient court-costumes made of embroidered silks, sewed with sequins and braided in gold, sliver, rich purple and royal blue.

The ladies of the house, dressed in their best, gather around the display and entertain guests. In many parts of India too such terraced displays form part of goddess worship observations in orthodox homes.

**The Hanuman Festival**

Hanuman Jayanti i.e. the birthday of the Ramayanic leader, Hanuman is celebrated in India every year in April. Corresponding to that the Hanumatsri festival of Japan in 1982 fell on April 8, the very day it was celebrated in India, informs a friend. Hanumatsri, the Japanese term is the same as Sri Hanuman, alias Hanumant. The honorific suffix Sri is often applied at the end of the name, in Japanese tradition.

Benzai - Ten, Taisha, Kurren - may seem meaningless to a layman but if he visits the Horyoji-temple near Nara, he will discover that these are the Japanese names for popular Vedic deities - Lakshmi, Saraswati and Indra.

"As in India Lakshmi (Kichojo - Ten), the symbol of wealth and other material benefits, is extremely popular in Japan," says Dr. Dwijendra Nath Bakshi, Director of the Centre of Japanese Studies there.

Dr. Bakshi in his thesis "Brahminical Divinities in the Japanese Buddhist Pantheon" establishes that Hindu gods and goddesses went to Japan "under Buddhist garb when Buddhism made inroads in that country around 538 A.D. In Japan Saraswati (Benzai-Ten or Benten) apart from being the goddess of knowledge, she is also associated with all kinds of flow, including flow of money and children."

The earliest extant images of Hindu deities in Japan include a painting of Indra (Taishaku-Ten) standing on a lotus in Temamushi shrine in Horyo-ji-temple. The painting belongs to late sixth or early seventh century A.D. it is presumed.

Clay images of Brahma and Indra, dating back to a period ranging between 708 and 715 A.D. are also to be found in the Horyo-ji-temple. An image of eight-armed Saraswati made in the second half of the eightth century is found in Todai-ji temple (Hokkaido)

A 17th century bronze idol of two female Ganesha forms clasped in each other's arms are at the Hozan-ji temple in Ikoma. Ganesha in Japan is called Sho-Ten or Kanji-Ten.

Ancient Vedic alias Hindu culture of Japan acquired the robes of Buddhism, when Prince Umayado, the second son of emperor Yomei, became the ruler in 585 A.D after the death of emperor Bidatsu.

During the battle with Mononobe, who belonged to military clansmen and was opposed to Buddhism, Prince Umayado had promised that if he won he would build temples in honour of the

"four heavenly kings". (Chaturmaharaja) Dhritarashtra, Virudhaka, Virupaksha and Vaisravana alias Kuber protecting the four directions of the world. Umayado built the Shitenno-ji temple in Osaka in 587 A.D. All the above four being pre-Buddhist heroes, Prince Umayado too obviously was a non-Buddhist.

In fact it is a blunder to regard Buddhism as something separate from Vedic Culture, since the Buddha was himself a Vedic recluse.

Dr. Bakshis' conclusion that Vedic deities migrated to Japan under a Buddhist garb is incorrect.

Vedic culture alias Hinduism pervaded the world (including Japan) from the very first generation of humanity. Threrefore later when the Buddha was deified his idol too figured in the Vedic (Hindu) pantheon.

Vedic deities enshrined in Japan

# VEDIC PAST OF AMERICA

The north and south American continents house a number of countries such as Canada and USA in the North American continent, Mexico, Guatemala and Nicaragua in the tail of that continent and Venezuela, Columbia, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, Patagonia etc. in the South American continent.

Just as Britishers were prone to refer to their Australian dominion as 'Down and Under' because it was in the southern hemisphere, similarly under Vedic culture the American continents used to be referred to as the Pataal lok i. e. the Down and Under.

The term Canada derives from an ancient Vedic nuclear scientist known as Kanaad. (कणाद)

Similarly the term America when written as Amerisa (since C and S in the English alphabet have a common pronunciation) it will be seen to be a Sanskrit term signifying (अमर ईश) 'immortal divinity.'

The names of various American countries could also be seen to be of Sanskrit origin continuing from primordial Vedic times. Maya being a well known Sanskrit term the Mayan civilization of America was obviously Vedic.

Aztec is the term Astik i. e. theists alias believers in divinity.

Uruguay is from (उरुगाव:) Urugavah meaning God Vishnu.

Guatemala is the term (गौतमालय) Gautamalaya meaning the abode

of (Sage) Gautam. That revered Vedic sage may have had his hermitage school in the region bearing his name.

Arjuntana in Sanskrit signifies silver or anything silvery. Consequently the fact that Argentine is well known for its silver mines is an indication of the Sanskrit origin of its name.

The 'ia' alias 'eeya' ending of countries such as Columbia Bolivia and Patagonia (like Russia and Siberia) is distinctly Sanskrit.

Venezuela is Vana ujwal (वनउज्वल) i. e. the glorious forest.

**Mexico**

Mexico is the Sanskrit term Moxaca (मोक्षक) connoting a place of salvation abounding in temples, seminaries, monasteries, serais and Vedic hermitage schools during pre-Christian times. Also Makshik (माक्षिक) is an honey-like mineral used in Ayurvedic remedies. It could be that Mexico alias Makshik region was a rich source of that mineral.

Take a close look at the photo reproduced below.

Hanuman, A Vedic deity from a Temple in ancient Mexico

That idol of a monkey-deity was discovered while-digging at a Mexico city subway station (Courtesy, National Geographic Magazine, Washington D. C., December 1990 issue)

He is said to be the Wind God Echtill of the Aztec people whose breath started the movement of the Aztec Sun.

Aztec is the Sanskrit term 'Astik' implying a devout, God-fearing, God-honouring and God-worshipping people.

The stump in the right hand held on the shoulder symbolizes the trunks of huge timber-trees which Lord Rama 's monkey-brigades used as battering Ramrods to break open the gateways of Lanka.

In Vedic lore Hanuman, the Monkey God is said to be the son of the Wind, who tried to fly to the sun at a young age. Obviously the Aztec version which is a slight variation of the Vedic lore indicates the prevalence of Vedic culture in Mexico in pre-Christian times.

**What made Americas get cut off?**

The American continents remained cut off from human history of other continents because they are isolated from the rest of the world by vast stretches of the Pacific ocean on one side and the Atlantic on the other.

After the devastation of the great Mahabharat (world) war (circa 5561 B. C.) when world communications broke down the American continents remained isolated for several centuries.

In those days India continued to be the greatest maritime power while most other countries were reduced to non-entities as is apparent from the Sanskrit term ' 'navy' (alias nāvi) signifying a group of ships and 'sea' from Sanskrit Sāgar (सागर) alias Samudra (समुद्र).

Being cut off from the rest of the prosperous world, the American continents were overgrown with thick forests and its residents gradually lapsed into tribal ignorance and backwardness.

In the ups and downs of life, communities too, like individuals

have periods of prosperity and backwardness.

**Who Discovered America?**

The present belief that the Americas were discovered by Columbus may hold true for Europeans and the rest of the modern world but not for India. India continued to be in constant touch with the Americas during the milleniums of a world Vedic empire.

**Twenty Theories**

There are 20 theories about the origins of the tribes which inhabit the American continents, discussed in Miss Cora Walker's book titled **Cuatemoc** (the last Mexican emperor)

Mexican tradition says that their ancestors came from a beautiful far off land.

Montezuma, a Mexican ruler told invading Spaniards that his ancestors arrived from the far East, across vast oceans and had a fair complexion.

As per the Vishnu Puran the nether regions number seven viz. Atala, Vitala, Nitala, Gabhastimat, Mahatala, Sutala and Patala. They are embellished with magnificent palaces in which dwell Danavas, Daityas, Yakshas and the great Naga Gods.

Prof. Rama Mena, curator of the Mexican National Museum records in his book (Mexican Archaeology) about Mexicans "The human types are like those of India. Their perfection in design, the irreproachable technique of their reliefs, the sumptuous, head dress and ostentatious buildings on high, the system of construction, all speak of India and Orient."

Dr. Magana Peon and Professor Humberlo Cornyn, members of the Geographical Society of Mexico have concluded that as far as Nahuatl, Zapoteca and Maya languages are of Hindu - European origin" (Page 5, **Hindu America**)

The above quotation incidentally proves that like the four Mexican languages European languages too are of Sanskritic origin.

The name Magana Peon could be Sanskrit Magna - Punya i. e. one engrossed in charitable deeds.

In the Buddhist and pre-Buddhist periods India was the teacher of the world, the mistress of the seas and the supplier of all merchandise through its global trade routes.

The Tezuco mentioned in Mexican tradition is the term Taxaka (तक्षक) of the Indian Puranas. Taxaka was a king of the Naga tribe of the nether world.

Professor Magana Peon concludes that the Mexican civilization is at least ten thousand years ancient (Page 5, bottom of Chamanlal's book). Only Indian Vedic tradition speaks of such antiquity as well as of global connections.

**Hanuman Statue In Mexico**

A 1500-pound statue of Lord Hanuman sculpted in pink Jaipuri marble has been erected in Taos city in New Mexico on America's west coast. The local people, mostly Hispanics and American Indians visit it and devotees pay their homage to the deity and hold special devotional congregations every Tuesday. The city name Taos is a variation of the Sanskrit term Devas i. e. God.

**Pre-Columbus America**

Currently Columbus is supposed to be the discoverer of the American continents. That is because current histories are written by European Christians. Pre-Christian histories having been systematically destroyed by Christian zealots. Christian writers tend to attribute all discoveries to the Christian-era. Such short-sightedness resulting from the myopic view of a short-tradition is like that of a toddler whose view of the creation extends only to his own parents

**Mexico**

A Book titled HINDU AMERICA written by Chamanlal and published by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay in 1940 has the following three quotes on the first page of its 1st chapter.

"Those who first arrived on the Continent later to be known as America were groups of men driven by that mighty current that set out from India towards the East" (History of Mexico, a Mexican Government publication )

"The (Maya) human types are like those of India. The Irreproachable technique of their reliefs, the sumptuous head dress and ostentatious bulidings on high, the system of construction, all speak of India and the orient" -Professor Rama Mena, Curator of the National Museum of Mexico.

(Even the curator 's name Rama Mena is significantly Indian.)

"Hindu merchants brought to Mexico the eighteen month 's year of the Pandavas and the custom of trade guild and Indian bazar" Hewitt-Primitive Traditional History, PP. 834-36.

"That the North-American Indian belonged to a Northern race, who made their way to the Southern Hemisphere, both in America and Asia, is proved by the absolute identity between the national system of relationships of the Iraquois (American Indian tribe) and Indian Dravidians shown in the tables of consanguinity in Margau 's Ancient Society, to co-exist with the form of marriage which he calls Punuluan (Punya Lagna in Sanskrit). This I have shown it to be a union between alien races, in which the bridegroom received the bride into his clan by making blood-brotherhood with her, and marking the parting of her hair with vermilion, a rite still preserved by all 'Hindu castes' (Ruling Races of Pre-historic America, P. - 234.)

**Mexican Mansions**

Veracruz the busiest port of Mexico, in our own times, has gigantic, extensive ruins of a magnificent ancient civilization; temples, two-storied palaces, spacious courts, huge defensive walls, terraces and countless houses.

Among the ruins is a tapering seven storied red sandstone temple with 365 niches. The immense stocks of gold and other wealth adorning the mansions of this ancient civilization were plundered by Spanish

freebooters who swooped on this unsuspecting kingdom of hoary antiquity.

Toltecs, the predecessors of Aztecs also built Pyramids. One such has been discovered at a place called Tula displaying stone statues believed to be of their warriors.

Franciscan friar Bernardiso de Sahagun was an exception to missionaries who in their Christian zeal wished to stamp out all idolatrous remains of the pre-Columbus days. On arriving in Mexico he mastered Nahuatl and started teaching the sons of Aztec nobles at a Franciscan school. He also organized a major research project to compile a pictorial encyclopaedia of Aztec culture. But Spain s king Philip II barred the printing of the book out of fanatic Christian abhorrance for even an academic study of anything idolatrous. Two hundred forty years after Sahagun 's death at the age of 91, were his 12 volumes published. As in India even in Mexico modern scholars are prone to ridicule any pride in the glory and greatness of their ancient civilization.

Mackenzie in his "Myths of pre-Columbian America" gives a detailed account of the worship of Ganesh in ancient America.

Hewitt's Primitive Traditional History says, Ganesh was worshipped all over the Pacific and also in America.

**Vedic Statuary in Ancient America**

An article in the Sunday-Standard (India) of July 27, 1975 carried the picture of a large, heavy stone disc bearing an intricately carved Aztec calendar of Mexico, divided into the four Hindu ages comprising the exact number of years stated by Vedic tradition.

When the Spanish invaded the Inca territory in 1532 they noticed a number of life-size gold statues in a hall in Peru. One of the Inca rulers told them that the statues were of his ancestors who ruled over a vast empire. The invaders, eager to grab and melt the gold statues decided to get the images sketched for history. Those sketches may be seen in the Madrid Museum. Some researchers believe that a hundred Aiyar Vedic, Hindu rulers governed the

3000-mile-long ancient Hindu, Vedic empire in Peru.

Aztecs received the great with a drink of honey, known as Madhupark in Sanskrit tradition. The Mexicans bake chapatees as Hindus do and also chew paan i. e. betel leaf.

The gory sacrificial rites and cannibalism that Christian European and American explorers surmise from a study of Aztec ruins must never be depended upon, since we know from our experience in India how a long line of blundering European scholars from William Jones onwards has propagated queer views about the Vedas, and historic buildings, etc. out of innate hatred.

As stated in Dr. S. Venugopalacharya 's book titled WORLDWIDE HINDU CULTURE, SANSKRIT AND UNITY IN DIVERSITY (Page 49) "The pre-Spanish rulers of America were Hindus who spoke Kannad-Telgu languages and wrote in Kannad-Telugu scripts.

The photos of their temples published in the book titled HINDU AMERICA by Chamanlal depict how the massive, lofty temples of Mayas, Incas, Aztecs of South America bore close resemblance to South Indian temples.

**The Treacherous Spanish Attack**

Dr. Venugopalacharya writes (on page 49) that in 1532 (A. D.) the Spanish pirate Pizarro and his followers who reached Peru were welcomed and given liberal hospitality by the emperor of Peru, Atahullapa (which appears to be the Sanskrit term Atyalp.) The guileful guests invited emperor Atahullapa for a party. When the unsuspecting ruler arrived unarmed in a palanquin by the royal route to the cheering of Cuzco people. (from Kusha son of Rama.) Pizarro' s small band launched a savage attack mounted on neighing, bell-jangling horses, backed by sporadic salvoes of musket and cannon taking the emperor prisoner after slaughtering about 6000 citizens.

As a result of that unscrupulous attack the Spanish got fabulous treasure such as one chamber full of gold and two full of silver. Atyalpa, the imprisoned sovereign was put to death since he refused to turn Christian. Thereafter for 150 years Spaniards continued

to plunder the region reducing the natives to paupery and forcing them to profess Christianity. All native books were burnt and temples were razed to the ground.

A decade earlier a Spanish invader, Cortez had similarly invaded, robbed and massacred Mexicans.

Even to this day the descendants of those Vedic Americans continue to offer worship to divine icons, burn candles and offer food to the deities. They also bow to the rising sun. Their deity is Dios Munda which is Sanskrit देव ब्रह्माण्ड (Deva Brahmanda) i. e Lord of the Universe. They burn incense and consider the cross to represent the four cardinal directions. Their priests known as H. men are Brahmins who offer sacrifices to Chac (i. e. Shakra alias Indra), Lord of the Gods. They offer a morsel of food to the fire god and then offer food to guests before partaking of it themselves. They worship mother earth before cultivating the soil or digging to construct houses. All these testify to the Vedic (Hindu) culture of the local people.

The Mexicans consult astrologers when venturing on any important mission and seek the help of local, native doctors who prescribe herbal remedies. The game they play at home is Patoli which is Sanskrit Patravali (a kind of chess).

As do some Indian village folk Mexicans crush a few cocoa leaves with lime on their palm and quaff the dry mixture occasionally.

The women wear sarees with a shawl covering their shoulders. They retain long hair. The menfolk wear Panchos (alias Pancha) at home around the waist

After childbirth the mother and the child are given a steam bath for 20 days. The mother also drinks a decoction of pepper for about a month after delivery.

Their new year festival is Ramasitua when they walk across a fire pit as a kind of purification.

Ramasitua is a festival commemorating Rama and Seeta.

Around November I Mexicans celebrate a festival of lights which is the same as the Hindu Deepawali.

All such details leave one in no doubt that the native tribes which inhabit the American continents are basically people of Vedic culture.

**Mounts Shiv and Vishnu in U.S.A**

The peak of the 1200 ft. high sheer sandstone cliff which rises from the base of the Grand Canyon in Arizona, U. S. A. has a wooded plateau on top which is named Mt. Shiva reminiscent of the pre-Christian Vedic culture of the Americas.

Likewise primordial rock which sustained the basic life-forms on earth is named Vishnu Schist in the Arizona Grand Canyon, National Park near points 15 and 16.

**Vedic Nomenclature in Western Terminology**

Archaeologists who presume man to have developed from monkeys have curiously named monkey types after Vedic deities as Rama Pithacus and Siva Pithacus.

Thus the persistence of the names of Vedic deities Shiva and Vishnu in totally Christian Western society is a curious, esoteric instance of the continuance of a spiritual under-current in mundane life despite outward changes in life-styles and thinking.

**Segregating Women in Menses**

One very curious proof of Vedic culture having pervaded the world in ancient times is the segregation of women during menses both as a measure of social hygiene and to give such women necessary rest. That tradition prevails even among tribal people in distant lands.

In an ancient Hawaiian ethnic site is reconstructed a 'menstrual hut' with a notice displayed barring men from going near it on

penalty of death.

This ancient Vedic practice is medically very sound since it ensures necessary rest to the woman during her periods and also shields others from her during her unhygienic state. This found remarkable corroboration in European factories handling milk. There it was noticed that milk curdled if handled by women employees during their menses. Therefore the milk-processing establishments had to treat menses of women employees as leave periods.

**Vedic Roots of Mormons in U.S.A.**

In the state of UTAH in the United States of America is a Mormon community believed to be founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith in New York on the basis of a supposed divine revelation in the Book of Mormon said to be by an imaginary author. It practised polygamy. Seventy percent Mormons are found in the State of Utah because the Mormons founded the State in 1847. In the language of the Red Indian the term Utah signified a plateau. That word is of Sanskrit origin as may be judged from the word ''UTTISTHA'' (उत्तिष्ठ) meaning ''stand up'', That is an indication of that language being a splinter of Sanskrit.

Though the Mormons are believed to be a Christian sect, their beliefs and practices are far different from those of either Catholics or Protestants.They believe in a life after death. Joseph Smith is believed to have had a vision in which divinity revealed to him the contents of a scripture written on golden leaves in 42 B. C., near what is now New York.

The term Mormon derives from the Sanskrit word Marma meaning the central principle. Marmajna (मर्मज्ञ) is one who grasps the very essence.

The book of Mormon mentions an angel alias an incarnation who had lived in America in ancient times and of a Jesus Christ (i. e. Iesus Chrisna) who was reborn and was seen by Red Indians.

The Mormons are a deeply religious community. On Sundays each Mormon spends at least three hours on an average in the

church. Weddings are usually the result of acquaintance struck at Church gatherings. Only those of proper behaviour and dress can enter the Church. Weddings are supposed to bind the parties through all future lives too and not for the current life alone as in Vedic weddings.

All religious functions are performed by the common folk in addition to their own professional and family life. Therefore, even the top church functtonary is a working man.

Children are looked upon as divine flowers of the garden of family life. Therefore each Mormon couple on an average has as many as 16 children. Consequently each family owns big cars and vans. Mormons love to have numerous relations.

The Mormons consider the human body as of divine make and therefore take care not to defile it by smoking, drinking, taking drugs and even tea and coffee. Therefore in universities in Utah only foreigners are seen indulging in those things. Each building in Utah has those taboos prominently written at its entrance. Therefore the average life-expectancy of Mormons is double that of Americans elsewhere. Mormons avoid movies depicting violence or indecency. The whole community leads such an honest life that one doesn't have to lock homes when stepping out. That is how it was in ancient India. The Mormons set great store by education. Ninety percent complete higher secondary level education while in the rest of USA that percentage is only 65. Every adult is well-versed in the principles of the Mormon sect. They are very keen to convert others to their sect. Each earning member contributes at least 10 percent of his income to his church. They save money to be able to work as missionaries abroad at their own expense for two years. On return from such service they go in for higher education. All the important traits and beliefs of the Mormons described above are thus of Vedic origin.

**Peru**

Residents of Peru (in the western part of the South American continent) were sun-worshippers whose main festival was the sun's

entry into Capricorn. Which is the Makar Sanskriti festival in India. They are currently known as Incas which is a malpronunciation of the ancient Sanskrit name Anga (Asiatic Researches Vol, I, page 426).

In the USA the California region is the Kapilaranya mentioned frequently in ancient Sanskrit literature.

Another township Matawan (in USA) gets its name from the ancient temple and bower of the Mother Goddess.

The nearby Horse Island and Ash Island get their names respectively from the Vedic legend of King Sagar's sacrificial horse escorted by an army of 60,000 soldiers. The horse was found stalled and tethered obviously on Horse Island. King Sagar's 60,000 'sons' alias soldiers were reduced to ashes by their opponents. That explains the name Ash Island.

**Observatories**

Vedic seismic, astronomical and meteorological observatories equipped with the most sensitive and ingenious instruments were established all around the globe in ancient times in all famous centres such as Varanasi, Jaipur, Delhi, Ujjain, Lanka, Samarkand, Alexandria, Rome, Mecca and Upsala in Sweden. These were manned by Vedic scientists. It was those observatories which helped to perpare the world Vedic almanac for deciding the days on which various festivals were to be observed. Those observatories also provided weather-guidance to navigators and to farmers for sowings and reapings. Almanacs also helped astrologers to forewarn individuals, communities and administrators on the impending calamities such as earthquakes, storms, wars and famines.

The so-called Red Indians in the American continents also retain tenuous links with the ancient Vedic almanac system. Those so-called Red Indians belong to the ancient Naag ( i.e. Cobra) clan referred to in Indian legends. They are described as residing in the nether (Pataal) region because the American continents are on the other side of India on the spherical globe. If a hole were to be dug from

India its other end would open out in the Americas. that is precisely what is stated in the Vedic legends about the Nagalok i.e. people living in the Naga region. Today though the Red Indians may appear to be ill-clad, semi-literate, forest-dwellers, yet a number of their remains such as massive mansions, majestic temples, observatories etc. testify to their having once been a very advanced community.

Ruins of one of their ancient observatories were reported discovered in an October 1969 issue of the Indian Express ( and perhaps also in other leading newspapers). The report stated " A stone calendar constructed by American Indians in the south-western state of New Mexico a thousand years ago is a unique astronomical observatory marking the seasons and cycles of the Sun.

" Sunlight shines through three precisely positioned sandstone slabs to cast slivers of light on two spiral patterns carved in a cliff face. Those vertical daggers of light mark the seasons and major positions of the Sun which can be read on the patterns.

" The calendar was constructed high on the Butte by the Anasazi Indians, forerunners of today's Pueblo Indians.

" Those Indians had an advanced civilization from about 400 A.D. to 1300 A.D. and then mysteriously declined. The Anasazi lived in multi-storey buildings built in the sides of hills.

" The Indians also built irrigation systems with canals and small dams, constructed hundreds of miles of roadways and developed an extensive system of trade.

" The astronomical observatory also shows they were advanced scientifically as were some central American cultures such as the Aztecs and Mayans.

Daggers of light shining through the stones precisely mark the solar solstices, the days when the sun is farthest north or south of the Equator, and gives even length of night and day all over the earth. There also is evidence that the calendar marks some lunar positions and probably some eclipses. " ♦♦

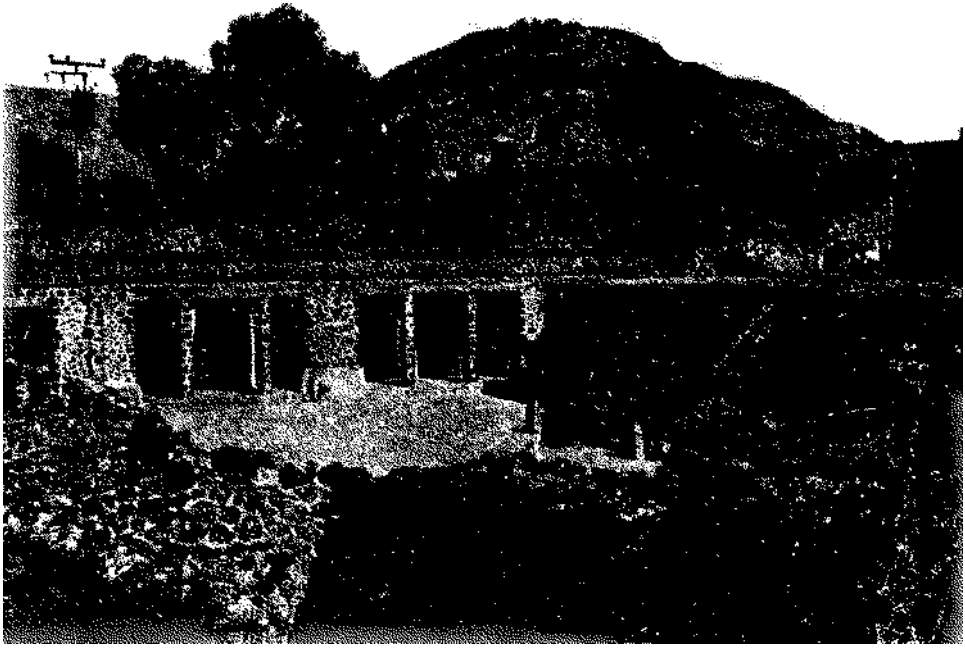
The pictures that follow are reproduced from Chamanlal's book Hindu America or from Dr. S. Venugopalacharya's scrap-book.

A Mexican woman proceeding to the community bakery to prepare (chapatis) Hindu bread

He is not a Hindu but a true Indian from Central America

This woman belongs to Rajapura in Mexico. The name of that township clearly indicates that Sanskrit-speaking Rajas ruled Mexico in pre-Christian times.

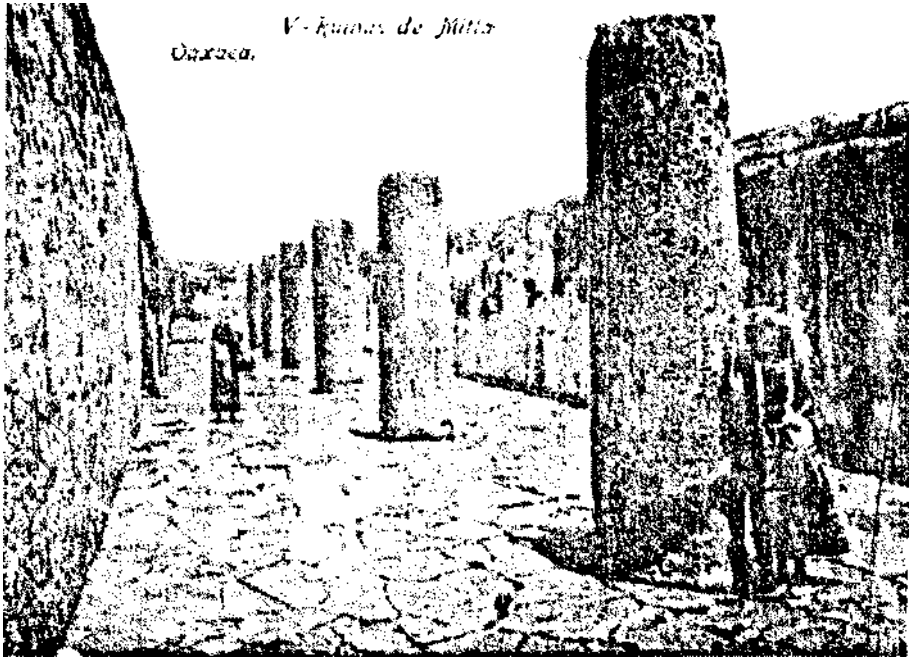
Mexican Women in Himachal Pradesh-type Indian attire



Temple of the Butterflies (Templo de las Mariposas) so-called from the carvings on the columns, at the foot of the Moon Pyramid seems to have been a Sanskrit hermitage-school run by Vedic sages, at San Juan, Tecotihuacan, Mexico.

A Mexican woman carrying her child in the Hindu style.

A Mexican woman clad in her traditional Hindu saree.

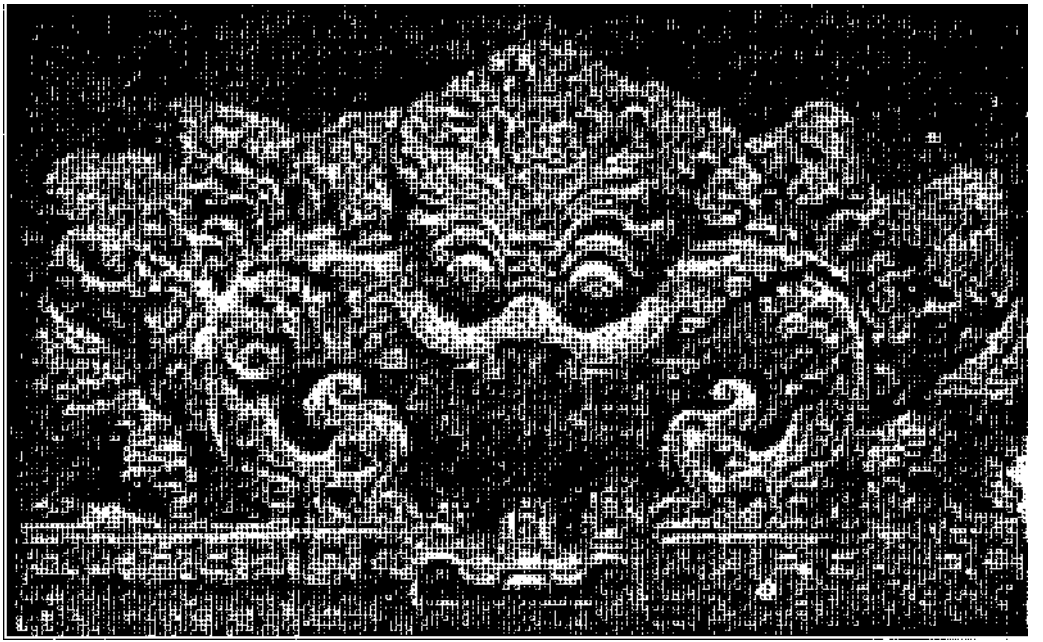



This thousand-pillared temple is in Mitla i. e. Mithila city in Mexico. South India still has many thousand-column temples such as the one in Rameswar.

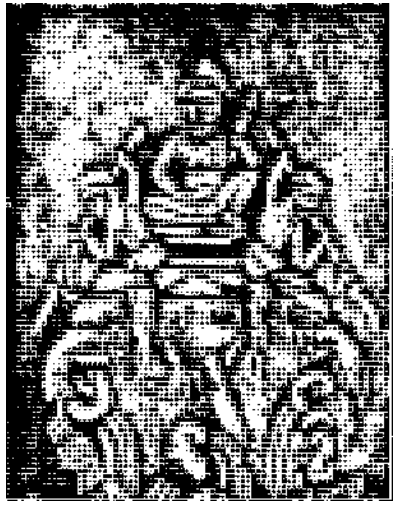
Offering Incense to the Sun God.

Plaza de la Luna, Calzada de los Muertes and Piramide del Sol i. e. Square of the Moon, Avenue of the Dead and Pyramid of the Sun (Left background)

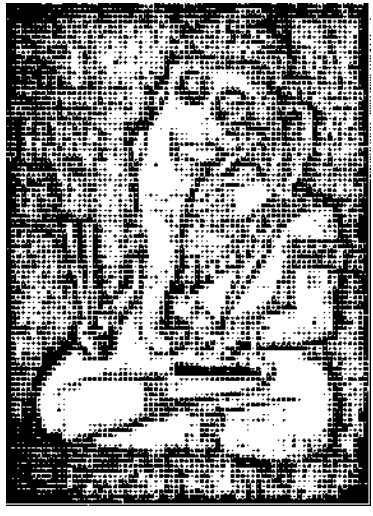
Muertes i. e. 'Mrityu' and sol i. e. Soorya are Sanskrit words. The monuments are obviously cremation spots of ancient Vedic Kshatriya rulers of the Solar and Lunar races at San Juan, Tecotihuacan, Mexico.



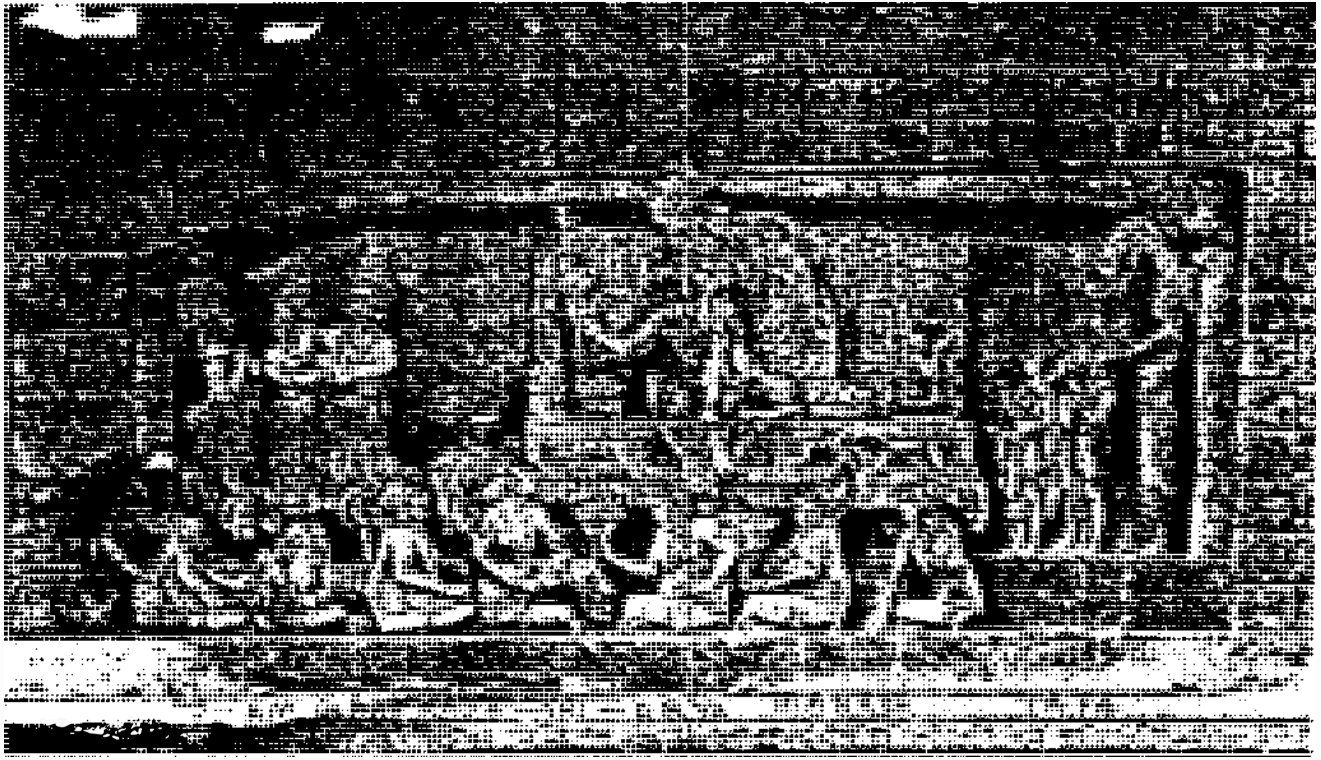
The Narasimha (man-lion) Vedic deity of Ancient Indochina.



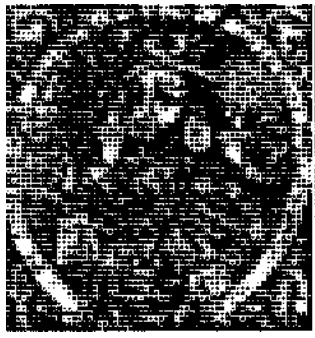
An ancient Hindu Raja, a top an elephant. (Indochina)



Ganesh In Indochina

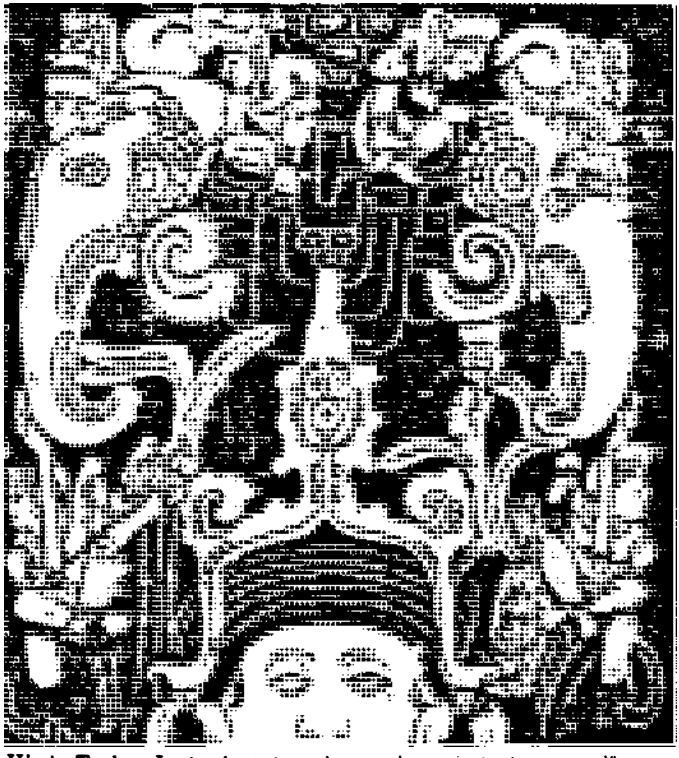


Sculpture in Guatemala alias Gautamalaya (South America) with blingual inscriptions in Kannad and Mayan scripts depicting the ruler Ayar Mancotopa alias Arya Manasdeva with his counsellors.



Atyalp, the last Vedic ruler of Peru of the solar dynasty as evidenced by the Sun-emblem above his left ear.

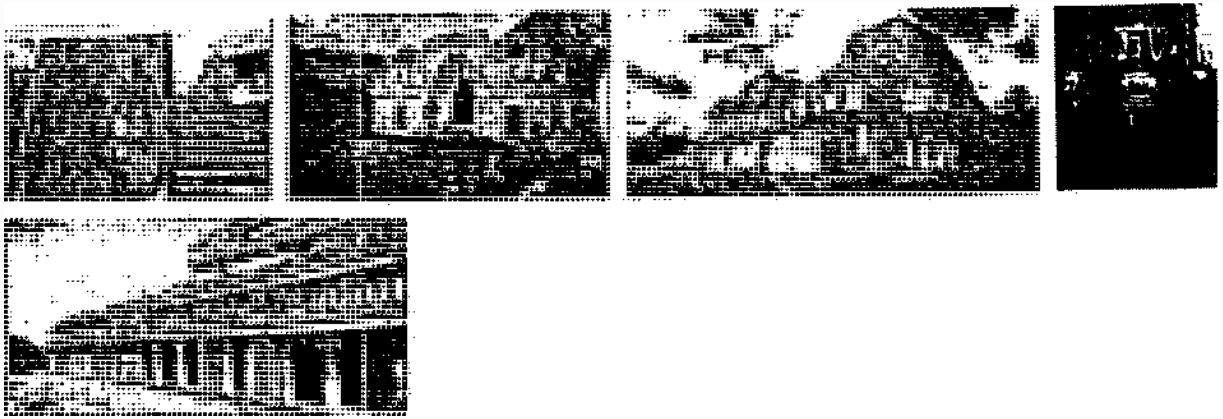
He was treacherously attacked and murdered by the Spanish pirate Pizarro in 1532 A. D.



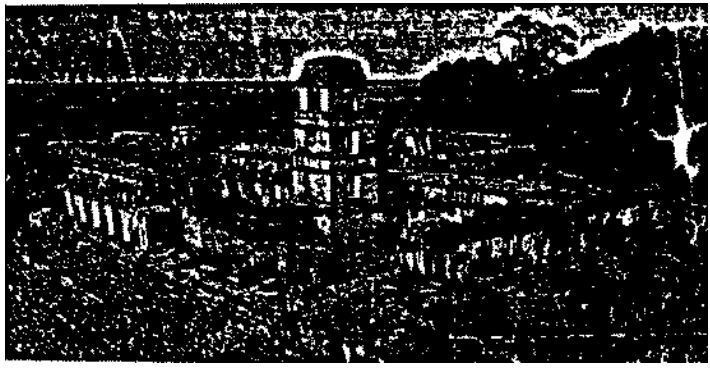
Hindu Turban In Ancient America. and royal elephant motifs.

Spaniards overrunning the Inca (i. e. Anga) realm of the Vedic Solar dynasty ruler Atahuallpa (i. e. Atyalpa) in 1532 A. D.

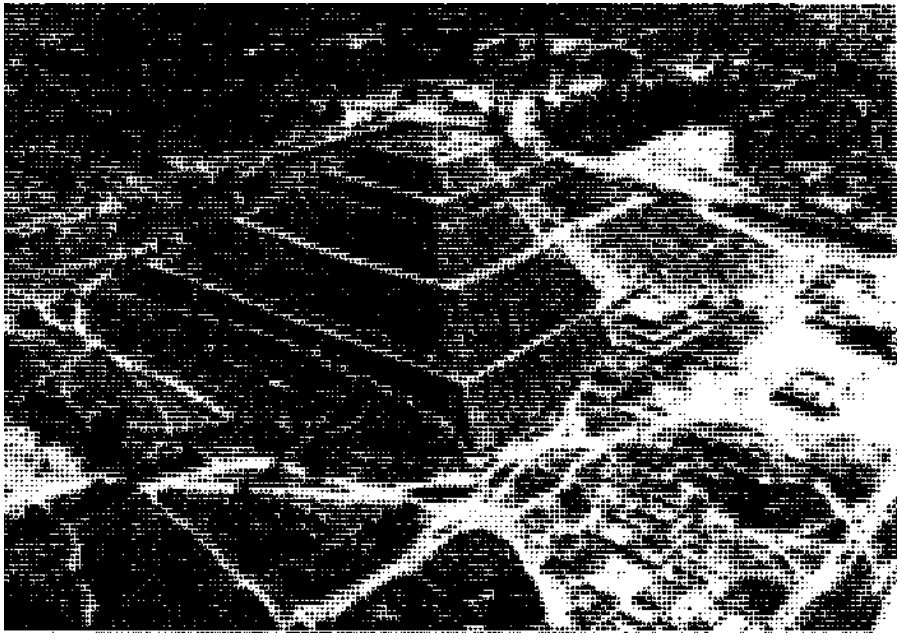
The Inca ruler taken prisoner. The huge ransom demanded for his release is seen heaped in the foreground.



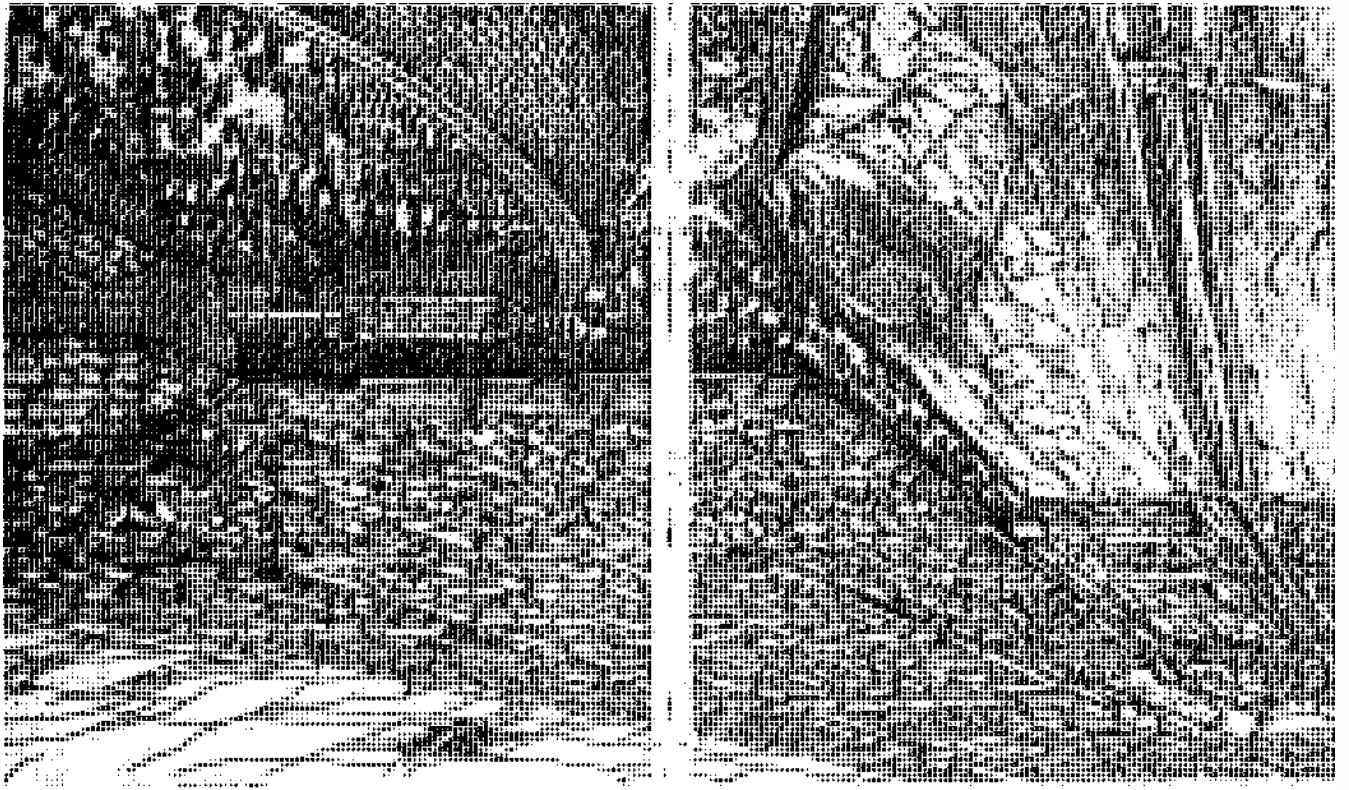
Innumerable such (Hindu) Vedic temples spread over the South American continent were conquered, plundered and wrecked by European, Christian freebooters.



Ruined Hindu palaces in Palanque
i. e. Pataal Lanka in Mexico



Piramide del Sol i. e. Sun Pyramid at San Juan, Teotihuacan, Mexico
The construction is of the Vedic fire-worship altar design.

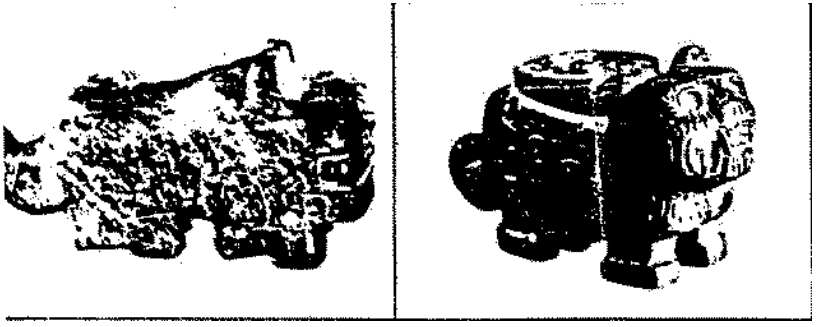


Such planned cities with a fortress in the lower foreground were a common feature of ancient Vedic civilization in South America since ruined by Spanish [illegible]

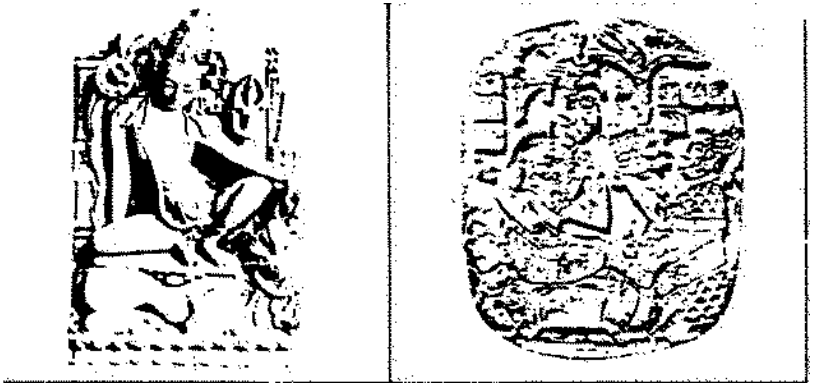
Above is a masque dug up at Tikal in Guatemala (i. e. Gautamalaya). It is estimated to be of about 527 A.D. Such masques were worn (as in Kerala, India) by religious festival dancers. Note the Vedic forehead marks above the nose, the octagonal disc and the cross on top of the head proving that the cross has been a pre-Christian solar symbol.

The Americas were not isolated from the rest of the Vedic world in ancient times as may he seen from the illustrations hereunder. Recently archaeologists have noted certain resemblances between East Asian and American arteifacts and art styles.

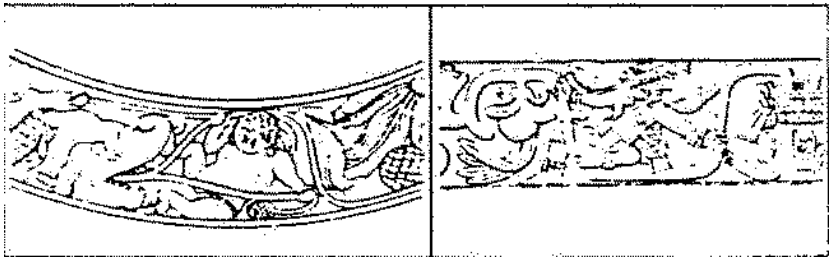
**Eastern Asia** **Ancient America**



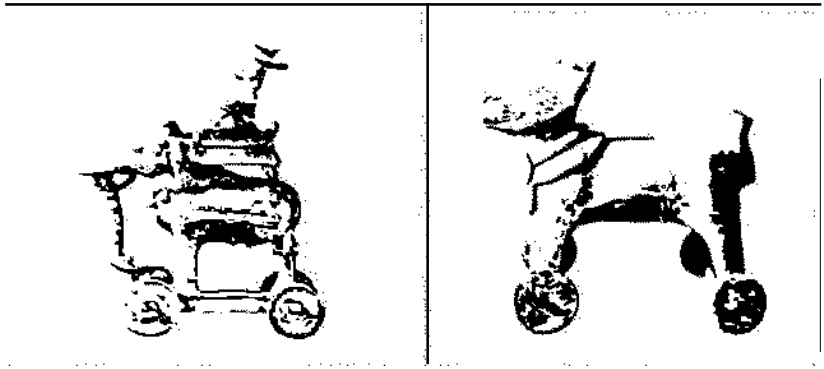
FELINE DIVINITIES were worshiped by China's Shang Dynasty (left) and by both the Olmecs of Mexico and the Chavin civilization of Peru (right) Shang and Olmec priests also built similar earthen ceremonial platforms, and used much the same kind of small reflecting mirrors in religious rituals.



LION-HEADED THRONES are shown in representations of deities in India (left) and of Maya dignitaries (right) The Maya shared other ritual expressions with Hindu culture, including stepped temple pyramids, doorways with serpent columns and balustrades, and sacred tree forms.



LOTUS FRIEZES adorn both Maya and Indian temples. Remarkable similarities occur between these two designs, which portray men reclining between winding lotus stems which they grasp in both hands. Water monsters or fish alias Makar often occur in the same composition.



WHEELED ANIMALS made in India may have inspired similar figures found in Mexican tombs;.

(These pictures on pp. 555, 556 were very thoughtfully provided by young Dr. V. N. Bhida, USA)

# THE VEDIC PAST OF CHINA

The formidable area of China, its teeming population and the ubiquitous twang of the Chinese language mislead scholars into believing that China always had its own special culture. This is yet another indication of the very faulty methods and concepts of modern research methodology. Even modern Indian experts in Chinese languages are known to have made no serious effort to penetrate the pronunciation twang and discover the Sanskritic origin of Chinese languages.

Like every other region of the world, China too practised Vedic culture and spoke Sanskrit from times immemorial uptil the Mahabharata war and for several centuries thereafter. China finds repeated mention in ancient Sanskrit scriptures as an important member of the Vedic world.

**How Hinduism Acquired the Name of Buddhism**

Chinese Buddhism itself provides an important clue. Buddhism as a branch of Hinduism became popular in Far Eastern countries (and also in Western countries) only because those countries had been following the Arya, Vedic, Sanatan way of life from time immemorial.

Buddha was born not in the 6th but in the 19th century B.C. (see chapter 11 of SOME BLUNDERS OF INDIAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH by P. N. Oak). His forsaking the throne to become a monk electrified the contemporary world. He became so famous

that the same old Vedantic doctrines were thereafter quoted in his name, as his teachings, in all Vedic establishments around the world. That was precisely the period, when as a result of the earlier carnage of the Mahabharat war the universal use of Sanskrit and study of Vedic scriptures had been shattered and started dwindling. Just at that juncture prince Siddhartha Gautama the Buddha happened to arrest worldwide attention because of his great renunciation. That made preachers and teachers working in Vedic temples and monasteries all over the world to attract the attention of the shattered, sagging Vedic world to Vedic teachings by quoting the famous Buddha as a great contemporary Vedic authority. This made the shattered regional bits of the erstwhile Vedic administration continue to follow their age-old Vedic customs and tradition under the new label of Buddhism. Scholars around the world who are supposed to be experts in Buddhism do great violence to history when they treat Buddhism as some separate philosophy. They ought to realize that Buddhism was but a new mark which got stuck to the age-old Vedic teachings at a weak moment.

**Ganesh**

Vedic Hindu deities have continued to be revered and worshipped in China but their names and figures have got distorted because of loss of contact with India and distances of time and space separating the two countries. Those distortions have rendered them unrecognizable. Added to that is the ineptitude of modern scholars. Staggered at the concept of considering China as a cultural colony or appendage of India they prefer to look the other way and try to study and present China as a separate culture from the very beginning. Ganesh was among the Vedic deities that China worshipped. God Ganesh is known as Kangijen in China and Japan. Scholars may now trace the other deities and the Sanskrit origin of Chinese words sans the Chinese twang.

A Japanese scholar Okakura observes: "The religion and culture of China are undoubtedly of Hindu origin. At one time, in the single province of Loyang there were more than 3000 Indian monks and ten thousand Indian families to impress their national religion

and art on Chinese soil."[1]

**Lanka of China**

Professor G. Phillips remarks "The maritime intercourse of India with China dates from a much earlier period, from about 680 B.C. when the sea-traders of the Indian ocean whose chiefs were Hindus founded a colony called Lang-ga, after the Indian name Lanka of Ceylon, about the present gulf of Kias-Tchoa, where they arrived in vessels having the prows shaped like the heads of birds or animals after the patterns specified in the Yukti Kalpataru (an ancient Sanskrit technological text) and exemplified in the ships and boats of old Indian arts."[2]

Count Biornstierna observes in his book "What may be said with certainty is that the religion of China came from India."[3]

**Influence of Indian Art**

E. B.Havell, who was principal of the School of Art in Calcutta and Madras during the British administration in India, has observed that "In the early centuries of the Christian era from the Indian source came the inspiration of the great school of Chinese painting, which from the 7th to the 13th centuries stood first in the whole world..... Through China and Korea Indian art entered Japan.

China is mentioned in the Ramayan as the land of Kosa-Karas (i.e. silk worms),"[4] and also in the Mahabharat.

A Chinese coin of the second century found in Mysore also indicates that China was a part of the ancient Vedic world. Uttarapatha was the Sanskrit name of the ancient international highway which connected India with China, Russia and Iran. Correspondingly the

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(1) P.113, Ideals of the East, by Okakura.
(2) P.525, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1965.
(3) P.85, The Theogony of the Hindus.
(4) Pp. 24-25, Bharat (India) As seen and known by Foreigners.
(5) Footnote, P.8, Vol. II, Aryatarangini by A.Kalyanraman, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.

Sapta Sindhu region comprised the Pamir Plateau, Western and Eastern Turkistan and Afghanistan. Khotan is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit name Gosthana while Prakanva was the original Sanskrit name of Ferghana.

Auriel Stein found evidence of Indian rule in Turkistan and Khotan in the form of coins and inscriptions and the use of an Indian language in its administration upto the 3rd century A.D. Officials bore Indian names such as Nandsena and Bheem. The offices they held also bore Sanskrit names. The person gathering and delivering mail was known as Lekhaharak. It is this word which led to the English word 'Clerk'. A messenger was known as 'doota' and the spy was known as 'Chara'. In the upper Pamirs and in Tibet too, the Vedic civilization was to be seen everywhere.

The Kucheans ( on the border of the Gobi desert) and the Khotanese, though a thousand miles to the north of Punjab had the same culture as Punjab.

It may thus be seen that the entire region surrounding China was steeped in Vedic culture. Consequently China too was pervaded with the same culture. Chinese history too like that of other countries begins from the legendary Flood.

**The Flood And Manu**

The father of Chinese history, Su Ma Chien (who lived around 149 B.C.) refers to a tradition that the swamps of Central China were reclaimed by a legendary hero called "Yu the Great". Obviously this 'Yu' is none else than 'Manu' of the Vedic tradition. Thus the beginning of Chinese history from the Flood and from Manu also indicates that the Chinese tradition is also Vedic. The other clue we get is from the metamorphosis of Vedic, Sanskrit names. The term Manu has been robbed of its first syllable while only the last is retained as 'Yu'. But its association with the Flood enables us to identify the name as Manu.

**The Simha Dynasty**

According to current thinking Chinese culture starts with the

Shang dynasty (about 1500 B.C) . But the metal industry of that age is so advanced that historians surmise a long stretch of history to lie behind it. All such theories and counter-theories and the trial rejection method in the reconstruction of the ancient history of China serve to highlight their basic mistake. China like every other region of the world had a Vedic civilization with Sanskrit as its language. The name of the earliest dynasty 'Shang' is none other than the Sanskrit word Simha (सिंह) which came to be pronounced as Singh in North India, as Cing alias King in England and as Shang in China. The Chinese switch to ideographs was caused by some historical upheavel which cut off the Chinese region for a long stretch of time from its educational links with India.

The Chinese also refer to an earlier Hsia dynasty of 17 or 18 kings supposed to have ruled China from 2205 B.C. to 1765 B.C. when it was overthrown by "T' ang the Successful" founder of the Shang Dynasty.

Here again we bump against the same 5000-year barrier. The 1994 years of the Christian era added to the 2205 B.C. years mentioned above takes us almost to the early period after the Mahabharat war. Thus, as observed by us elsewhere, no matter which thread of history we pick-up viz. whether Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Roman, Egyptian or any other we reach a dead end at circa 3138 B.C., Therefore, it would be right to assume that until the Mahabharat war, like the rest of the world, China too spoke Sanskrit and practised Vedic Culture. After the war it gradually lapsed into a state of segregation and isolation developing a distinct identity in script, pronunciation, language and art.

The name of the earliest known ruling dynasty Hsia could be Ikshwaku, Hehaya or some such well-known Vedic Kshatriya dynasty of the past.

The conclusion is reinforced by the observation of Chinese historian Dr. Li-Chi who discovered an astonishing resemblance between the Chinese clay pottery and the pottery discovered at Mohenjadaro on the Indian continent and at Jamadat Nasar in

Mesopotamia. This pottery link-up corroborates our thesis of an ancient worldwide Vedic culture.

Both Sir L.Wooley aud Arnold Toynbee speak of an earlier readymade culture coming to China. They are right. That was the Vedic, Hindu culture from India with its Sanskrit language and sacred scripts. The contemporary astronomical expertise of the Chinese, as evidenced by their record of eclipses; the organizing of sacrifices to propitiate the deities of the astral phenomena, the philosophy of the Chinese and their statecraft all point to a Vedic origin.

That is why from the earliest of times we find Chinese travellers visiting India very often to renew their educational and spiritual links.

**Taoism is Deva-ism**

The Chinese philosopher Lao Tse propagated the Advaita (non-duality) philosophy of the Vedic tradition. The name of his 'Tao' philosophy has been completely misunderstood by all scholars, who have written on China so far. The Chinese word 'Tao' is nothing but the Sanskrit word 'Deva'. Consequently Taoism is Chinese Vedic Theism.

While on the one hand Chinese travellers and disciples continued to visit India in an unending trail to drink at the fountain-heads of knowledge, morality and spirituality here, corresponding groups of Indian teachers, astronomers and physicians kept visiting China on duty.

**Yoga**

Confucius, who lived around 500 B.C. mentions how he had given up Yogic meditation to set about to reform society. That is very strong proof of the deep roots that Yoga had struck in China long before Confucius, and consequently of China's Vedic past.

The ancient Indian monarch, Kanishka continued to maintain

during his own time the strong cultural links that India had with places as distant as Rome in the west and China in the east. Historians have hitherto misunderstood these as mere trade links or formal embassies. Those links should hereafter be recognised to be ancient Vedic Sanskrit links arising from the universal, unitary Vedic administration. But that unity, shattered by the Mahabharat war, gradually estranged the different regions of the world from one another and led to mere formal diplomatic and trade ties. *This new revolutionary concept of world history is the master-key which solves all riddles of history.*

The Mahavibhasha, composed at the directive of the Kashmir genral assembly of Buddhists in the 1st century A.D. is available in its Chinese version but its Sanskrit original in India got destroyed at the hands of Muslim invaders.

Chinese chronicles record the visit to China of Indian sages Kashyap, Milangee and Dharmaratna in the 1st century A.D.

Kumarajiva, a prince of Tokharistan (Chinese Turkistan), of which Kucha was the capital city, stayed in China from 412 A.D. onwards along with a large band of teachers. Kucha was a great centre of Sanskrit learning even in Huentsang's time, i.e. the 7th century A.D. The Kuchan alphabet was Indian. Neighbouring Khotan was also steeped in Sanskrit learning upto the 8th century A.D. Numerous Sanskrit manuscripts were discovered in this Central Asian region, including a large library of thousands of scrolls inside a subterranean cave by Sir Auriel Stein. The writing was in Brahmi characters both on the scrolls and on the frescoes on the cave-walls.[6]

Regional names ending in the syllable 'Sthan' as in Turkistan, Khotan, Afghanistan, and those ending in 'ia' as in Austria, Russia and Australia should be immediately identified as of Vedic Sanskritic origin. In fact their spelling should, wherever possible, be reformed to conform to the original Sanskrit word.

The underground caves of the type referred to above are ancient

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6. Footnote on page 18, Aryatarangini, Vol, II

haunts of Vedic studies, found all over the world. This detail needs to be specifically noted by historians.

Another important historical deduction that needs to be noted by all students of history and culture, is that *all renowned cities throughout the ancient world such as Bokhara, Alexandria, Rome, Baghdad, Babylon, Samarkand, Moscow, Paris and London came to prominence because they were centres of Vedic learning. Trade etc. were only ancillary offshoots.*

Marco Polo, an Italian, travelled from Venice to China and has written his memoirs, which have been translated into English and edited by Sir Henry Yule. A footnote (page 76, Vol. 1) in that book mentions a temple at Canton, popularly known as the temple of 500 Gods. A photo of the temple is reproduced on the page facing page 82. Since Vedic deities run into millions, the temple in Canton was obviously of Vedic deities. In keeping with Vedic tradition, the pedestal of the deities is octagonal.

A porcelain incense-burner from China 's Fo-Kien province and of the time of the Shang dynasty, now on display at the Louvere Museum in France, is also of the Vedic octagonal shape.

Another footnote on page 11 of Volume II states, "It was the custom of the (Chinese) ancients to worship those who were before them. Thus students worshipped their instructors, farmers worshipped the first husbandsman, workers in silk the original silk worker.....when calamities come upon the land, the virtuous among the people make offerings to the spirits of earth and heaven, the mountains, rivers, streams etc....we find 58 temples of every variety in this little city (in Juhu) of about 2000 inhabitants. There is a temple to the spirits of wind, clouds, thunder and rains, to the god of silk workers, to the horse-god, to the god of locusts and (of) the eight destructive insects, to the five dragons, to the king who quiets the waves i.e. Varun. Besides these there are all the orthodox temples to the ancient worthies and some modern heroes."

The tradition of honouring and adoring the elders and of

recognizing that everything whether alive or inert matter is permeated by the divine soul, is typical of the Vedic doctrine. This indicates the primordial Vedic culture of China.

About Suju alias Su Chau city of Kiang-Han province Marco Polo records (Page 183, Vol. II of his memoirs) "Suju is a very great and noble city. The people are idolators. A sketch of the city of Su Chau reduced to 1/10 th scale from a rubbing of a plan inscribed on marble A.D. MCCX LVII is preserved in the great temple of Confucius.

A footnote adds "In the southern part of Su Chau is the park, surrounded by a high wall which contains the group of buildings called the Confucius temple. This is the Dragon 's head....the Dragon street running directly north, is his body, and the great Pagoda is his tail. In front is a grove of cedars. To one side is a hall where thousands of scholars go to worship at the Spring and Autumn festivals...there. There is a building used for the slaughter of animals, another containing a map of the city engraved in stone, a third with tablets and astronomical diagrams, and a fourth containing the provincial library. On each side of the large courts are rooms where are placed the tablets of the 500 sages. The main temple is 50 by 70 ft, and contains the tablet of Confucius and a number of gilded boards with mottoes. On the stone-dial in front, a meat-shed is erected for the great sacrifices at which the official magnates exercise their sacerdotal functions. On the gateway infront the sage is called 'the Prince of Doctrines in Times Past and Present'.

The above details of the 500 sages and the Prince of Doctrines past and present all point to the Vedic tradition.

The Chinese dragon is apparently the great Cobra on whom Lord Vishnu, the supreme godhead reclines. This great reptile is found deified in almost every region from one end of the world to the other. We have referred to it time and again in different chapters of this volume. This universal involvement with the dragon is obviously of Vedic origin.

**Town-Planning and Architecture**

Ancient Chinese cities were built as per the rules laid down in the Vedic sciences of town-planning and architecture as is apparent from descriptions of several Chinese cities left by Marco Polo.

He notes that " the city of Kinsay stands as it were in water and surrounded by water. The document (of this city, stated that) there were in this city twelve guilds of different crafts and that each guild had 12,000 houses in occupation of its workmen. Each of these houses contains at least 12 men, whilst some contain 20 and some 40.... *It was an ordinance laid down by the king that every man should follow his father 's business and no other,* no matter if he possessed 100,000 bezants. Inside the city there is a lake which has a compass of some 30 miles, and all round it are erected beautiful palaces and mansions, of the richest and most exquisite structure that you can imagine of the nobles of the city. There are also on its shores many abbeys and churches of the idolators. In the middle of the lake are two islands, on each of which stands a rich, beautiful and spacious edifice, furnished in such style as to seem fit for the palace of an emperor....If in daytime (the watch patrols) find any poor cripple unable to work for his livelihood they take him to one of the hospitals, of which there are many founded by ancient kings, and endowed with great revenues. "[7]

On page 203 of Vol.II, Marco Polo mentions "Other streets are occupied by physicians and astrologers, who are also teachers of reading and writing. In each square are two palaces facing one another in which are established the officers to decide (disputes etc.)" *Such profession-wise arrangement of city sectors is typical of Vedic society.*

The tradition of having a central water reservoir inside the city and moats filled with water around cities and mansions, marking-out urban residential sectors for different guilds, the professions being hereditary, and temples dedicated to different idols, are all specialities of Vedic-culture.

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(7) Pp. 186-188, Vol. II, Marco Polo's Memoirs.

**Astrology**

Likewise astrological considerations too had their importance in Chinese life. Marco Polo notes (p. 191, Vol. II of his memoirs) "As soon as a child is born (the people of this country) write down the day and hour and the planet and the sign under which its birth has taken place... when anyone intends a journey he goes to the astrologers. These astrologers are very skilful at their business, and often their words come to pass."

**Cremation**

The Chinese also practised cremation as ordained by Vedic practice, Marco Polo records "They burn the bodies of the dead... when anyone dies, friends and relatives make a great mourning for the deceased and clothe themselves in hempen garments and follow the corpse playing on a variety of instruments and singing hymns to their idols.[8]

".... Natives of the city are peaceful both from education and example of their kings... there is such fellow-feeling among both men and women that you would take the people who live in the same street to be all one family..... this family intimacy is free from all jealousy or suspicion of the conduct of their women. These they treat with the greatest respect, and the man who should presume to make loose proposals to a married woman would be regarded as an infamous rascal. They also treat foreigners with great cordiality and entertain them in the most winning manner, affording them every help and advice on their business."[9]

The above is a typical description of Vedic manners and traditions of ancient China.

On page 212 of Vol. II of Marco Polo's memoirs is the picture of a stone pillar carved with lotus patterns along its entire length. It is stated to be a stone Chwang, i.e. an Umbrella Column. Obviously

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(8) P. 191, Vol. II, Marco Polo's Memoirs.

(9) Pp. 204-205 ibid

the Sanskrit word 'Chhatra' is being pronounced as 'Chwang' in Chinese. This should serve to illustrate to everybody how the Chinese languages are all Sanskrit distorted with a Chinese twang.

**Temple of Brahma**

Facing page 212 of Marco Polo's memoirs is a map of the city of Hang Chau. Just inside the walls of the city was located the temple of Brahma as shown in the map. That temple, long destroyed by invaders is now marked by two columns bearing some Buddhist inscriptions. The columns retain the name and mark the site of the temple. These columns date from the 6th century and are some of the earliest relics extant in China.

The temple of Brahma is emphatic proof of the existence of Vedic culture in ancient China. And since, according to Vedic tradition Brahma appeared on top of a lotus stem emerging from the navel of Lord Vishnu, it is appearent that the dragon so common in Chinese tradition is the cobra on which Lord Vishnu reclines.

It may be argued that the pattern of the Chinese dragon is different from the cobra shown in Vishnu's pictures. That is because of the peculiar Chinese twist to which Vedic tradition is subject in every sphere, over a long period of time.

**The Significance of Eight**

"Around the great white pagoda in Peking are 108 pilliars for illumination. At Gautam Buddha's birth 108 Brahmans were summoned to foretell his destiny.....Parashuram established (in Malabar) 108 places of worship (i.e. temples), Bharat has 108 holy places of pilgrimage and 108 Upanishads, the rules of the Chinese Triad Society assign 108 blows as the punishment for certain offences. According to Athenians the suitors of Penelope were 108."[10]

The figures 8, 108, and 1008 have a special sanctity in Vedic tradition. They recur in a number of sacred contexts in Vedic life

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(10) P.347, Vol. II, ibid.

namely eight directions, their eight celestial guards, eight attainments of Yoga, an 8-metal-alloy used to make an idol or a temple pinnacle, the 8 divisions of the science of medicine, the eight sacred chants at a wedding, eight recitations of a holy mantra, the 8 times, 108 times or 1008 times blessed gurus, the 8-limb prostration (Sashtang Namaskar), a personality of 8 facets, the eight talents of a person, etc.

In View of that importance of the figure eight, it is clear that countries from Athens to China which followed that octo-numeral tradition were adherents of Vedic culture.

**Sanskrit Inscriptions**

There appear to have been Sanskrit inscriptions too in ancient China but these were destroyed from time to time and have remained generally unknown to the outside world. A mention of one such Sanskrit inscription is found on page 28 of Volume I of Marco Polo's memoirs.

The footnote records "At the village of Kenyung Kwan, 40 miles north of Peking, in the sub-prefecture of Chang Ping, in the Chin-li province, on the road Peking to Kalgan, beyond the pass of Nankau, under an archway, a view of which will be found at the end of this volume, were engraved in 1345 A.D., two large inscriptions in six different languages-Sanskrit, Tibetan, Mongol, Bashpah, Uighur, Chinese and a language unknown till recently. A much better facsimile of these inscriptions than Wylie's has since been published by Prince Roland Bonaparte in his valuable Recueil des Documents de L'Epoque Mongole."

Similarly "The annals of the Ming dynasty, which succeeded the Mongols in China, mention the establishment in the 11th Moon of the 5th Year yong-10 (1407 -A.D.) of the Sse Yi Kwan, a linguistic office for diplomatic purposes. The languages to be studied were Niuche, Mongol, Tibetan, Sanskrit, Bokharan, Uighur, Burmese and Siamese."[11]

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(11) P. 29, Vol. I. ibid, footnote.

Sanskrit was thus an international language even as late as the 15th century as is apparent from the above footnote. The more we go back in time, the wider and more frequent was its use. From time immemorial upto the Mahabharat era Sanskrit was the only language of human speech. Thereafter with the break-up of the unitary, universal Vedic administration, use of Sanskrit gradually tapered down.

The fact that China has throughout ancient history looked upto India for guidance in all matters such as religious, spiritual and educational ought to enable historians to realize that China too adhered to Vedic culture and spoke Sanskrit. *That such important clues and leads have been allowed to remain unutilized, points to the need for a second look at and reform of historical research methodology.*

Likewise the Buddhism of China should be realized to be a new edition of its earlier Hinduism. Even this clue went unnoticed. At least now it should be realized that every Buddhist country was a Vedist, Hindu, country earlier. Incidentally this should also serve to clarify that Buddhism was never meant to be a new religion. It was just a new edition of Hinduism. That is why it was not misunderstood as a substitute for Hinduism in India itself.

Like Japan China has been misunderstood to be a Buddhist country for a few thousand, years. But for millions of years China and Japan have both been Vedic alias Hindu countries.

Archaeologists excavating beneath the ruins of brahmanical temples at the eastern coast city of Quangzhou have come across stone engravings of 'Sri Krishna,' 'Hanuman', 'Goddess of wealth' 'Lakshmi' and the divine bird 'Garuda', according to Dr. Yang Quinzhang of the local Museum.

Many of the engravings which have come to light during excavations, continuing since 1934 when a 1.15 meter high stone statue of a multi-limbed Vishnu was unearthed at Janjiaochang in Quangzhou, bear a close resemblance to the traditional engravings of ancient India, mentions Dr. Yang in his correspondence with

Dr. V. V. Bedekar, Director of the Institute of Oriental Study at Thana, in India.

As many as 73 stone-engravings of Vishnu in his well-known 'Narasimha' form of half-man and half-lion have been found during the course of excavations. Remains of temple structures depict popular scenes from Vaishnava lore like Vishnu rescuing an elephant from a crocodile and tearing open the stomach of a demon king to save his great devotee 'Prahlad' says Dr. Yang.

Likewise numerous engraved portraits of Shiva in the company of his consort 'Parvati' in the Himalayas, in ascetic garments holding a trident and shown as having a lean athletic body with narrow waist and broad chest, besides scenes of the bull, elephant and other animals bowing before him, have been beautifully sculpted in stone at the temples believed to have flourished during the Yuan dynasty and devastated in the civil war at the end of the dynasty.

**Architectural similarities**

Dr. Yang observes that one of the temples bears a striking resemblance in architecture to the Meenakshi temple at Madurai in Tamilnadu.

Engraved pictures of Sri Krishna at Quanzhou show the cow-boy saving two sons of Kubera, romancing with seven girls bathing in the Yamuna and routing the ''Nagaraja'' (Snake king) in a river. A fight between Krishna and Garuda is also depicted.

While no image of 'Lord Rama' has yet been found in the relics, the figure of 'Hanuman', the devotee of Rama, is found among engravings on a stone door frame, Dr. Yang states.

Among the several pictures of the gold-winged bird 'Garuda' the most outstanding is one showing Vishnu riding the bird on his way to save an elephant, Airavat, the mount of Lord Indra.

One such relic is a Tamil tablet datd 1281, A. D. which indicates the presence of a south Indian community of merchants who appealed to the Yuan Government of the period to raise a Hindu (Vedic)

temple there.

Whereas all traces of other Hindu temples of that time were wiped out in the subsequent civil wars, relics of the Quanzhou temple remain. Archaeologists, who have been excavating there since 1934 have unearthed a 1.15 metre stone statue of a four-armed Vishnu, holding a musical instrument and a Vajra.

Other statues discovered are those of Shiva, a four-armed goddess and a lingam. There are also octagonal Hindu columns and pillars bearing the figures of Hanuman and Krishna.

The Chinese, in fact, believe Hanuman, "The Monkey god" to be the archetype of Sun Wukong in the Chinese novel" "A Pilgrimage of India" written by Wu Chengen during the Ming Dynasty period (1368-1644)

The relics were put on display at the Quanzhou museum for a special UNESCO team that was visiting major centres along the ancient silk trade route. Quanzhou has long been considered the starting point of the maritime silk route.

Museum officials told the team that more than 300 Hindu artefacts had been uncovered since the excavations began in the 1930s. In fact the dedication of the Quanzhou temple in 1281 was "preceded" wrote John Guy, a specialist in South Indian art at London's Victoria and Albert museum, by the despatch from Quanzhou of a Mongol envoy, Yang Ting-pi to India, underscoring the reciprocal nature of this relationship.

Another interesting site with an Indian connection is the "Jiu ri" (the nine-day hill) where travellers went to beg the wind for a favourable sea journey. There stands the "rock of Buddhist text translation." The story goes that it was on this and other rocks and in the nearby jungles that an Indian monk lived and translated certain Buddhist texts.

The above item published in the Indian Express dated Feb. 23, 1991 betrays universal ignorance of contemporary intelligentsia. To imagine that China has only a few stray relics of Hinduism

to show here and there is a great blunder.

The pre-Christian world followed Vedic (Hindu) culture. China was a part of it. Therefore China has been and still is a fully Vedic (Hindu) country.

The Mahabharat epic records that the Chinese were drawn into the war between the Kauravas the Pandavas (because they were Hindus alias followers of Vedic culture).

When the Buddha attained fame as a (Vedic) monk Hindu alias Vedic principles of behaviour began being quoted and stressed in Buddha's name.

At that juncture India lost its world hegemony. Consequently what survived in public memory was Buddha's name as the authority in all spiritual matters. That led to countries from Burma to Japan being misunderstood and misrepresented as Buddhist though in fact they are Vedic (Hindu) regions.

**Hindu China**

It is not generally realized that all countries which are these days Buddhist, Christian or Muslim were earlier Hindu i. e. adherents of Vedic culture. China finds mention in several ancient Sanskrit texts including the Mahabharat as being part of a worldwide Vedic order

A Chinese official himself described China's ancient adherence to Hinduism. Addressing the C. P. Ramaswamy Foundation in Madras on Marth 27, 1984 Yuag Xianji, member of the Chinese Peoples's Political Consultative committee said - that recent discoveries of the ruins of ancient Hindu temples in south-east China provided further evidence of the prevalence of Hinduism in ancient China. Buddhism was only an offshoot of Hinduism. Even after the propagation of Buddhism, Hinduism continued to prevail. In the 6th century both the religions were patronized by Chinese ruling families. For two generations the royal family was Hindu. The succeeding Tang dynasty (7th to 9th Century A. D.) also patronized both the religions. Consequently there were no religious wars. The

Chinese worshipped Goddess Durga calling her Sivambhu.

The resurgence of Hinduism and decline of Buddhism in India after 7th century found its echo in China with temples of Mahadeva (i. e. Lord Shiva) coming up. The priests in them were Hindu too.

Hinduism reached its peak in China during the Sui dynasty around the sixth century when members of a Chinese ruling family were known by their Hindu pet names such as Narayana and Shiv Dasa.

Hinduism still exists in China in the guise of Buddhism. Buddhist monasteries have the Hindu touch and many of them could be mistaken for Hindu temples as they are full of icons similar to those found in the Hindu pantheon. Buddha was regarded as a Vedic deity.

**Thailand's Vedic Heritage**

Siam alias Thailand is one of the countries dedicated to Lord Rama. The present monarch is Bhumipal Atulya Teja, Rama the 9th. It is reminiscent of the just and benevolent regime envisaged as under the incarnation, Lord Rama.

The very first king of the present Chakri dynasty, Rama the 1st wrote the only complete version of the Ramayana in Thai language. His successor Rama II adapted it for being presented on the stage. King Rama the 6th used the classical Ramayana of Valmiki and today it is the best known version in Thailand.

The Ramayana is played on the Thai stage throughout the country. There are statues of king Rama holding the bow and arrow, in the capital Bangkok. The story of Rama is painted in a number of religious monuments such as Prasad Phnom Rung and Prasad Hin Pimai. In the temple of the Emerald Buddha in Bangkok fantastic mural Ramayanic paintings can be seen along the galleries.

There are low reliefs at Wat Phrae Chetubhon (चैत्रवन).

The University of Fine Arts has special courses on the performance of Shadow-play and Mask dance of the Ramakien which is the Thai pronunciation of the Sanskrit word Rama Kirti.

Inscriptions of the 14th century mention the names of various places called Rama Cave, Sita Cave and other names based on the Rama story. The capital of Thailand was Ayuthya alias Ayodhya from 1350 to 1767.

His excellency Mr. Sukich Nimmaheninda said in 1963 that Bangkok is the Thai way of pronouncing Vara-nagara and that Thai literary works refer to Bangkok as 'क्रुङ् देव महा नगर अमर रत्न कौशद्रि राजधानी पुरी रम्या उत्तम वर राज निवेद्मान महा स्थानं."

Ratna Koushindra is the name of the present ruling dynasty. Bangkok is thus Ayodhya. Thailand has been ruled by Rama kings who reside in Ayodhya. Rama and Ayodhya are the earth and sky of the Hindu Buddhist mind. President Suharto of Indonesia exhorts his ministers to follow the Asta-brata (अष्टव्रत) of the Ramayana Kakawin in Old Javanese.

The course of history has enriched several countries with a living tradition of the Ramayana in the literary, plastic and performing arts. They provide ideas and ideals, values and achievements, in fact, the quality of life of these countries. It is fit and proper that these nations come together as a commonwealth of Ramayana countries to endow the coming century with nobility of mind in the dynamism of action. The Ramayana ideals can inspire the future science and technology with the depths of culture.

The municipal symbol of Bangkok is Lord Ganesha. The Thai script is of Indian origin. It goes back to the great King Rama Kham Raeng of Sukhohai dynasty. He instituted the present Thai alphabet in 1283 A. D. Sanskrit words appear here, there and everywhere in Thailand. Following are some of the words used there.

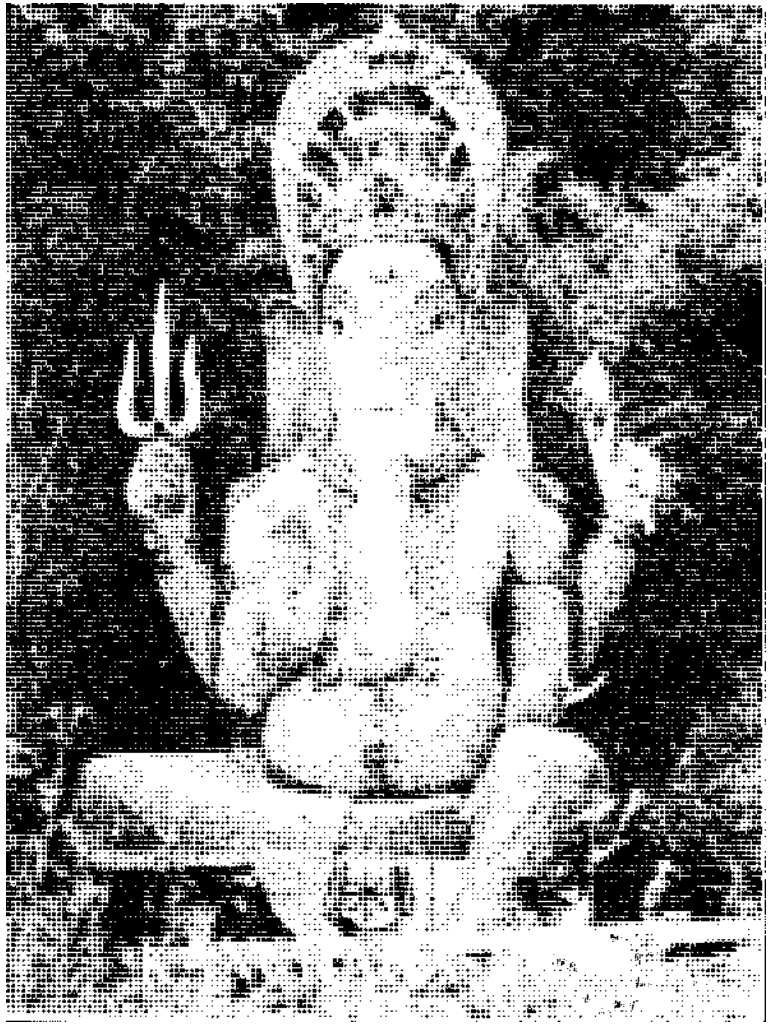
कथा - discourse
कथाशेष - a dead person
कपट लेख - forged-document
कर्म जल मार्ग - irrigation department

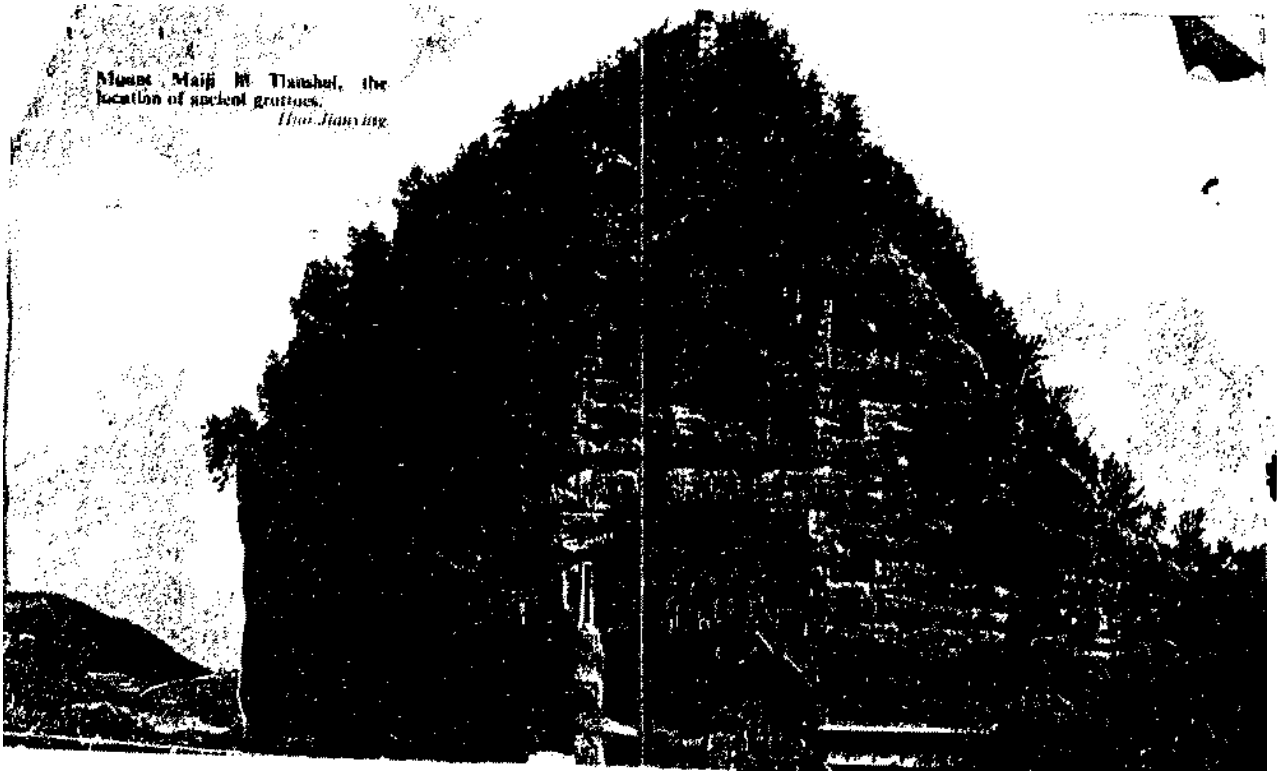
कर्म लोह कृत्य - mining department
त्रिकोणमिती - trigonometry
बीजगणित - algebra
Rath Yantra = Bicycle = Rotjon
Rath Chakra Yantra = Automobile, Rot-chaka-jon.

Therefore to be a scholar of Siamese one has to be a scholar of Sanskrit. ♦♦

Kanchan Buri alias Kanchan Puri in Thailand has this idol of Lord Ganesh in the temple known as Wat Khao Khe Theprimitwanaram.

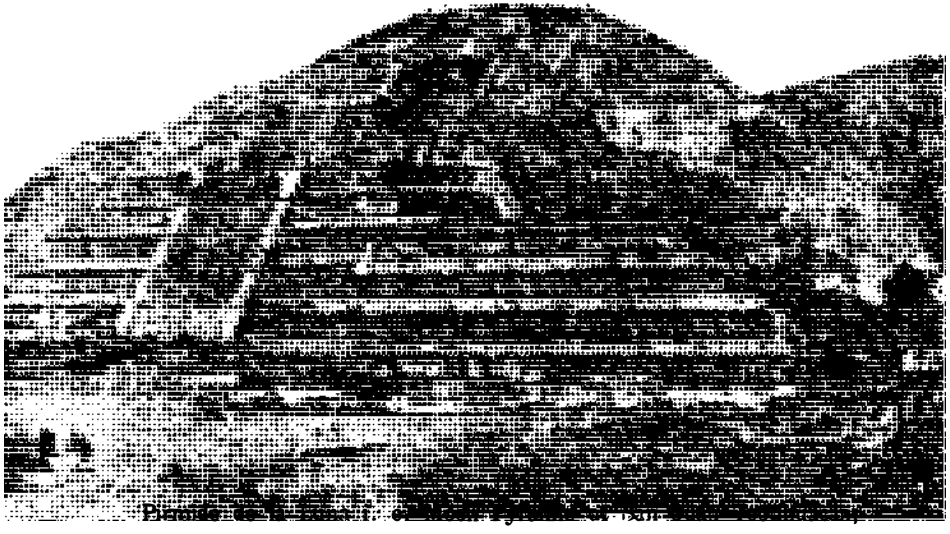
Ganesh the municipal symbol of Bangkok, the capital of Thailand





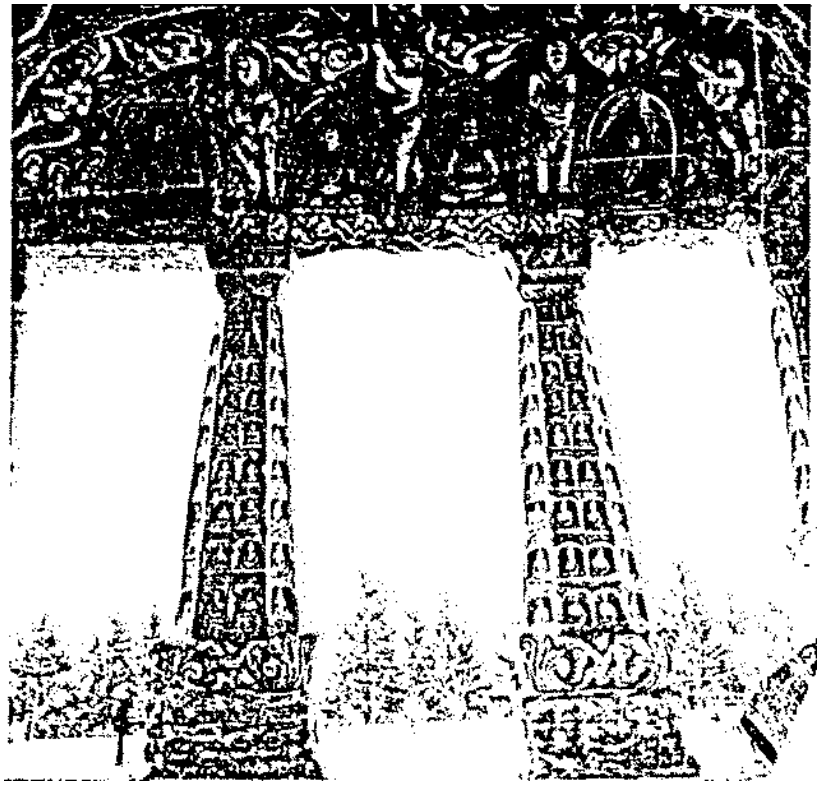

Caves in Mount Maiji in Tianshui, China used as a Vedic hermitage school.

A Vedic ceremony at the Fu Xi temple in ancient China



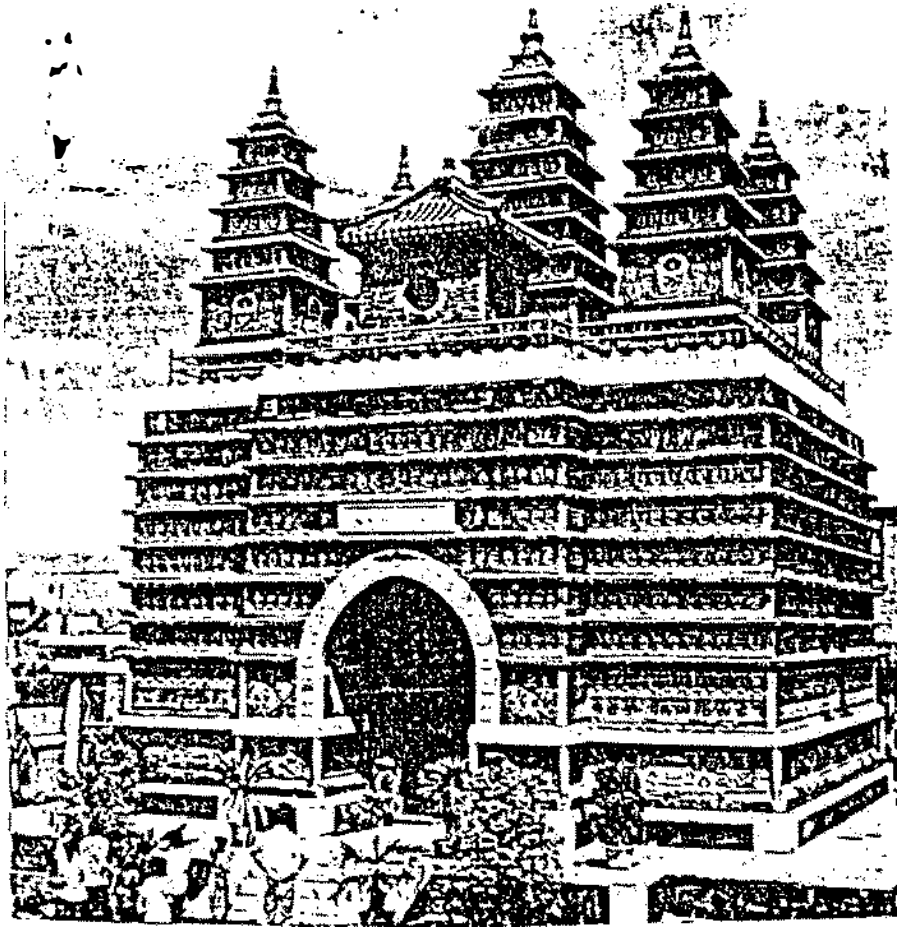
Mexico. The Moon Temple at the top of the hillock could have been destroyed by invading Christian zealots. Teotihuacan is the Sanskrit term Devata. Kanan i. e. the Divine Forest Bower

A Vedic temple of ancient China with a lotus-petal border of its courtyard and spires of Kailas. ירח lotus design.

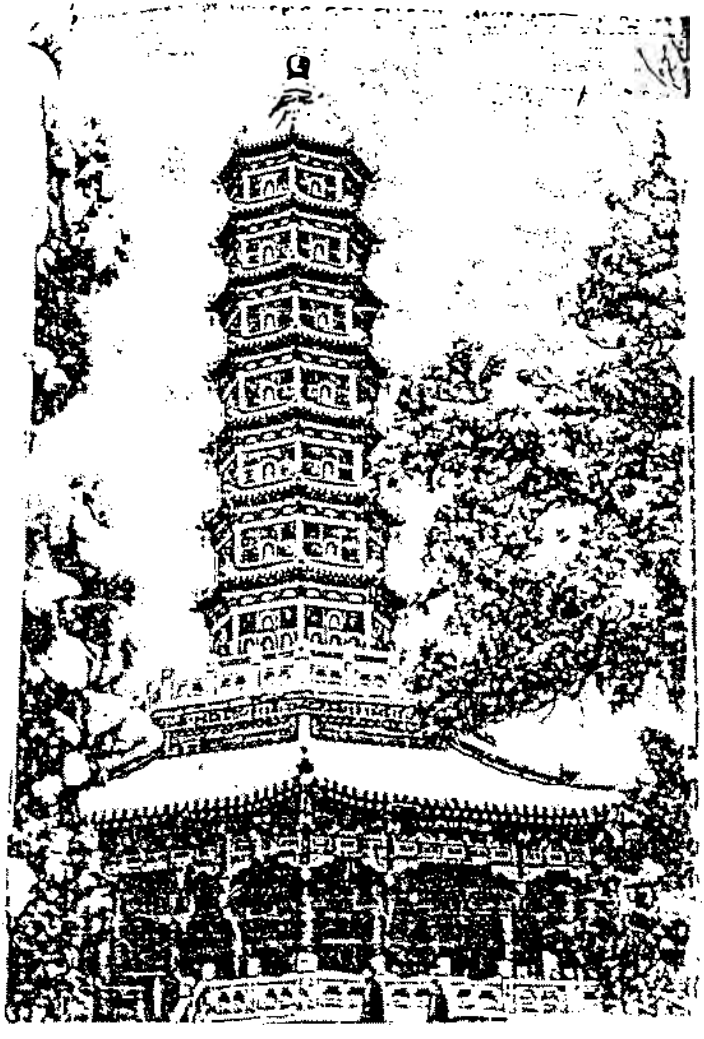


Entrance to a temple in ancient China. Note the lotus-petal design at the base of the pillars and figures of Gods and angels at the top.

Turkey too retains at several places pre-islamic shrines with Vedic lotus designs



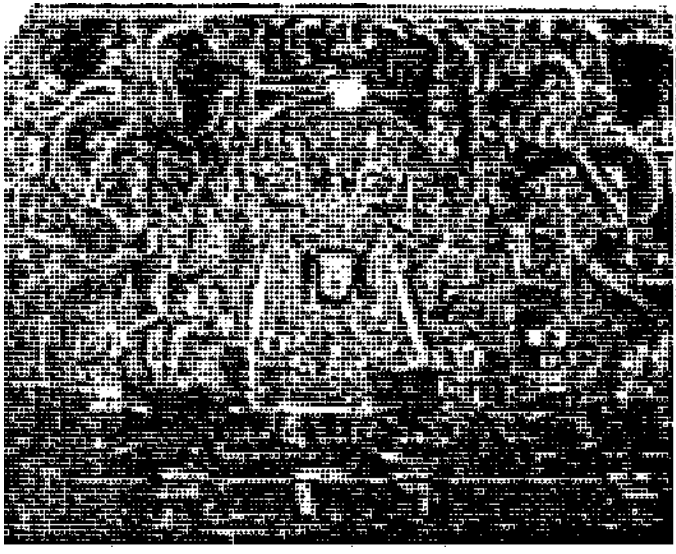
An ancient Vedic temple in China with spires at four corners and one in the centre akin to the four cupolas around the dome on the Taj Mahal alias Tejomahalaya, Agra, and the Katakeshwar Shiv temple in Aurangabad misbelieved to be Bibi-Ka-Makabara,



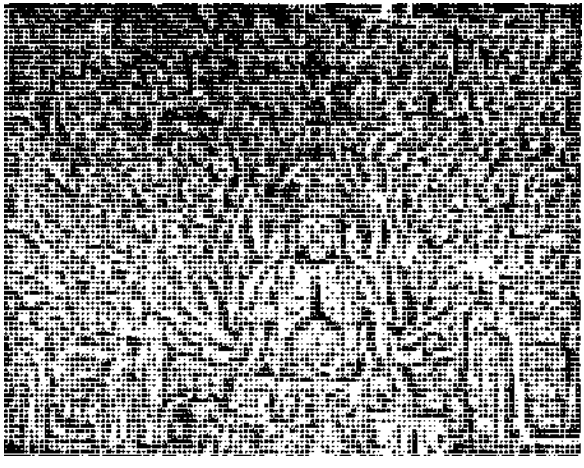
The octaganal spire of an ancient Vedic temple in China, The octagon is a Vedic trait.

Octagonal pavilion with an octagonal roof-top of the Yonghegong Tibetan temple in Beiging city.

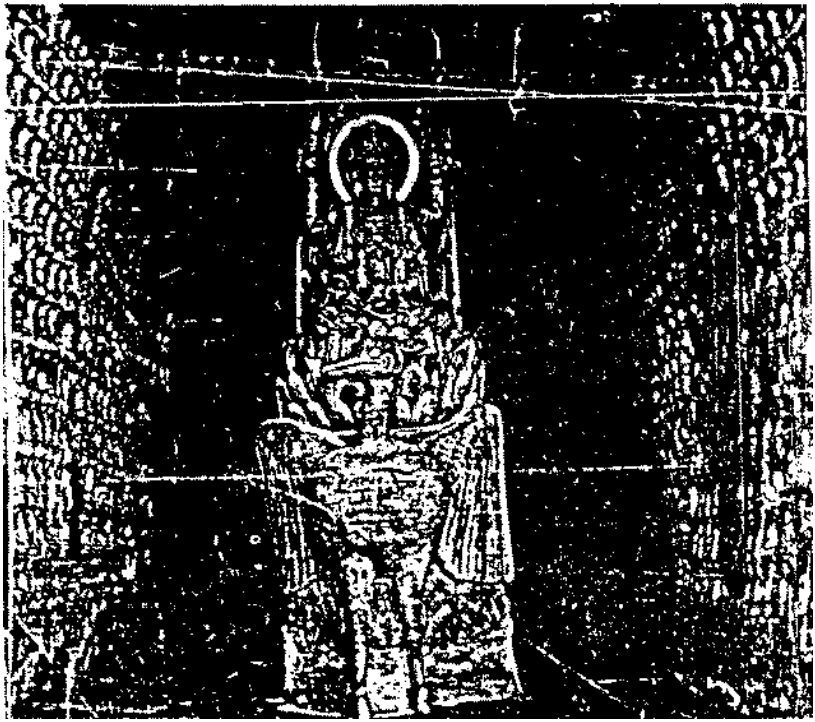
Vedic Saraswati mounted on a swan, playing on the stringed instrument Veena. The pedestal is designed like the sacred letter (om ॐ).



Such images of Lord Shiva of ancient China were proclaimed to be those of Buddha later.



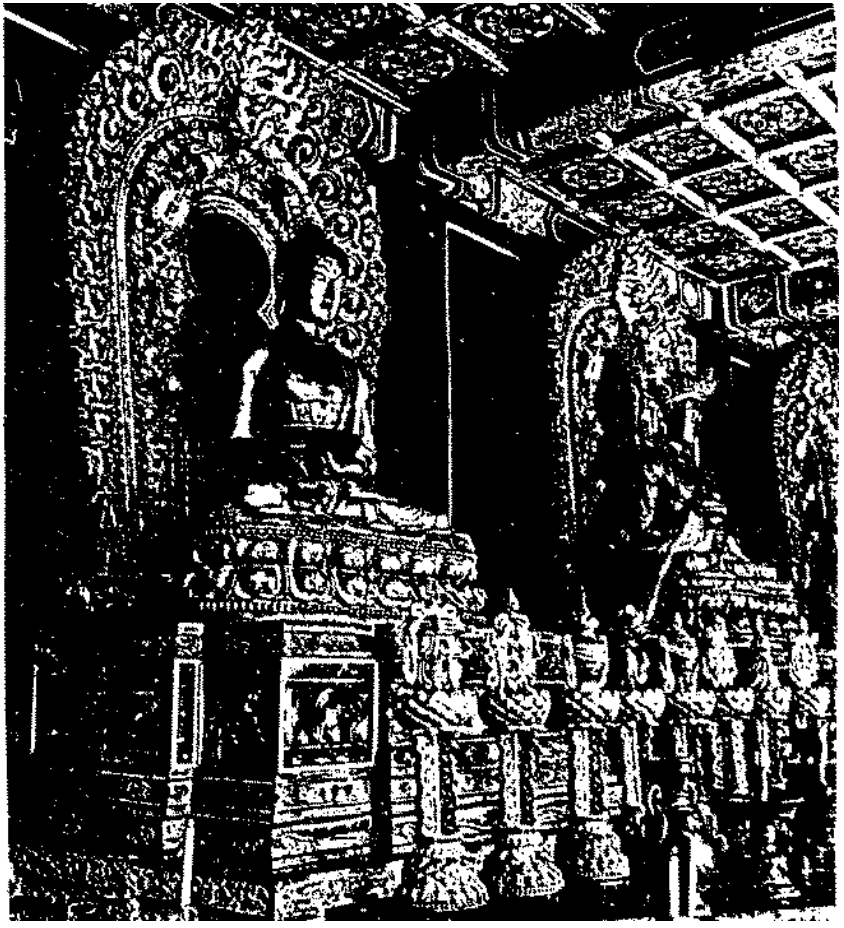
Sahasrabahu, the Vedic deity with a thousand arms is called Guanyin in China.



A Vedic deity mounted on a swan-shape pedestal and a lotus base of ancient China.

A representation of the Vedic goddess Mahakali Durga consecrated in China from time immemorial.

Indra, the Vedic deity mounted on his elephant Airavat in a temple in China.



A number of Vedic deities seated on a lotus design base in an ancient Chinese temple.

Chinese devotees climbing holy mountains to visit various temples.

For prosperity Chinese offer fire worship.

Statues from Leptis Magna (near Carthage) found in archaeological excavations illustrate how women in the Roman empire wore sarees as in India. This is one of the innumerable proofs of the prevalence of Vedic culture throughout the pre-Christian and pre-Islamic world. Carthage is an ancient Phoenician city on the north coast of Africa, near, Tunis (Photo reproduced from page 301 of the volume titled "In Search of Lost Worlds," by Henry Paul Eydoux, published by Paul Hamlin, U.K.)

An octagonal roof-top tower on an octagonal plinth outside an ancient Vedic temple in China.

Lamps lighted in their hundreds for a Deepavali-type festival in China.

El Templo de Quetzelcoatl, at San Juan at Tectihuacan, Mexico. One dragon alias crocodile-head seen at the top and another in the niche below is the Makara associated with Vedic temples. The ' cotal ' termination signifies an enclave surrounded by a defensive wall, in Sanskrit.

**Vedic Goddess Lakshmi in China standing, on a lotus base as in India.**

# THE VEDIC PAST OF KOREA AND MANCHURIA

Like most other countries Korea does not know the origin of its name. That is because it has long since been cut off from its Vedic moorings.

It may be noticed that regions and countries such as Russia, Siberia, Manchuria, Korea, and Syria have a common ending sounding as 'eeya.' That is a Sanskrit termination signifying 'a region of....'.

**Gauriya**

Another factor to be remembered in the case of Korea is that its initial letter 'K' is a substitute for the Sanskrit letter 'G'. An instance of this is that the Sanskrit word 'Gow' is spelled in English as 'Cow'. Likewise the Sanskrit name Gauriya came to be pronounced in course of time as Goriya and later as Korea.

Gauri is a Vedic goddess. She is the consort of Lord Shiva. As such she was worshipped as the Mother Goddess throughout the ancient Vedic world. Since she was the principal deity of the Korean region that region has derived its name Gauriya alias Korea from Her.

**Manjushriya**

Likewise Manchuria derives its name from another Vedic Goddess, Manjushri. In course of time 'ju' was pronounced as 'chu' and consequently Manjushriya came to be spelled as Manchuria i.e. the region venerating Goddess Manjushri.

**Acupuncture**

Currently acupuncture is misbelieved to have originated in China. Consequently, it is often mistakenly referred to as Chinese acupuncture. But in Korean academies students are rightly told that acupuncture originated in India. An ancient Sanskrit text on acupuncture is also said to be preserved in the Ceylonese National Museum at Colombo in Sri Lanka.

**Influence**

Scholars everywhere talk vaguely of an Indian 'influence'. Thus in dealing with the language, customs and traditions of any region in the world from Tibet to Timbuktu scholars are sure to detect some 'influence' or rather a 'strong influence' of india (which really means the Vedic civilization).

Such vague talk of 'influence' must hence-forward be abandoned. How and why should India be able to influence the whole world? Obviously scholars haven't grasped the implication of it.

The simple solution to that puzzle is that the Vedic civilization and Sanskrit language had pervaded the whole world from the beginning of time upto the rise of Christianity.

With the rise of Christianity and Islam the rest of the world was gradually wrenched away from the Vedic civilization during the last 2000 years.

But India, despite its long drawn-out struggle against an aggressive Islam, has managed to retain its Vedic culture to a large extent. Hinduism signifies that culture.

When scholars all the world over detect unmistakable streaks of lingering Vedic culture and Sanskrit (akin to those in India) still decipherable in different regions of the world they call it Indian 'influence'. But detecting similarities is one thing while satisfactorily explaining them is quite another. World scholars have failed in providing a rational explanation. That is why we, all the time,

hear them talking of Indian influence. *The real answer to that worldwide, eternal puzzle is that India still overwhelmingly retains the very same Vedic culture which the world used to profess for millions of years in the pre-Christian era.*

Therefore, none should talk of a mere Indian influence in ancient Korea. What needs to be understood is that Korea too used to be a Vedic, Hindu country until it lost touch with India due to historical upheavals. That Vedic past of Korea and Manchuria is apparent from their names deriving respectively from Goddess Gauri and Goddess Manjushri.

**The Solar Dynasty**

The name of a 1st century Korean King was Kim Suro. That latter term Suro is the Sanskrit word Surya i.e. 'the Sun' or Sura i. e. God. According to Vedic tradition one illustrious line of Vedic rulers claimed descent from the Sun. They were thence known as Suryavanshi i.e. of solar lineage. Kim Suro was one such. All lands were administered by Vedic Kshatriyas of the solar dynasty. Japanese sovereigns too belong to the solar dynasty.

**The Wedding**

What is more, the Korean monarch had a marital connection with the most illustrious solar dynasty which had its capital at Ayodhya in India, in which Lord Rama, the incarnation was born a million years ago.

Korea 's earliest recorded history refers to that charming princess of Ayodhya who arrived in Korea by sea in 49 A.D. 'obeying a heavenly command'. Her husband, the Vedic Kshatriya ruler of the Korean region is said to have been nine feet tall.

**Gaya**

The capital of Korea at that time was Kaya. According to the rule explained earlier the original Sanskrit name of the city was Gaya. Just as the Gauriya region came to be spelled as Korea, the capital city Gaya came to be spelled as Kaya.

Since Gaya, in India, is a very sacred place of pilgrimage where people pay homage at the shrine of Vishnu's holy footprint, it is obvious that Gaya (alias Kaya) in Korea too had a temple of Lord Vishnu as its chief shrine. Under the Vedic administration every ruler on earth wields authority over his realm on behalf of Lord Vishnu.

The Kim clan was a very powerful solar dynasty which held sway over the Korean region. Kim is a corruption of the Sanskrit term Simha i.e. lion. Several noblemen from the royal Vedic Korean court at Kaya dominated the 7th century royal court in Japan. Incidentally this indicates that Japanese tradition too was homogeneously Vedic.

It is well known that Vedic Kshatriyas always intermarried whether within India or abroad. Accordingly we detect in the details given above that there used to be marital ties between the administrators of India, Korea and Japan.

**Buddhism, a Hindu Cult**

Buddhism is officially claimed to have become the national faith of Korea in 372 A.D. But that was only a revamping of the earlier Vedic culture which already existed all over the world.

This is one of those pitfalls which often ensnare scholars. When they come across the date 372 A.D. when Korea formally accepted Buddhism, they presume that Korea's links with India must have started in 372 A.D. And then when they come across details like the marriage of an Ayodhyan princess to a Korean prince and the name of their capital being Kaya (alias Gaya) much earlier, historians are baffled. They are not able to solve the riddle. But there is no anomaly involved if scholars grasp the thesis expounded in this volume namely that throughout the world, Vedic civilization and Sanskrit language had existed from time immemorial until Buddhism, Christianity and Islam seemed to replace it.

Secondly it is also wrong to interpret Buddhism as a separate religion and rival faith. Buddha was a Hindu prince turned monk

who gave discourses on Vedic culture. He never abandoned Vedic culture. Never did he set up a rival faith. But as a most famous Hindu of his age his sayings and interpretations of Vedic culture were often quoted everywhere. It was that constant repetition and association of his name with ageold Vedic doctrines which made people misunderstand him as the founder of a different faith. Buddha must be recognized to be a Hindu monk and preacher and nothing more.

**Cherpu**

At a township called Cherpu in Korea is an ancient temple of the Vedic goddess Bhagawati. Many places and objects thus associated with the ancient Gaya (Kaya) kingdom of Korea bear out strong Vedic, Sanskrit links.

Considering all such evidence it is necessary to look upon the histories of ancient India and Korea as being part of a global Sanskrit, Vedic culture from the beginning of time.

**Pagoda**

The term Bhagawati was in course of time pronounced as Bhagodi and later as Pagodi leading to the term 'pagoda' (meaning a temple) and also a coin (pagodi) bearing the imprint of Bhagawati, the Mother Goddess. Those two terms 'pagoda' and 'pagodi' are yet further proof of the prevalence of Vedic culture throughout the ancient world. This instance also serves as one more reminder that 'p' and 'b' replaced each other when the breakup of worldwide Sanskrit tuition led to regional corruptions of Sanskrit hardening into modern languages.

**Directional Deities**

Vedic tradition recognizes ten directions including four cardinal ones (North, South, East, West), four bisectional directions (Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest) and the heaven above and the nether-world.

Each of these ten directions are guarded by a specific deity.

Since ancient Korea was a Vedic country, it used to have icons and paintings of those deities receiving public obeisance and reverence.

Some of them are on display in the British Museum, London. As one climbs down the stairs from the Map Library one notices two paintings on either side of the landing. The two captions to them read–

1) **To Wen** (Vaisravana), guardian of the North, One of four Lokapalas, Korean–probably 1536 A.D.

2) **Tseng Chang** (Virudhaka), guardian of the South. One of the four Lokapalas, Korean–probably 1536 A.D.

Students of eastern regions such as China, Korea and Vietnam may notice from the above how ancient Vedic Sanskrit names and words have been made completely unrecognizable by imparting to them a Chinese-type twang. That shows how modern research has been put completely off the track and off the scent. Just as Arabs were wont to give an Arabic-Islamic twist to Sanskrit–Vedic words and names, China and other eastern nations were habituated to give those same words a peculiar Chinese 'ting-ling' kind of twist. Researchers must hereafter learn to penetrate those Arabic and Chinese sound barriers and start to identify what the original Sanskrit Vedic names and words were.

♦♦

# THE VEDIC PAST OF WEST ASIA

Iraq and Iran are both Sanskrit words. The root common to them is 'ir'. It is that same root which has led to names like Irawati ( a river in Burma), and words like 'ire', and 'irritation'. 'Iranam' the original Sanskrit name of Iran, applies in Sanskrit to salty and barren lands. Both Iran and Iraq share a border-region named 'Mosul'. That name derives from the Moosal alias missile which exploded after the Mahabharat war, as described in the Mahabharat, and contaminated the Dwarka region. As a result the entire clan of the Yadavas had to evacuate that territory.

They left in groups and some of them found shelter on the frontier shared by Iraq and Iran, as they are currently known. That region is since known as Mosul because it was turned into a refugee settlement to accommodate the Yedu tribes which were displaced by an exploding Moosal alias missile. This tragic happening is vividly described in the Mousal Parva (i.e.Chapter) of the Mahabharat. In that age Iraq and Iran both formed part of Sur alias Syria region. Since Lord Krishna was a Sur (सुर), after His death His followers and subjects, the Yadavas naturally found shelter in that region which later came to be named as Mosul.

**Origin of the term Musalman**

Those Yadava refugees were known as Moosalmanav i.e. human beings alias people displaced by the Moosal. That is why 'Moslem' is also an alternate spelling of the term Musalman. This is thus

a pre-Mohamad term. Etymologically the term Musalman alias Moslem does not signify a Mahomedan. Etymologically they are people who, thousands of years prior to the birth of Mohamed left the Dwarka kingdom because of a missile holocaust.

The above explanation is of great historical import in several respects. Firstly, it points out that the word Musalman alias Moslem is much anterior to Mahomad. Secondly, it proves dictionaries wrong which explain the term Muslim as a follower of Mohamed. Thirdly, it incidentally leads to the conclusion that the modern term missile is in fact a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Moosal. Fourthly, it also helps us to understand that the European 'Man' alias 'Maan' is but a corruption of the Sanskrit word 'Manav'.

**Temples Turned into Mosques and Tombs**

All ancient, historic buildings in Iraq and Iran though currently advertized as mosques and tombs are, in fact, all captured and misused Vedic shrines. It has been standard practice for Muslims to capture other people's properties, buildings, towns, cities men and women, clamp new Muslim names on them and claim all of them to be Muslim. Historians have totally missed this fact. Islam has from its very inception been spread with torture, terror and capture. Anything captured from a non-Muslim i.e. Kafir, became 'halaal' (i.e. purified and admissible) for Muslim use. Thus other people's captured women were used as concubines in Muslim harems to breed illegitimate (under human laws but 'legitimate' under the law of Islamic despotism) Muslim progeny. Men captured and suffered to remain alive were terrorized into professing Islam. Naturally the temples, monasteries, shrines, schools, homes, mansions, palaces, towns and cities were all captured, and lustily proclaimed to be Muslim.

Let the academic and bureaucratic world, therefore, realize and note that all great big buildings throughout the world which have been hailed in encyclopaedias, historical texts and architectural tomes as being creations of Islam in Mecca, Damascus, Jerusalem, Cardova, Baghdad, Istanbul, Bokhara, Samarkand etc. are all other people's

captured properties pressed into Muslim service by uprooting idols, raising cenotaphs and grafting Koran. All books purporting to describe traits of Muslim architecture, have therefore misinterpreted impositions as evidence of original authorship and construction.

**Baghdad is Bhagwad Nagar**

The term Baghdad itself is significant. The original Sanskrit name of that city was Bhagwad Nagar implying that it was a city founded in the name of Lord Krishna. Readers may recall the name Bhagawad Geeta, the famous discourse delivered by Lord Krishna. The term 'Nagar' signifying 'a township' dropped out and in course of time Bhagwad came to be pronounced as Baghdad.

The family name of Iraq's ruling dynasty was Barmak. Edward Sachau who has translated AlBiruni's memoirs, has said in the preface to that volume that Paramak, the head-priest of the Nav-Vihar monastery when converted to Islam became the ruler. Paramak i.e. Pramukh and Nav-Vihar are Sanskrit words which were later malpronounced as Barmak and Navbahar respectively. This is additional evidence of the existence of Vedic-Sanskrit culture in pre-Muslim Iraq.

**Names of Persian Monarchs**

Terms like Cyrus and Darius of Iranian monarchs, are Greek corruptions of Sanskrit words Suresh i.e. Lord of the Gods and Dhairyesh i.e. the Courageous Lord.

The modern ruling-dynasty of Iran, Pahlvi is an ancient Kshatriya name found in the Vedic legend in which sage Vishwamitra tries to forcibly drive-away with the celestial cow, Kamadhenu, belonging to sage Vashista. The Pahlvis are mentioned among the Kshatriya tribes which intercede on Vashista's behalf.

**Royal Iranian Titles**

Among the titles of the Iranian monarch is one which proclaims him as 'Arya-mihir' i.e. the (resplendent) Sun of the Arya (i.e.Vedic) culture. Monarchs in India too had parallel titles such

as Dharmaditya, Pratapaditya and Vikramaditya. There too the last syllable 'aditya' signifies the (shining) Sun. Aditya and Mihir are synonyms. The term 'synonym' itself is the Sanskrit word Sama-nama (सम-नाम) i.e. 'similar name.'

**Royal Emblem**

The Persian royal insignia too is an emblem of ancient Vedic world administrators. It depicts a globe under the left fore-paw of a lion, holding an erect sword in the right fore-paw. Ancient Kshatriya administrators of the world Vedic administration had the word **Simha** (i.e.) 'Lion' as the last syllable of their name such as Jagatsimha, Udaisimha and Mansimha (also spelled as Singh) because they were trained to be brave as lions in protecting their realms and subjects.

The globe under the paw signified a world administration while the erect sword connoted stern, strict and instantaneous chastisement.

**Iranian Muslim Devotee of Vishnu**

Even after Arab invaders forcibly converted Iranians to Islam Vedic culture limped and lingered on in Iran in different forms. Muslim writers all the world over, however, tend to assiduously blot-out all such evidence.

Such evidence is found in the writing mostly of non-Muslims. Arminius Vambery is one such Hungarian writer who has travelled extensively through several Muslim countries.

Near Shiraz city in Iran is a village named Saadi. The village gets its name from poet Saadi who is buried there. This Saadi, a Muslim by birth was a devotee of the Vedic deity Vishnu. How is that possible unless several Iranian families still somehow retained their Vedic traditions through some indistinct links, which need to be closely investigated by probing deep inside the overt hard-crust of Islam that covers Iranian public life.

About Saadi Vambery, the Hungarian traveller, records that

"he even assumed the religion of the worshippers of Vishnu in order to extend and increase his knowledge of all things....."[1]

That clearly implies that even in Saadi's times at least some Iranians did worship Vedic deities such as Shiva and Vishnu.

**Shiva Worship in Iran**

Iranians though claiming to be Muslims, maintain a separate identity from Arab Muslims who are Sunnis. What is the origin of the terms Sunni and Shia?

Iranians as Muslims have been made to forget that their Shiaism is in fact ancient Vedic Shaivism. The usual explanation that their distinct identity as Shias arises from their differneces over the Caliphate is only an eyewash.

Vambery, the Hungarian has summarized the traditional version on pages 68 and 69 of his travel-account. He records "After the death of Mahomad, he having designated no one as his successor, the faithful divided into two camps. The larger portion thought Abubakar, the oldest companion and follower of the prophet, most worthy of the succession, whilst the minority endeavoured to place Ali (Mahomad's son-in-Law) upon the throne, but Ali's party was vanquished. After Abubakr came Osman and the latter was succeeded by Omar. Ali's partisans, however, did not despair of their cause, they made several attempts to seat him on the throne and after the death of Omar, Ali actually became Caliph. His reign was of short duration, his enemies at whose head the prophet's widow herself stood, had him assassinated....He had nine wives, but of these mention is made only of Fatima, the prophet's most beloved daughter, who bore Ali two sons Hassan and Husein. The right of succession was claimed by Husein. The latter, upon one occasion was going from Mecca to the town of Kuffa, at the invitation of the inhabitants who were his partisans.....On the banks of the Tigris, in the middle of the desert, they were suddenly attacked

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(1) P. 128, Arminicus Vambery - His life and Adventures, Written by himself, London, T.Fisher Unwin, 26, Paternoster square, 1894.

by hostile bands sent against them by Yezid, and everyone of them cruelly massacred. This catastrophe is commemorated in Persia by numberless mournful and plaintive songs and theatrical exhibitions called Tazias....."

That is the traditional story given out by the Muslims. But is that true? No one seems to have closely cross-examined that version. Like so many other historical concepts, this too is based on traditional hearsay. In analyzing this particular version we invite the reader 's attention to a very vital method of historical investigation which historians hitherto seem to have generally neglected.

The first point to be noted in analyzing the above story is that the succession to Mahomad as the head of the Islamic faith was an all-Arab affair. It was Abubakr, a follower of Mohamad versus Ali the Son-in-law. How should Iranians as a nation be interested in taking sides one way or the other? And if it was after all a matter of personal preference, Iranians should have been divided almost 50-50 in opting for Abubakr or Ali as the Caliph. Only if Ali or his son Husein had been Iranians, would Iranians side with them as leaders of the Muslim faith rather than with Abubakr.

So the real reason for Iranian dissent was different. Islam is not at all a religion. It is a deceptive political slogan raised to promote an Arabic conquest. Iran was ruthlessly mowed down and enslaved by Arab invaders. Iran chafed under that insult and injury. It needed a pretext to spite the Arabs. Therefore, when a dispute arose over the succession, because Abubakr was strongly supported by the Arabs, the Iranians hailed Ali. Had the Arabs opted for Ali Iranians would have backed up Abubakr.

*The main point was that the Iranians wanted some issue to rise and revolt against Arab domination, ravage and enslavement of their land and people. This they did by organizing rallies crying for revenge for Husein 's murder.*

That Muharram is an occasion on which Iranians curse the Arab for looting, desecrating their temples, burning and enslaving

Iran, is illustrarted by Vambery's description of the ceremony he witnessed during his journey through Iran. He observed "just before the Tazia commenced, a ragged....rather rickety- looking dervish stepped upon the platform crying 'Ya Muminin' (Oh! you true believers) and in an instant the utmost stillness prevailed. He now engaged in a long prayer, lauding the perfections and brave deeds of the Shi-ite great and then enunciating in exaggerated language the sins and the wickedness of the Sunnites, and in mentioning the names of some distinguished Sunnite men, he exclaimed with a fury bordering on madness 'Bretheren, ought we not to curse them, ought we not to call down damnation upon their heads? I tell you, a curse upon the three dogs, the three usurpers Abubakr, Omar and Osman'. There he paused, waiting for the effect of his words on the assembled multitude. The whole multitude expressed their approval of his curses and anathemas by loud cries of 'Bishbad, bishbad.' (More even than that,more even than that!) The dervish went on cursing Ayesha, the prophet's wife, Moavie, Yazed and all the distinguished foes to Shi-itism pausing at the name of each, and the audience roared out every time, "Bishbad".[2]

**Trident Pinnacle**

That the so-called Shias of Iran were not Shiates but Shaivites is proved by the fact that even today some so-called mosques in Iran (which are captured Vedic temples) retain the ancient trident pinnacle. A series of articles contributed (Sept./Oct. 1980) by Vijay Parulekar to the Marathi Weekly, MANOOS of Pune, on his impressions of Iran, carried the photo of a so-called mosque with a trident atop.

**Somnath Shivling**

The writer claimed that he also saw the sacred Shivling which Mahmud Ghaznavi had uprooted from the famous Somnath temple in India, in Ahmedabad village near the city of Isfahan. The same is corroborated by the following quotation "It is still said that

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(2) Pp. 69-70, of Vambery's travelogue, ibid.

Mahomad Seljung placed a stone brought by Mahmood Ghaznavi from a Hindu temple in Sumarat (i.e.Somnath) in India, in a prominent position under the threshold of Kazi Nezamul-Mulk School. And today there is still an unusual carved stone, three metres long on the threshold of Emamzadeh Ahmmad one of Isfahan's ancient buildings. On it are etched the following words in Arabic script 'Amen, O God of the two worlds' and a date which shows that the stone dates from 1167-8 A.D. The stone still bears the marks of a chain, where it was especially bound by the Iranians to show their contempt for the Hindu idol it used to be.''[3]

**Why Muharram?**

Why do Iranians call their protest funeral-rally Muharram? And in that rally why do they carry seven-storied or ten-storied replicas of huge mansions decorated with tinsel? Why are those towering structures called Tazias and Tabuts? Nobody seems to have inquired.

The Tazias alias Tabuts are said to represent the bodies or biers of Husein and his followers. But that is not convincing. The Muslim biers are never seven-to-ten storied embellished structures capped with domes. Moreover, there is no effigy of Husein or his slain follwers placed inside those structures.

The real explanation is that the Tabuts alias Tazias represent towering, rich Shiv temples of Iran which the Iranians were made to demolish by neo-Muslim Arab invaders. The Iranians were forced also, as insult added to injury, to carry the debris of their own demolished masonry temples and dump it outside their towns and villages. Naturally, the Iranians yelled, wailed, cried, shrieked, fretted and fumed over that Arab tyranny, cruel despotism and vandalism. Muharram is a commemorative, rueful protest-demonstration of that mass national shame and tyranny inflicted on Iran by the Arabs. This explanation alone satisfies all the facts and terminology associated with that commemoration.

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(3) Historical Monuments of Isfahan, by Honarfar, Director of History, Teheran University, 7th edition.

The term 'Shia' has nothing to do with the Abubakr Vs. Ali succession dispute. It is only a malpronunciation of the term Shaiva. The Arabs made the Iranians demolish all their temples enshrining Vedic deities. Among them Shiva temples were numerous and prominent.

That the structures which Iranians carry in the procession are not biers but replicas of towering and resplendent Shiva temples is apparent from their size, shape and structure. They are multi-storied edifices with arched windows, doorways and domes decorated with variegated silver and gold tinsel. Is there any sign of the corpses of Husein and his companions in them ?

They are known as Tazias because Lord Shiva is known as Tejaji i.e. the lustrous one, just as the Taj Mahal in India, which has now been proved to be an ancient Shiva temple, is a corruption of the term Tejo Mahalaya.

They are also known as Tabuts because in Islamic parlance 'butt' signifies a divine idol. Consequently Tabut is a structure sheltering the divine idol of a Vedic deity.

Now let us consider the term Muharram. That too has no connection whatsoever with the Abubakr Vs. Ali or Husein dispute. The Encyclopaedia Islamia (Page 698, Vol III) explains Muharram as the "first month of the Mahomedan year. The name is originally not a proper name but an adjective."

It may be noted that it being the first month of the Islamic year, it has nothing to do with Iran or Husein as such. Muhu-rama is a Sanskrit word (मुहुः रम) signifying a little tarrying in divine contemplation for benedictions at the commencement of the year. Why should the name of the month apply to a festival especially when in Islam festivals fall in different months every year because of their crude method of citing each festival 11 days earlier in every succeeding year ?

We now quote another authority. The Islamic dictionary explains Muharram as "literally that which is forbidden. Anything sacred,

the first month of the Mahomedan year, the first 10 days of the month observed in commemoration of the martyrdom of al-Husein....these days of lamentation are only observed by the Shia Muslims but the 10th day of Muharram is cherished by the Sunnis. The ceremonies of the Muharram differ much in different countries.''[4]

The dictionary-meaning signifying that Muharram meant something sacred which is forbidden, proves that Muharram commemorates the sorrowful forbidding of Vedic Shiv worship. The mode of celebration differs from country to country, as mentioned in the Islamic dictionary, because the trauma of Arab tyranny in Iran making Iranians demolish their Shiv temples and dump the debris elsewhere was severer.

This analysis should convince readers that all so-called Muslims retain ancient Vedic practices and traditions but that they are being totally misled by separatist elements who twist history and misrepresent facts to mislead their followers.

This should induce researchers in Iran to investigate the origin of all ancient, massive, historic structures in their country. Though currently those edifices are being palmed off as mosques and tombs, proper scrutiny would reveal that they are captured temples, from which Vedic idols have been unceremoniously uprooted. The Muharram is, therefore, a kind of a poignant funeral-commemoration of the massacre of Vedic culture in countries dominated by Islam.

**Ganga Worship**

According to Indian tradition the highest public reverence and devotion attaches to the Ganga river because she was brought down from the high heavens by prince Bhagirath after great penance. In order that the mighty stream of the river, roaring down from the firmament, may not pierce the earth right through, Lord Shiva standing atop Mount Kailas agreed to let the Ganga stream

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(4) P.407, A Dictionary of Islam, by Thomas Patrick Hughes, Oriental Publishers, 1488, Pataudi House, Delhi.

pour-down over His head of matted hair serving as a kind of a 'stepdown transformer' so that the river could course its way through the Himalayan terrain.

The same legend, with changed names, may be found to be common in pre-Islamic Iran. A reference to it may be found in a footnote in Herodotus's History. The footnote records "The Persian cult of Aphrodite....the native goddess may have started personification of a single river (or conceivably of the Milky way). In the Avesta she is entitled Ardvi, Shura, Ahalhita (i.e. high, powerful, undefiled) and is the heavenly spring....her source being on the top of a mythical mountain in the region of the stars. She came down to the earth at the command of Ahura Mazda."[5]

**Music**

Iran like all other countries of the world practised Vedic music during its pre-Islamic days. This may be concluded from the following passage "Bahram V (412 to 438 A.D.) did not stop there but also imported musicians from India. Therefore it is not surprising to find certain similarities between Indian and Persian Music....."[6]

The reader is likely to carry the wrong impression that Iran for the first time had a taste of Indian music in the 5th century. What is implied is that from time immemorial Iran was heir to Vedic, Sanskrit music. Due to historical upheavals, whenever links with India became tenuous, musicians were summoned from India to revive the tradition of Vedic music. In the course of that routine, the Iranian ruler Bahram V had to call for some Indian musicians for the umpteenth time in the 5th century A.D. Even the name Bahram is a truncated form of the Sanskrit name Pattabhiram.

**The Four Classes of Society**

A four-fold social classification which one comes across in all

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(5) P.131, HERODOTUS, Rawlinson's translation revised and annotated by A.W.Lawrence, the Nonesuch Press, Great James Street, Bloomsbury.

(6) P.52, Fodor's Guide to Iran, edited by Richard Moor, published by Hodder and Stoughton, London, 1979.

regions of the ancient world is yet one more telling proof of the worldwide prevalence of Vedic culture in countries now under Islam.

That such a four-fold system has survived in Iraq and Iran despite 1300 years of Islamic terror, torture and oppression is a near miracle. Even the existence of that ancient system got highlighted because of the exigencies of the present Iraq-Iran war. The relevant report which appeared in the Ahmedabad edition of the daily **Times of India** of December 9,1982 is quoted hereunder:-

**Yazidis in Iran Face Extermination**

''An ancient people who have escaped countless attempts at their extermination for 14 centuries are now threatened by the Iran-Iraq conflict. The Yazidis, a confederation of tribes, have a religion based on Zoroastrianism in the heart of the Muslim Middle East. They consider the war to be caused by 'Islamic fanaticism', from which they themselves have suffered in the past.

''The Yazidis are referred to as 'Satan-worshippers' in the region, but Muaawiah says this is 'just a label'. 'We do not worship satan', he explained. 'We just admire him for being the first to oppose arbitrary authority and the whimsical decisions of the Almighty'. He said that several major Kurdish, Turkish and Arab tribes are followers of the same. The Yazidis do much that is abhorrent to Muslims, they drink wine, eat pork, take only one wife and **base their society on an ancient caste system with four basic groups princes, priests, warriors and workers. They believe in the transmigration of souls and revere fire.**'' This proves that the ageold, four-fold Vedic social system still continues to survive in unknown pockets of the world.

**Falsified History**

Eversince Iran was converted to Islam, falling in line with Islamic practice elsewhere, Iran too falsified its history. This is a great snare of Islamic history.

Sir W. Drummond is one of the few writers who have drawn the world's attention to such Islamic perfidy. Referring to pre-Islamic

traces in West Asia Drummond observes "The tomb of prophet Jonah ( of the Jews) invidiously concealed from their view by a Mahomedan mosque ( Tavernier L.2, Neibuhr, Vol. 2, Howel's Travels etc.)."

About Mosul Drummond notes "The Persians pretend that Mosul was founded by Tehmureth or Tahamartha." This is the Sanskrit term 'Trimurti' i.e. Trinity. Mosul is a modern corruption of Sanskrit Mahashivalaya meaning 'The great Abode of Lord Shiva.'

On page 297 of his book Drummond remarks "The Iranian historians represent their monarchy as the most ancient and the most powerful in the world. It is enough to say at the present of their claims to antiquity that they rival those of the Hindus themselves. These historians assign to their first kings the sovereignty of the whole of Asia, excepting India. In the geographical descriptions, which the Persians themselves have given of their country, they have generally much exaggerated its extent."[7]

Drummond points out the folly of European writers blindly believing and repeating the statements of Arab writers. Drummond observes "The Arabian writers who have been generally followed by the Europeans and even by modern Persians, pretend that Samarkand, Kandahar and many other towns were founded by Alexander the Great and that the names of these towns are corruptions from Eskandar.....If we give credit to the Eastern historians, Eskandar must have founded more cities than whole dynasties had done before him....Alexander may have given his name to various cities already flourishing, but it is probable that the Greeks have denominated many a place, Alexandria which might never have been known to the inhabitants by the appellation."[8]

From all accounts like the one above the entire Alexander episode

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(7) P.165, Vol.I, Origins or Remarks on the Origin of Several Empires, States and Cities, by the Rt.Horible Sir W. Drummond, printed by A.J.Valpy, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, sold by Baldwin and Co,1826.
(8) P. 202, Ibid.

seems to be a big fraud. Historians would do well to ascertain whether there did at all exist a Macedonian king of that name and whether all the glories associated with him during his brief career are real happenings or mere fiction.

Names of kings given to townships must generally be taken to imply not authorship but impositions during overlordship. The name Alexandria need not be ascribed to the Macedonian Alexander but to the Sanskrit term Alexyendra (अलक्ष्येन्द्र i.e. the Invisible Divinity).

**Horse Sacrifice**

Herodotus and Xenophon have mentioned Persians performing the horse sacrifice known in Vedic terminology as Aswamedh.

**Samarkand was Marcandeya**

Drummond notes on page 322 of his book "Arrian calls Marcanda the royal palace of Sagdiana. This Marcanda was probably the same city which the Persians now call Samarkand."

This is an important clue. It also indicates how Sanskrit terms have been mutilated. So what we know to be the city of Samarkand appears to be originally Markandeya named after a Vedic sage of the name since Russia is, in fact, the land of Vedic rishis. Sogdiana could be the corruption of the Sanskrit name Shuddhodana. His palace, is currently mistaken to be Tamerlain's mausoleum.

About how Muslim Persia has subtly twisted and deviated from accounts written by their non-Muslim ancestors Drummond remarks "The orthography of the modern Persians greatly varies from that employed by their ancestors who wrote in Zend or in Pehlvi. The use of the Arabic alphabet necessarily helped to produce this change; and has even contributed to alter the pronunciation of words."[9]

**World Vedic Empire**

Drummond virtually confirms our thesis of an ancient Vedic

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(9) P.321, ibid.

world empire in observing "In the early ages of the world, the inhabitants of Iran and India were governed by the same laws, and were united as one people under the same monarchy. The Zend, the ancient language of the Iranians, was apparently a dialect of Sanskrit. According indeed to the ancient tradition by the Hindus, both the Persians and the Chinese were the subjects of India. Thus it is distinctly stated in the Institutes of Manu, that many of the families of the military class, abandoned the ordinances of the Veda, and among these are mentioned the Pahlavas and Chinas."[10]

Yet, adds Drummond "Persian vanity scarcely acknowledges, that Iran was ever submitted to a foreign yoke."[11]

We get another clue to the ancient Vedic world empire in Drummond's remark "It appears from various testimonies, that the ancient Indians, Persians, Tartars and Chinese, had at one period a common system of law, religion and science. The inhabitants of Turan (i.e. Tartary and China) like those of Iran, adored the sun; and like them sacrificed horses, and offered chariots to the God of light. The Chinese were likewise worshippers of the Sun and of the celestial bodies."[12]

**Surya-Shardul Emblem of India**

Drummond informs us *"A lion surmounted by the Solar orb, was the device of the ancient monarchs of India."*

In Sanskrit terminology the term 'Shardul' denotes the wild cat species i.e., the lion, the tiger and the panther. It was the custom amongst ancient Kshatriyas to depict the Sun as the progenitor of the solar dynasty of rulers and the lion (or tiger) as a symbol of uncompromising valour. Therefore, whether it was the sun and tiger or the Sun and Lion, it was a Vedic emblem. Such an emblem inlaid on the so-called Tamerlain mausoleum in Samarcand proves that edifice to be the palace of ancient Sanskrit-

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(10) P.361, ibid.
(11) P. 380, ibid.
(12) P. 160, Vol. II, ibid.

speaking rulers of Russia. The cenotaph erected inside it, if any, in the name of Tamerlain is a fake. Raising such fake cenotaphs in stately captured edifices, is a subtle Muslim device to lay permanent claim to somebody else's property without having to employ even a watchman.

**Shaivism**

Shiva is an important Vedic deity. It is wrong to believe that Shaivism was a separate cult. Vedic tradition has innumerable deities. Each one of those represents the whole of divinity. Therefore, under Vedic tradition one may worship one or more deities according to one's choice or even not worship any. Consequently, wherever and whenever one comes across a reference to the worship of any deity such as Rama, Krishna, Shiva or any goddess that must immediately be taken to be evidence of the prevalence of Vedic culture.

Drummond observes "Tsabaism was the religion of ancient Arabians.....Tsabaism...had existeed in Arabia for many ages before the time of Mohomet....Rab Moses Maimonides....has shown that Tsabaism was the universal religion of mankind....their doctrines were probably extended over all the civilized nations of the earth..... stones rudely cut in the forms of globes, columns, cones and pyramids were ..... objects of adoration among the pagans of remote antiquity...."[13]

In Vedic worship such stones do represent deities such as Shiva, Vishnu, Ganesh, Hanuman and many others. The round cylindrical, smooth, shining-surface stones found in rivers and designated as 'Baan' represent Lord Shiv while other stores called Shaaligram signify Lord Vishnu.

**Iran a Part of the Hindu Empire**

Lt.Gen Charles Vallancy quotes Sir William Jones as saying "It has been proved by clear evidence, and plain reasoning, that

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(13) Pp 407 to 435, Vol. II, ibid.

a powerful monarchy was established in Iran, long before the Assyrian or Pishdadi government; that it was in truth a Hindu monarchy....that it subsisted many centuries and that its history has been ingrafted on that of the Hindoos, who founded the monarchies of Ayodhya and Indraprastha.....[14]

**Babylonia - Assyria**

Pococke observes "that a system of Hinduism pervaded the whole Babylonian and Assyrian empires. Scripture furnishes abundant proofs, in the mention of the various types of the Sun-god, Bal-nath whose pillar adorned every mound and every grove, and to whose other representative, the brazen calf, the 15th of each month was especially sacred."[15]

"The term Syria", says Pococke, "derives from the Indian tribes that under the appellation of 'Surya', or the Sun, gave its enduring name to the vast province of Suria now Syria. It is in Palestine that this martial race will be found settled in the greatest force."[16]

**Kishon River**

Palestine has a river, Kishon deriving its name from Lord Krishna. In modern Indian pronunciation too the name Krishna is pronounced as Kishon over large tracts.

**Mount Sumeru**

And not far from the Kishon river is the sacred Hill of Samaria deriving its name from Sumeru of Vedic lore.

The current Islamic faith of Iran is an imposition by Arab invaders and hence a mark of the nations's total serfdom.

Iran's total cultural background which was Vedic, Sanskrit has been flooded and submerged by Islam pumped in by Arab invaders

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(14) P.465. Collectania De Rebus Hibernicus, by Lt. Gen. Charles Vallancey, printed by Craisberry and Campbell, 10 Back Land Dublin, 1804.
(15) P.178, India in Greece, by E. Pococke.
(16) P.182, ibid.

in the very manner in which Arabs themselves were initially forced to abandon their Vedic faith or to shroud it under an Islamic garb.

Iran is the current truncated pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Iranam signifying a salty or barren region.

Its other name Persia derives from the Sanskrit word Parashu signifying a battle axe which Parashuram used to carry. The words Persian, Pharsi and Parsi alias Parasikas are all derivatives of the term parashu.

Kalidasa's magnum opus the Raghuvamsh recalls the punitive campaign that Raghu (an ancestor of Rama) had carried out against the erring natives of that region.

**An Ancient Corpse Reveals Evidence**

Indian dailies of January 20, 1994 reported the discovery of "The upper part of the body of a man who lived 2000 years ago has been unearthed intact at a salt quarry in the Zanjan province of northwest Iran... in Chelhrabad village, 35 kms. west of Zanjan city, preserved by thick layers of salt. A gold earring still adorned the left ear..."

Piercing the ears of children on the 12th day after birth so that they may wear rings and other pendants throughout life is a Vedic tradition. So the discovery of the gold-ring in a ear of the Iranian corpse is a singular proof of the Vedic faith of ancient Iranians.

The city name Zanjan too is of pre-Islamic origin as is apparent from the name Zunjunu, a prominent city in the Rajasthan province of India.

The ancient Chaharshanbe-suri is a pre-Islamic observance celebrated with crackers by Iranians. The festival dates back to Iran's Vedic (Zoroastrian) past when fire was supposed to represent divine effulgence and have a spiritual purificatory effect.

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# THE VEDIC PAST OF ÆGYPT

A number of very renowned European authors attribute the Ægyptian civilization to Indian, Vedic origin.

One such author is Thomas Maurice. His book containing considerable information on ancient Ægypt bears the lengthy title **The History of Hindostan, its Arts and its Sciences** as connected with the History of the other Great Empires (Republished by Navrang, New Delhi - 110012, India, in 1974).

Maurice writes 'Nimrod, who according to Mr. Wilford, is, in fact, celebrated in Sanskrit history under the corresponding name of Nirmaryada,[1] an ancient sovereign of Misra Sthan,[2] or Egypt, execrable for every species of tyranny and crimes; that despot who hunted down men and beasts, and who erected a fabric intended to brave the skies and render him superior even to the elements. The Narasing breathing flames naturally brings to our recollection the oriental accounts of the calamity at Babel...The deity is affirmed to have descended at Babel. 'And the Lord said, Go to, let us go down'. Genesis xi.7''[3]

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(1) The name **Nirmaryada** in Sanskrit, implies an unscrupulous person of unrestrained behaviour.

(2) Misrasthan is a Sanskrit name implying a land of mixed races.

(3) P.26 of Thomas Maurice's book. The allusion is to the legend of the Narasimha incarnation in which Lord Vishnu appeared as half lion and half-man to kill the tyrannical Hiranyakashyap who according to Maurice was administrator of the territories of Egypt. Even the Bible refers to the descent of the half-lion-half-man, asserts Maurice.

"There can be little doubt but that on the division and dispersion of mankind which immediately took place, the colony which migrated to Egypt, with the history of the awful event, bore also the Indian mythological designation, and that the wonderful Sphinx of that country, compounded partly of a lion and partly of a human being, owed its original formation to this Avatar.....I say it with the more confidence, because on their hieroglyphic sphere and in their early annals, we have already traced the three prior avatars, the fish-god represented like the Matsya; the Canis Anubis, or the boar's head; and the Tetsudo of Hermes...Col. Pearse actually discovered, portrayed on the Jaggernaut pagoda, the Sphinx of Ægypt having the female breasts, with the head and talons of a lion....Plutarch, de Iside et Osiride confesses, that to the Egyptians themselves the Sphinx was an inexplicable mystery, but we have now found its origin in India....The character of Prahlad very much resembles that of Abraham." (Pp. 26 to 30 of Maurice's book).

**Bahubali Alias Armstrong**

The above information given by Maurice is very valuable. But we would like to suggest slight additions and amendments. It may be pointed out at the outset that the term Babylonia itself is not a flawless pronunciation. The original Sanskrit name of that region is Bahubalaneeya i.e. the realm of king Bahubali, a well-known king in Vedic legends.

A very strong and firm indication of the fact that the original name is Bahubali and that his name was well known in the West is the fact that the European name Armstrong is an exact translation of the Sanskrit term (বাহুবলি) Bahubali

The observation by Maurice that even the Jagannath temple in Puri has an image of the Sphinx proves that the Sphinx in Ægypt is a Vedic deity. Naturally, therefore eversince Ægypt was forced to become a Muslim country Ægyptians got cut off from Vedic culture and lost track of the Vedic significance of the Sphinx.

Maurice's observation that Babylonia is the location of the Narasimha incarnation episode of the Vedic legends, and that even

the Bible alludes to it is very revealing and important. This should underline the need for a meticulous study of the Bible. Perhaps all Biblical stories are distortions of earlier Vedic legends.

That Abraham of the Bible may be Prahlad of the Hindu Vedic legends is also a very valuable observation.

The only variation needed in Maurice's conclusion is that the Sphinx statue is that of the lion-hearted Rama and not of the Narasimha incarnation because in the former (as depicted in Ægypt) it is a human face over a lion's body whereas in the Narasimha legend it is a lion's face over a human body. In support of our conclusion that the Sphinx in Ægypt, is the lion-hearted Rama we have pointed out elsewhere that Rama was renowned in the West (and of course in the East as well) as Lion-hearted and also that the term Ægypt itself is the Sanskrit term, Ajapati, signifying a descendant of Aja (who was Rama's grandfather). The main point however is that both those figures of part man and part lion are of Vedic origin. The Sphinx is the lion-hearted Rama portrayed in a towering figure as the guardian deity of Ægypt, the country named after Him. Since the heart is in the chest region the figure is that of a lion upto the neck. From the neck upward it is a divine face. Since Ægypt bears the name of Rama, all its monarchs too were Ramesis I, Ramesis II etc. similar to the tradition elsewhere in the world such as Hunza in Pakistan and Siam.

The Red Sea abounds with shells of extraordinary size and beauty. The African continent looking like one of those shells was known as Shankh (i.e.conch) dweep. An ancient city in Ægypt named in Sanskrit as Rupawati used to be malpronounced by the Greeks as Rapta.

A considerable portion of Africa was called Sharmasthan alias Sharm or Shem. The tower of Babel was the Padma Mandir alias Lotus Temple on the banks of the river Kumudwati which can be no other than the Euphrates (Pp.44-46 of Maurice's book).

On page 322 of his book Maurice states that Krishna's combat with the dreadful serpent Kaliya Naga is mentioned on page 133

of the Apocryphal Gospel of the edition mentioned in his book as "a most remarkable adventure of the infant saviour with a serpent who had poisoned one of his companions, for he not only compels the serpent to suck back the venom out of the wound, but causes the animal, after repeating upon him the original malediction, to burst asunder....The Indian legend, the Koran, which may be called the Arab legend, and the Apocryphal Gospels have thus an intimate connection".

It is apparent from the extract quoted above that Vedic legends being the ancientmost, the Christian bible and the Moslem Koran have inherited them in the distorted form in which they found them at their distance of time from the relevant happenings.

Count Biornstierna observes "Several names of Hindu mythology are recognized in Ægypt. Thus Ammon the Supreme God of Ægyptians (Haya-Gopatians) corresponds to Aum (ॐ) of the Hindus, and the Brahmanical Shiva is found in the temple to which Alexander the Great made his pilgrimage from Ægypt and which yet bears his name."[4]

The author quoted above is right in observing that Ægyptian names were Vedic. We may point out as an illustration that corresponding to the Ægyptian name 'Cleopatra' we have in India names like Kanhopatra (a woman saint of mediaeval Maharashtra) and Mahapatra (a name common in Orissa). 'Patra' has several connotations. It means, a pot, a document or a letter.

Biornstierna's use ( as that of most Western writers) of the term Brahmanism as indicative of Vedic-Hindu culture, is not right. Brahmanism was only a 1/4th part of Hinduism. All the four professional groups together formed the Hindu-Vedic society.

Count Biornstierna has a lot of other information to give us on the Vedic culture in ancient Ægypt, namely that "it is testified to by Herodotus, Plato, Salon, Pythagoras and Philostratus that the religion of Egypt proceeded from India.....

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(4) Pp. 43-46, The Theogony of the Hindus, by Count Biornstierna.

"It is testified by Neibuhr, Valentia, Champollion and Weddington that the temples of upper Ægypt are of greater antiquity than those of lower Ægypt....that consequently the religion of Ægypt according to the testimony of those monuments....came from India.....

"The chronicles found in the temples of Abydos and Sais and which have been transmitted to us by Josephus, Julius Africanus, and Eusebius all testify that the religious system of the Ægyptians proceeded from India.

"We have Hindu chronologies (besides those of the Purans concerning the Yug) which go still further back in time than the Tables of the Ægyptian kings according to Manetho."

Aap (alias Abu) signifies 'water' in Sanskrit, and Sind is Sindhu river. Consequently Abusind alias Abyssinia signifies a colony of people who had come from the banks of the Indus.

From the above details Count Biornstierna concludes "It appears from the above-mentioned grounds that the Hindus have a greater claim to the primogeniture of religion and consequently to the primogeniture of civilization than the people of ancient Ægypt."[5]

**Vedic Symbols in Ægypt**

"On comparing the religious systems of the Ægyptians and the Hindus we are struck by their resemblance to each other. Both proceed from monotheistic principles and degenerate into polytheistic heathenism.....The principle of trinity with that of the unity, the pre-existence of the soul, its transmigration, the division of castes into priests, warriors, traders and agriculturists are the cardinal points of both the systems. Even the symbols are the same on the shores of the Ganges and the Nile. Thus we find the Lingam of the Shiva temples of India in the Phallus of Ammon temple of Ægypt... a symbol also met with on the head-dress of Ægyptian gods. We find the lotus flower as the symbol of the Sun both in India and Ægypt and we find symbols of the immortality of

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(5) Pp. 43-46, ibid.

the soul in both countries. The power of rendering barren women fruitful ascribed to the temple of Shiva in India was also ascribed to the temple of Ammon in Ægypt....Bedouin women may still be seen wandering around the temple of Ammon for the purpose of obtaining the blessing.''[6]

**Phallus Misinterpreted**

The term Phallus has been interpreted by European scholars to mean the penis i.e. the male gential organ. When Europe went Christian it imparted a further obscene slant to the term to discredit the pre-Christian Vedic culture of the world and spread the myth that pre-Christian Europeans were barbarians who worshipped the penis. Both Christians and Muslims are guilty of such deliberate conspiratorial defamation.

The word 'Phal' in Sanskrit signifies fruit. Phaleish signifies the 'ish' i.e. the Lord as the giver of the sought after fruit. Lord Shiva is credited with remitting every person his due, whether good or bad. Consequently the term Phalesh signifies the Father God, Lord Shiva, and not the male genital organ. Misrepresentation of it as an obscene symbol was the result of Greek ignorance and Christian perfidy.

Eusebius, a Greek writer has recorded that ''the Ethiopians emigrating from the river Indus settled in the vicinity of Ægypt.''[7]

Maxmueller has observed that the mythology of Ægyptians (and also that of the Greeks and Assyrians) is wholly founded on Hindu mythology.

Col. Olcott, a former president of the Theosophical Society notes that ''India sent a colony of emigrants who carried their arts and high civilization into what is now known to us as Ægypt.....Bengsch Bey, Ægyptologer and antiquarian says.... that they migrated from India long before historic memory.....to find a fatherland on the banks of the Nile. The Ægyptians came, according to their own

(6) Pp. 40-41, ibid.
(7) P. 20, Bharat (India) As Seen And Known by Foreigners.

records, from a mysterious land....on the shore of the Indian ocean, the sacred Punt; the original home of their gods....that Punt can be no other than India.''[8]

Rama was spelled as Rham in the West. Later 'R' was dropped. Consequently African school text-books asserting that Africans are Cushites (i.e. subjects of Kusha, the son of Rama) mention Ham ( instead of Rham) as the father of Cusha. The name Rama is pronounced in South India as Raman. Europeans spell it as Roman, and Muslims as Rehman.

The twin brother of Cusha was Lava. The region named after him was known in Sanskrit as Laviya. Currently it is being pronounced as Libiya.

**Kaurav City**

Rama belonged to the Treta Yug. In the next i.e. the Dwapar Yuga the universal Vedic administration was looked after by the Kauravas. Their memory is hallowed in the city of Cairo which the Muslims pronounce as Kahira.

**The Ishwar University**

The Al Azar University of Cairo is basically Al Ishwar University. That Sanskrit term Ishwar is being pronounced in Western countries as 'izar' alias 'zar'

As known from hieroglyphs Ægypt was described as Kamit country. In Sanskrit 'Ka' alias 'Ku' stands for black or dark and 'mrit' signifies 'earth'. The word Kamit is obviously a corruption of the Sanskrit term Kamrit. Ægyptians called India as the land of Punt alias Pankth and regarded it as their divine land peopled by Punts alias Pundits i.e. sages, seers and gods.

An ancient chronicle of Pharoah Sankarrah (i.e. Shankar alias Shiva) and Queen Haphseput (also spelled as Hatsheput), recorded in stone, mentions a special voyage sent to the Land of Punt. The

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(8) P.129 The Theosophist, March, 1881.

voyage was to the 'Ophir' coast. That word Ophir is a malpronunciation of the word Souvir. In the Mahabharat times the land watered by the Indus was known as Sindhu-Sauvir. The voyage took $2\frac{1}{2}$ years to return but by that time the Pharoah Sankar-rah (i.e. Shankar raja) had died (about 1800 B.C.)

The account of that voyage recorded by the queen mentions that the flotilla consisting of several ships stayed in the Land of Gods for a few days to call on king Puruhu (i.e. Purush) and returned with a rich cargo consisting of bullion, peacocks, dyes and leopard skins.

**Vedic Theogony**

The Ægyptian goddess Isis is Vedic Ushas. Similarly the Ægyptian God Ptah is the Sanskrit word Pita meaning God as the father of the universe. The Ægyptian Seb is Shiva. The Ægyptian God 'Har' is one of the Sanskrit names of Lord Shiva. His consort 'Hathor' alias 'Seket' is 'Shakti'. The Ægyptian God 'Bes' is Bishnu alias Vishnu of the Vedic tradition. The Ægyptian God Aton is the Sanskrit word Atman. According to the Ægyptologist, Dr. Budge, the ancient Ægyptians believed in the existence of one great god, self-produced, self-existent, Almighty, eternal, who created the cosmos. He was called Nethr i.e. God without a name. But the term 'Nethr' in Sanskrit signifying the 'eye' could apply to god as the 'seer' of everything. Additionally the term Nethra could also be a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit attribute of divinity 'Neti....Neti' i.e 'not this' 'not this'.

**The Earth Supported by Shesh**

The Ægyptians conceived of the earth both as a cow and as a huge sphere balanced on the hood of a giant cobra, known as 'Shesh' as is the Indian belief.

This concept viz. of the earth being held aloft by the Shesh is a cosmic fantasy.

In Sanskrit the 'Shesh' (meaning a 'cobra') also signifies the 'remainder' or 'balance' that remains after one sum is deducted from another. We know that the various heavenly bodies are held

aloft in orbit by others' attraction. Therefore, cosmos minus the Earth is equal to Shesh i.e. the remainder. That is to say the earth is sustained in orbit by the Shesh (i.e. the residual forces). Consequently, the Vedic artist caricatured that mathematical and scientific truth by showing the earth as being supported by the hoods of a giant cobra (i.e. Shesh).

**Ægyptian Worship-Ritual was Vedic**

The Ægyptians used in their worship the Chattra and Chamar as is used in India to do honour to divinity and royalty. The Chhatra is the canopy. The Chamar is a long handle of precious metal in which is fixed a clump of long, soft fibres to gently fan the honoured personality. Incense was also burned in a tall stand. God Horus alias Suryas the Sun was carried in procession.

River-water was considered sacred in Ægypt as in India.

The Ægyptian monarchs too regarded themselves as representatives of divinity on earth in the Vedic tradition. According to Herodotus the Ægyptian king used to be from the priestly class or the warrior class only. India too had Brahmin and Kshatriya ruling dynasties. Ægyptians also adhered to the Dharma Yuddha tradition of abiding by strict rules even in warfare such as not harming, torturing or killing those who surrendered or those who were defenceless.

The skull measurements of Ægyptian mummies have been found to be akin to those of the people from India, by Heeren, an early Ægyptologist.

The Ægyptians paid homage to elders by bowing and touching the feet of the elders as is done in India.

Day-to-day life in Ægypt was regulated on the basis of the astronomical significance of each day as projected through the almanac. The Ægyptians also studied astrology.

The Ægyptian priests bathed three times a day with cold water. They used glasses of precious metal for holy water and

other sacred offerings.

Ægyptian women were highly respected as per Vedic tradition.

The word Kshatriya of Sanskrit was pronounced by the Ægyptians as Khatti or Kheta. In Hebrew that same word came to be spelled as Hittite.

Mittanis had a king named Tusratha which is the Sanskrit name Dasharath. His sister Nefertite was the wife of the Ægyptian monarch Akhenaton. She and Cleopatra are reputed to be the two most beautiful women of ancient Ægyptian royalty.

A treaty between Hittites and the Mittanis invokes Vedic deities. That is one more proof of Vedic culture having pervaded the ancient world.

Indians have been known since ancient time for their expertise in breeding, treating and training animals. One such was Kikuli who wrote a treatise on horse-training for Mittani princes. The writer's name derives from his family tradition of performing the Vedic Kaukili ritual.

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This Druid alias Dravid architect designed the AEgyptian Pyramids. The Sandal-paste marks on his body are of Vedic tradition. Unrolled in his hand is the line-drawing of the edifice made according to Sanskrit, Vedic architectural texts. This picture appearing on page 368 of **AEgyptian Myth and Legend.** is also reproduced in Aiyangar's volume titled **Long Missing Links.**

A Pharoah of Memphis (northern AEgypt). Such ancient statues and portraits are on display in museums in Cairo and other cities.

This picture appears on page 56 of the Bible Dictionary (appended to the Bible edited by the American Review Committee) and in the volume titled, Long Missing Links, by Aiyangar. (Theosophical Society, Library, Adyar, Madras, India)

The holy sandal-paste marks on the body are an ancient Vedic custom (still observed by orthodox Hindus in India) indicative of the Vedic culture of ancient AEgypt and consequently of all Arabs and Africans.

Pyramids and the giant Sphinx in front have long been great enigmas. The term Ægypt is the Sanskrit term Ajapati, an epithet of the Vedic incarnation, Rama.

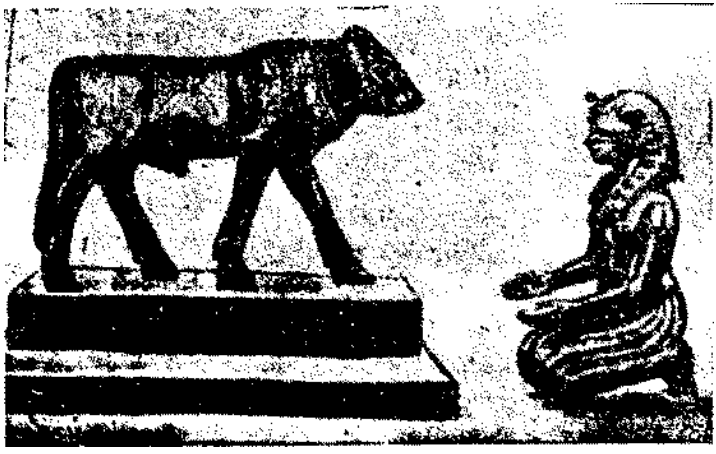
That vital clue solves all riddles of Ægyptology. Since Ægypt is named after Rama, his father Dasharath (spelled as Dasaratta) figures in Ægyptian legends. Rama being the guardian deity of the region, His gigantic representation is raised in front of the Pyramids.

The Sphinx is the Sanskrit term Simhas (i.e. a lion). The extra 'p' is an interpolation as is apparent from several words such as 'psychology, pneumatic, pneumonia' and 'Pfizer' where the letter 'p' remains unpronounced. Likewise if the letter 'p' in 'Sphinx' is silenced the term 'Shinx' can be easily detected to be the Sanskrit term Simhas (i.e. a lion). The Abyssinian ruler was known as the 'Lion of Judah' because all Vedic rulers were called 'lions'.

Pharoah rulers were all known as Ramesis (I,II, III and so on) because the Sanskrit compound Rama+iesus signifies 'Rama- the God'.

The term Pyramid pronounced without the 'extra Py' is the Sanskrit term 'Ramid' i.e. bestowed by Rama.

Though some Pharoahs have been buried in the Pyramids it is a blunder to consider the Pyramids as sepulchral structures. Pyramids are castles in the desert whose tapering sides prevent them being buried under sand because of sand dunes. Subsequent burials in towering captured structures have misled historians about the real origin of such edifices. So-called Muslim mausoleums around the world are parallel illustrations. They are all captured buildings misused for subsequent burials.



This is a statue from ancient Ægypt depicting Bull worship. The Karnatak and Andhra regions of India still have huge images of squatting bulls in numerous temples. Similar images abounding in the north were destroyed by Muslim invaders.

Worshipping cows and bulls as divine aide providing animal-power for farms and nourishing milk for humans is part of Vedic adoration of and gratitude towards divinity.

Prevalence of such worship in Ægypt and other parts of the ancient world prove their adherence to Vedic culture.

Even the Papacy in Rome in its pre-Christian days used to worship Lord Shiva and His Bull. That is why the edict of even a Christian Papacy is still known as a Bull.

The above picture may be found in two earlier publications viz.

(1) Ægyptian Myth and Legend (page 70).

(2) Long Missing Links, by Aiyangar (page 283).

Such statues are on display as historic relics in Ægypt and numerous other countries.

# THE VEDIC PAST OF SYRIA AND ASSYRIA

Syria and Assyria are ancient Sanskrit names, Sur and Asur.

**The Perpetual Strife**

The Vedic Purans record the perpetual strife between two great people namely the Sur and the Asur.

Syria and Assyria should be understood to be mere surviving names. Their ancient boundaries were much more extensive than what the modern atlas shows.

**Palmyra**

The book titled **Remains of Lost Empires** by P.V.N. Myers (Harper and Bros., publishers, New York, 1875) records on pages 21 to 24 about Palmyra, an ancient city of Syria that "the fame of Palmyra the 'Queen of the East' was spread throughout the Roman world....We have only a few obscure notices of this once brilliant capital the 'Queen of the East'; and after Timour and his 'Mongol hordes swept over those regions, even the site of the city was lost to the civilized world. The Bedauins were acquainted, of course, with the spot, and are said to have told to the European traders at Damascus and Aleppo strange stories of a ruined city with splendid temples and long streets flanked with columns, faraway in the desert. Naturally enough, those glowing accounts of the wonderful city, led to the organization of expeditions for exploring the ruins. But it was not till the close of the 17th century that any travellers succeeded in reaching the spot. About the middle of the last century Wood and Darwin visited the ruins, and made

some magnificent sketches. These evidences of the architectural grandeur of the remains of the long-lost city astonished Europe.

Again on page 34 the same book adds "It is a privileged walk to saunter down through the colonnaded avenues of Palmyra."

On page 38 it is stated that "the interior of the temple shows sadly the hand of violence. The fanatical iconoclastic Moslem seems to imagine that he is never doing heaven better service than when engaged in breaking to pieces or defacing the beautiful creation of antiquity. The temple has been further marred by having been used as a mosque....mud and plaster hide much of the former beauty of the shrine. The large central apartment is now roofed with a rude covering of branches overlaid with earth and is used for a stable". All lands overrun by Islam have thus been reduced to deserts dotted with unrecognizable ruins of the ancient Vedic civilization. Temples and palaces bearing Sanskrit inscriptions and icons of Krishna, Shiva and other Gods and Goddesses have either been totally destroyed or are being misused as mosques and tombs.

**Assyrian Dress**

The **Indian Antiquary** volume of 1878 A.D. mentions on page 181 that "In reading lately Rawlinson's *Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient World.* I came across a passage describing the dress of the Assyrian foot-archers (Vol. I,p.430) part of which is as follows, "their only garment is a tunic of scantiest dimensions, beginning at the waist, round which it is fastened by a broad belt or girdle descending more than half-way down the thigh. In its make it sometimes closely resembles the tunic of the first period, but more often it has been the peculiar pendant ornament which has been compared to Scotch philibeg....any resident of India, looking at the illustration given on the page from which the quotation is taken' would at once remark the similarity of the archer's solitary garment to the Indian DHOTI."

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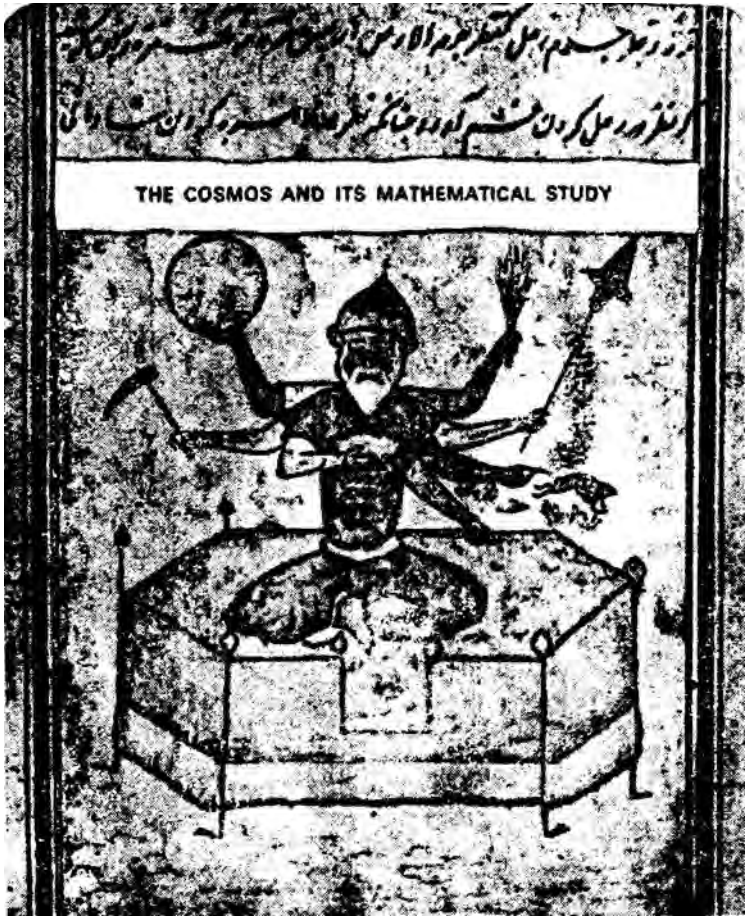


A Vedic planetary deity on an hexagonal seat (with eight poles representing the eight Vedic surface directions) illustrated in an astronomical treatise (in the AEgyptian National Library, Cairo) by the 16th century Persian author Mohamad-al-Tusi, titled - **The Cosmos and its Matematical Study.** The names and facials were cleverly given a Muslim look in all regions overrun by Islam to falsify earlier Vedic history.

Notice the numerous arms holding Vedic emblems such as the Vedas (in the right arm near the chest), an axe, a drum, a cluster of incense sticks, a lotus bud and a mouse.

# THE VEDIC PAST OF ARABIA

Like other regions of the ancient world Arabia alias Arbasthan is a corruption of the original Sanskrit term Arvasthan i.e. a land of horses.

Since time immemorial proponents of Vedic culture used to breed good horses in the region which has come to be known therefrom as Arvasthan. Arva is a Sanskrit term signifying a horse.

**Smritic People**

Arabia has been a prominent region of the Vedic civilization especially because its huge temple-complex of the Kaba in Mecca was the centre of an international Vedic pilgrimage. The people there regarded the ancient Vedic Smritis such as Manu-Smriti as their guide-books deserving of the highest reverence. The name Semetic is a corruption of the term Smritic i.e.followers of Smriti.

The Uttarapath i.e. the Northern Highway was the international highway to the north of India through which the countries in the northern hemisphere drew their spiritual, educational and material sustenance from India. Besides using that road-link the Arab region also maintained a sea-link with India.

Historians hitherto have been used to cite occasional mutual visits by traders, scholars and diplomats between any two countries as evidence of close relations. But that is hardly worth talking about. People of any two given communities are bound to call on each other on business or merely for a chat or at times pick up a quarrel and assault or rob one another. On a national scale too

human beings have been communicating with or invading one another. Historical chronicles take cognizance of those events.

In those ancient times Basra came to be known as the Arab gateway to India because it was through that port that Arab lands received Indian goods and personnel. The commodities supplied by India to Arabia, included silk, perfume, camphor, sandalwood, textiles, swords, iron, ivory, jewels, pearls, cane, teakwood, bamboo, camels, cotton, velvet, musk, ginger, toddy, medicines, shoes from Cambay i.e. Khambayat, and muslin.

India also supplied teakwood and expertise for ship-building in Arabia. From all this India, Arabia and every other country must be regarded as members of a single world-wide Vedic culture. Consequently, Arabic like Hebrew is a local variation of Sanskrit sprouting after the universal use of Sanskrit started dwindling. For instance, the Islamic word khusk (i.e. 'dry') is Sanskrit 'shusk'.

**Arabic as a Dialect of Sanskrit**

Since teakwood was called 'Sagwan' in India the Arabs called it 'Saj'.

The Sanskrit term 'Vish' for 'poison' was pronounced as 'besh' in Arabia.

Ansari is the term Anusari i.e. 'follower'.

The Muslim term 'Mulla' is the Sanskrit term Mull (मल्ल) as used in terms such as Puranmull for instance.

The Arabic word Sheikh is a corrpution of the Sanskrit word 'Sishya' meaning a disciple. In India that word 'Shishya' has changed to 'Sikh' in the Punjab area. Likewise in fareway Arabia and Iran the Sanskrit word Shishya came to be pronounced as Sheikh. That indicates that the Gurukul system of Sanskrit education was in vogue also in countries which are currently considered Muslim.

The Muslim expression 'Insha Alla' is the Sanskrit exclamation 'Icchha Alla' meaning God willing'.

Mout is the Sanskrit term 'Mrityu' i.e. death.

Paigambar is the Sanskrit compound - Pra-Ga-ambar i.e. one who has proceeded from the heaven.

'Malaun' in Arabic is the Sanskrit word 'maleen' signifying anything 'dirty' or 'spoiled'.

Aafat is the Islamic corruption of the Sanskrit word 'aapatti'. (आपत्ती)

Indian products being very popular in Arab markets, Indian merchants acquired a dominant position as sole suppliers. Indian products consequently moulded Arabic idiom and expressions. For instance, various kinds of Indian swords were referred to as Handuwani, Hindi, Saif-al-Hind, Muhannid and Hinduani.

W.H.Siddiqi notes[1] "The Arab civilization grew up intensively as well as extensively on the riches of Indian trade and commerce. The nomadic Arabic tribes became partially settled communities and some of them lived within walled towns, practised agriculture and commerce, wrote on wood and stone, feared the gods and honoured the kings."

**Hindu**

Some people wrongly believe that the Arabs used the word Hindu as a term of contemptuous abuse. This belief appears unwarranted from the instances quoted above as also from the fact that attractive and favourite daughters were endearingly addressed by the Arabs as Hinda and Saifi Hindi, since they regarded India as their spiritual and cultural fatherland. The Arabs also termed mathematics as Hindisa.

**Jats**

Jats formed part of the Indian communities who went abroad on administrative and military duties. There were therefore several

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(1) India's Contribution to World Thought and Culture, volume published by the Vivekananda Rock Memorial Committee, 1970.

Jats who held important positions in Arab lands from pre-Muslim times. The fourth Caliph Ali entrusted the Muslim treasury to a Hindu Jat on the eve of the battle of Jabal. Mohammad's wife Ayesha was treated by a Jat practitioner of the Ayurvedic system.

**Shaivites And Vaishnavites**

Hindus in Arabia worshipping the Shivling in the Kaba in pre-Muslim times were known as (शिवभज) Siyabaja alias Sibabaja. The suffix 'bhaja' alias 'baja' signifies adoration, worship and prayer.

The first syllable 'Siya' in the term Siyabaja quoted above is proof that the Shia sect of the Muslims derives its name from the Vedic deity Shiva. Correspondingly, Sunnis are earlier Vaishnavites. The Shiya-Sunni cleavage adds Islamic arguments and overtones to an earlier, peaceful Vedic distinction.

**Sannyasins**

*Hindu Sannyasins wearing traditional orange-coloured apparel are referred to in Arab chronicles such as the Tarikh-i-Tabari as Ahmara ur Hantra.* During the period of the first Caliph, Abu Bakr when Vedic culture had not yet been completely uprooted from Arabia Hindu sannyasins used to deliver discourses on Vedic culture at Arab congregations.

**Hindu Reputation**

Hindus from Sindh were preferred by Arabs to fellow Muslims from Turkey and Khorasan for their expertise and honesty in banking, accounting and treasury jobs.

Referring to the intellectual leadership of Vedic scholars in every field of learning Yaqubi an Arab historian of 897 A.D. records "The Indians are people of science and are deep-thinkers. They surpass everybody else in every science. Their judgment in astronomical problems is the best. They are highly advanced in the science of medicine. They have an unaccountably large number of volumes on diverse subjects."

**Vedic Treatises**

The Arab like other people of the world derived all their technical guidance in every branch of study such as astronomy and mathematics entirely from India. For instance, the Sanskrit astronomical treatise Brahma-Sphuta-Siddhanta in Arabic translation is known as Sind-Hind, while another Indian treatise, Khanda-Khadyaka is known in Arabic as Arkand.

Siddiqi's article adds "These books reached Baghdad in 771 A.D. through Indian scholars who helped Al Fazari and Yaqub-bin-Tariq in rendering them into Arabic. It is said that in 733 A.D. an Indian astronomer inspired Caliph Kansur for the study of Indian astronomical works. And the Caliph was extremely impressed by Indian astronomy. A later influx of Hindu learning in the same direction was due to the intellectual influence exercised by the ministerial Barmak family under Harun-al-Rashid. Notable Indian influence is evidenced from Al-Fazari's Kitab-uz-Zij (astronomical tables) compiled in the second half of the eighth century A.D. The cupola of the earth (Qubbatul Ayin) recorded as Arin is according to Kramers, a corrupt reading of Ujjayini...."

An Arab translation bureau (Baitul Hikmat) was entrusted with translating Vedic scientific treatises. Among the translators were two Indian scholars Manka and Dhan alias Doban. The latter is referred to as Ibn-i-Daban. There could be innumerable such Indian names. But the Islamic practice of giving names from other lands the Arabo-Islamic twist, has drowned many a renowned Indian name into Islamic oblivion.

**Note of Caution**

Here, however, we wish to sound a note of great caution for the guidance of all lovers of history. The chauvinistic claim that the founding of Islam led to a great revival of art and learning must never be accepted at its face value. In fact the establishment of Islam led to the extinguishing of all lights of knowledge and culture and plunging the world into the abyssmal morass of crime and ignorance. Islam holds a record of rape and slaughter of

aducational establishments and the pillaging and burning of all libraries throughout the world on the plea that nothing except the Koran ought to be allowed to survive. The Arab sword having tasted blood and being busy in loot, the Arabs had no time, patience or aptitude to learn anything from the people they raped, robbed and killed. Does a robber, rapist, massacrer and murderer ever seek tuition from his victim? And is the victim in any mood and position to impart profound knowledge to his tormentor? Does not a robber laugh in derision at the erudition of his victims since his illiterate sword is able to turn their scholarly heads into minced meat? Are not Muslims among the most backward, and illiterate inartistic people of the world even though they have been forced to take to peaceful professions for the last two centuries? Therefore, all those concerned with history must realize that all Arab translations and learning of Sanskrit texts belong to the pre-Muslim era. Muslim writers have deftly ascribed them to the Muslim era. This is only one kind of forgery and fraudulence but Muslim history is replete with innumerable such falsifications. Harun-al-Rashid 's enlightened outlook may be a total Muslim fiction which needs to be thoroughly investigated. He may even be a fictitious character.

Abu Umar Jahiz of Basra (who died around 868 A.D) has recorded in his chronicle titled 'Risalt-i-Fakharussaudan' al al-Baidan "I have found the Indian people extremely advanced in astrology and mathematics.....they occupy a prominent position in the field of medical science and can cure serious ailments. They are experts at carving stone figures and *make colour decorations on building arches.* They are inventors of chess which is one of the best intellectual sports. Their swords are very sharp and they are experts in swordsmanship. Their mantras can neutralize poisons."

Siddiqi 's article states that the Arabs learnt the decimal system and every branch of mathematics such as arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry from Indians.

**Sanskrit words in the Koran**

Another Muslim writer Sulaiman Nadvi points out that at least

four Hindi or Sanskrit words have been frequently used in the Quran. These are ambar, musk ( i.e.Kasturi), Zenjabil (i.e.ginger) and Kafur (i.e.Karpur) alias Camphor. The Buddha is also mentioned in the Quran as Fil-Kife (i.e. belonging to Kapilvastu).

The other Indian words met with frequently in Arabic literature are sandal (chandan), tanbul (tambul), karnaful, nilofar, bel, jayaful, trifala, balilah, halila, Kaifas (i.e. Karpas alias cotton), chhit (chhint), narjit (narikela), ambuj, fulful (pippali) etc.

Our remarks in this chapter are not confined to Saudi Arabia alone (because that is a current political division) but to the culture of all Arabs of whatever region.

**Dharma Pramukh**

A Vedic Dharma Pramukh stationed at Baghdad in pre-Islamic times was the spiritual head of the region. His headquarters was known as Nava Vihar and was established by a Hindu, Vedic monarch as stated in Masalikul-Absarfi-Mamalikul-Amsar chronicle written by Al-Umari. The Dharma Pramukh was in short referred to only as Pramukh (i.e.'chief'). In course of time laxity in Sanskrit pronunciation changed that title to Barmak. The last Hindu Vedic incumbent Barmak of Baghdad had received his Vedic training in Kashmir. He was converted to Islam through terror and torture by neo-Islamic Arab invaders. It was that Hindu, and Vedic Barmak family which ruled over Iraq even after conversion to Islam.

**Baghdad**

Siddiqi 's article informs us that the name of the city Baghdad, (which was a centre of Hindu, Vedic learning) is itself of Sanskrit derivation. Bagh means 'God' and 'dad' is 'given by', hence Baghdad signifies a city given by God. Bhagwad-Dutt (भगवद्-दत्त) is the Sanskrit term. This derivation belies the Muslim claim that Baghdad was built by Caliph Al-Mansur in 762-63 A.D. and that it was scientifically planned by him with the help of Indian engineers and architects. It is circular in design and is claimed to be the first of Muslim cities. What is meant by the term first Muslim

city is that it was the first big renowned Vedic city captured and ruined by Islam outside Saudi Arabia.

If Baghdad was among the first few cities of Islam, it should have been named Islamabad, Allahabad or Mohammadabad. How come that it was given a Sanskrit name commemorating the Vedic name for God, Bhagwan ?

Secondly, if it was a city built with the help of Hindu engineers and Hindu science and has a Hindu name, how could it be a Muslim city ?

Thirdly, we are told that the city was founded in 762-63 A.D. Can a whole city be planned, built, inhabited and named all in one year? How many years does it take to plan a city, survey and acquire land, then to develop it, order building-material, raise buildings and populate the city ?

And if Baghdad was newly created as a Muslim city, how was it an ancient centre of Hindu learning ?

All such cross-questioning reveals the utter falsity of Muslim claims and the utter gullibility of modern historians in just swallowing any Muslim claim without even the least examination. Another very important conclusion which emerges from the above Muslim version is that Baghdad far from being built in 762-63 A.D. was subjected to a terrible sack and general massacre in that year. Almost overnight the entire populace was terrorized into accepting Islam and from that day Baghdad was proclaimed a Muslim city. Consequently all its Vedic temples were advertised to be Muslim mosques and tombs. *This is a graphic instance of how in Islamic terminology 'built' a city implies conversely its plunder and ravage.*

History itself has been concocted. As everybody was forced to become a Muslim not a soul was left to write about the terror and torture with which Baghdad was transformed into a Muslim city. This is true not only of Baghdad but of all lands overrun by Islam. Everyone has been forever silenced and none is ever allowed to tell the story of how entire regions were overnight turned

Muslim as though by a magic wand. *This is proof that falsification or suppression of history has ipso facto become a basic Muslim tenet.* Individuals and realms have been trained never to probe into how or when they became Muslim, but merely to keep repeating the fancied glories of Islam.

**History of the Koran**

In the introduction to his book on the Koran, the author N.J. Dawood, himself a Muslim, notes that "For Muslims it (the Koran) is the infallible word of God, a transcript of a Tablet preserved in heaven, revealed to the prophet Mohamad by the Angel Gabriel. Except in the opening verses and some few passages in which the Prophet or the Angel speaks in the first person, the speaker throughout is God.....At the Kaba, the Meccans worshipped not only Allah, the Supreme Semitic God, but also a number of female deities whom they regarded as the daughters of Allah....According to Muslim tradition one night in Ramadhan, about the year 610, as he was asleep or in a trance the Angel Gabriel came to him and said 'Recite'. He replied 'What shall I recite?' The order was repeated three times, until the angel himself said 'Recite the name of your Lord who created man from clots of blood'. (Koran means recital). God speaks in the first person plural which often changes to the first person singular or the 3rd person singular in the course of the same sentence. 'Recite, Your Lord is the most beautiful one who by the pen taught man what he did not know'?....When he awoke, these words, we are told, seemed to be 'inscribed upon his heart'.... *Mohamed who disclaimed power to perform miracles firmly believed that he was the messenger of God sent forth to confirm previous scriptures. The Koran accused the Jews of corrupting the scriptures, and the Christians of worshipping Jesus as the Son of God....* The Koranic revelations followed each other at brief intervals and were at first committed to memory by professional remembrancers. During Mohamed's life-time verses were written on palm leaves, stones and any material that came to hand. Their collection was completed during the Caliphate of Omar, the 2nd Caliph, and an authorized version was established

during the Caliphate of Othman, his successor (644-56)...the chapters were arranged generally in order of length, the longest coming first and the shortest last....The Koran contains many statements which, if not recognized as altogether obscure, lead themselves to more than one interpretation.....About the cryptic Arabic letters which head certain chapters of the Koran....various theories have been put forward by Muslim and Western scholars to explain their meaning but none of them is satisfactory....no one knows what they stand for. Traditional commentators dismiss them by saying Allah alone knows what he means by these letters ''.[2]

That in short is a general history of the Koran. Let us now critically examine it.

(1) The statement that the Koran is the infallible word of God is untenable, since the Koran contains numerous letters, words and statements which nobody understands.

(2) Since the Koran was ostensibly given out in Arabic, it was obviously intended only for the Arabs and not for anybody else since Arabic was not a universal language.

(3) It is known that Mohamed could neither read nor write. If then he used to sit alone in a dark cave meditating who used to take down the long passages inspired in his mind ?

(4) It is said that such inspired passages were written down (by whom ?) on brick, stone, wall, or on any surface with anything. If that is so, Arabic scribbling scratched on such rough and nondescript surfaces with crude devices would never be decipherable.

(5) How was such heterogeneous material, scattered over different places and left to the mercy of the weather and intruders, ever collected together ? What guarantee was there that all such written record was collected together and nothing was left out and nothing was added ?

(6) How can such a heterogeneous record namely, tile, brick

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(2) Pp. 9-10 Introduction to the book - **THE KORAN** by N.J Dawood, Penguin Classics, 4th revised edition, 1974.

stone and plaster of vastly varying sizes tints and Surfaces be ever kept together for 20 years? It will all look like junk and debris and get mixed up with other junk and debris.

(7) Why did Allah make Mohamed a vehicle or medium for the transmission of such a voluminous text when Allah knew that Mohamed could neither read or write? Or at least why did not Allah turn Mohamed into a great scholar-scribe overnight and provide him with good stationery to record the Koran?

(8) Since the present Koran took shape at the time of the third Caliph i.e 20 years after Mohamed's death, it is apparent that the Koran did not exist during Mohamed's own time and that therefore, the Koran as it is now compiled isn't the one Mohamed on earth heard from heaven.

(9) In any case since the Koran is not arranged in the order in which it was delivered but has been manhandled and its chapters have been serialized lengthwise from the longest to the shortest, obviously the present Koran upsets Allah's own order and therefore does not have Allah's authority, sanction or consent in the least. Things certified pure are invariably certified as ' untouched by hand '. In the case of the Koran it is all mixed up by several human hands violating Allah's own order and therefore the entire text has been messed up by ordinary Muslim mortals. Profuse adulteration must also be presumed.

(10) How could the heterogeneous debris of brick, tile and stone bearing the Koranic record be preserved in its proper order for two or three decades? Which was the place in which it was stored? If there was any such store, it should have been famous as a place of sacred pilgrimage. But there isn't any such.

(11) How could such scratched, etched and scribbled record be readable after two decades? The writing if there was any or whatever it was could never be decipherable after 20 years. The writing would absolutely vanish due to sandstorms, rain and shine or get totally garbled. Moreover, the Arabic script is of a type which can never withstand such weather-beating. The entire import

of its message can change if the outlines of Arabic lettering change even slightly. Moreover with crude scratching, scribbling and etching no profound, lengthy, spiritual text can ever be recorded in the Arabic or any script.

(12) One very important and penetrating objection is that if the Koran is the transcript of a tablet in heaven ( as it is claimed to be) and was delivered in a particular sequence what right did the compilers, 20 years later, have to change the entire order and put any chapter anywhere ? That was a flagrant violation of the sequence meant for the Koran by both Allah and his messenger, Mohamed.

(13) Many passages of the Koran dictated by Allah earlier were rescinded later. How then can be Koran claim to be a transcript of a Tablet in heaven ?

Once the Koran has been so mixed and messed up in violation of its sequence in the heavenly tablet what validity, relevance and sanctity can the present Koran have ? Obviously none. Does not the recitation of a jumbled up and manhandled Koran constitute an insult to Allah and Mohamed ?

Yet another facet of the same issue is that the wording and the chapters of the Koran are such as to make no difference to anybody even if read or recited in any sequence. That implies that the subject-matter of the Koran does not deal with any step by step, logical argument where every succeeding statement proceeds from the preceding one. This indicates that the successors to Mohamed have treated the Koran as a rubble-bubble conglomerate of a wording all jumbled up in a bundle. One wonders how true Muslims do not repudiate such a Koran and brand its compilers as Kafirs !

**Mohamed Upholds the Vedas**

And now the most surprising thing of it all is that Mohamed himself actually upholds the Vedas.

To understand that, the reader may ponder over the words

underlined by me in N.J.Dawood 's extract quoted above.

The words are "Mohamed who disclaimed power to perform miracles firmly believed that he was the messenger of God *sent forth to confirm previous scriptures.* The Koran accuses the Jews of corrupting the scriptures and Christians of worshipping Jesus as the Son of God."

Which are the 'previous Scriptures' referred to? Obviously they couldn 't be the Talmud of the Jews and the Bible of the Christians because Mohamed accuses both the Jews and the Christians of violating the Scriptures. Naturally those 'previous Scriptures' which Mohamed claims to have been corrupted by the Jews and violated by the Christians are none other than the Vedas. It may also be noted that the 'Scriptures' are mentioned in plural because there are four Vedas. The plural doesn 't apply to the Talmud and the Bible singly or even combined obviously because Mohamed denounced both the Jews and the Christians. Moreover the Scriptures more ancient than Jewish tradition, could only be the Vedas. Mohamed was right in firmly believing that he had been sent forth to confirm the previous Scriptures because sometime after the Mahabharat war the Arabs, having been cut off from Vedic civilization, needed somebody to remind them of the Vedas. This is further apparent from the fact that Arabs are known as Cushites and Semites. Cusha was the son of Rama, and Sem alias Shyam was the name of Krishna. Both being incarnations, all earthly people including the Arabs were the Vedic followers of Rama and Krishna.

**Arabia was Cush 's Empire**

Cusha was the son of Rama. Africa and Arabia formed part of his empire. Consequently people from both the regions are known as Cushites. About this Sir William Drummond observes "Several of the descendants of Cham in the line of Cusha were indubitably established in Arabia from the earliest period of history."[3]

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(3) P.294, Vols. III & IV ORIGINES, by Sir W.Drummond, printed by A.G. Valpy, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.

**Rama**

It may be noted that from Ramayanic times Rama and later his son Cusha were sovereigns of the world Vedic administration.

**Krishna**

From the Mahabharat times Lord Krishna became the acknowleged world deity. He was known as Balkrishna, Shyam and Kanha. Consequently, the sovereignty of the line of Cusha of pre-Mahabharat times got connected later with the name Cham alias Shyam. The term Semitic originates in Lord Krishna's epithet, Shyam.

On Page 364 (Vols. III & IV) of his book Sir W.Drummond mentions a river named Rama in Arabia.

**Shiva Stone**

On page 368 he notes that Amru... chief of one of the most ancient tribes... compelled to cede Mecca to the Ishmaelites, threw the black stone and two golden antelopes into the nearby well Zamzam. This is evidence of sacred Vedic idols that had been consecrated in the Kaba.

**Vedic Culture**

After noting that Tsabaism was the religion of the ancient Arabians Drummond adds on page 411 of his book (Vol. III & IV) that "Tsabaism was the universal religion of mankind when Abraham received his call.....Their doctrines were probably extended over all the civilized nations of the earth." That was exactly worldwide Vedicism mentioned as Shaivism (Tsabaism).

**Deities in the Temple of Kaba**

From page 439 onwards Drummond mentions some of the 360 divine idols consecrated in the Kaba temple in Mecca before Mohamed raided that shrine and destroyed the idols.

One idol was that of a bird. That was obviously of Garud (the eagle). Pictures of it from ancient Arabian relics are available.

Another deity Al Debaran was obviously of Dev-Varun i.e. God Varun.

Al Dsaizan was Shani alias Saturn.

Allat is mentioned in the Koran as the idol of a female deity. Obviously the current Islamic term Allah is that same deity. Alla is one of the Sanskrit names of the Mother Goddess

Al Ozi alias Ozza is Oorja-the Sanskrit word for divine energy alias Maya.

Al Sharak was Shukra i.e. Venus.

Auds or Aud was the deity Uddhav.

Awal is mentioned as one of the deities. Awal means first. Its name suggests that it was Ganesh because in Vedic tradition in all ceremonies Ganesh is to be worshipped at the very start of the ritual.

**Bag** - This is obviously Bhagwan i.e. Lord Vishnu. It is my finding that the central deity in the vast sprawling Kaba temple - complex in Mecca city was of Lord Vishnu reclining on the celestial cobra, as the progenitor and sustainer of the cosmos. This is dealt with in a special chapter in this volume.

**Bajar** - This is mentioned as an idol but in fact it was Vajra, the thunderbolt missile which Indra, (the Lord of Heaven in the Vedic pantheon) wields.

**Kabar**- is the deity Kuber, the chief of the divine treasury and the Lord Protector of the north.

**Duar** - alias Dar was Indra.

**Dsu al Chalasat** - was Devi Cali i.e. Goddess Kaali.

**Dua Shara** - was Deveshwar i.e. Lord of the Gods.

**Habal** - was Bahubali

**Geber** - was Graha - the nine-planet combination or one of them.

**Madan** - The God of Love was one of the deities.

**Manaph** - was the idol of Manu.

**Manat** - was Somnath.

**Al Nasr** - was (again) the eagle.

**Obodes** - was Bhoodev i.e. the earth personified as a deity.

**Asaph** - (son of Amru) and Nayalah ( daughter of Sahal) were two other deities. The latter could be Neel Saraswati.

**Razeeah** - was Rajesh i.e. god as King of Kings.

**Redsa** - was another deity. This is the Sanskrit name Riddhi. All these names are badly mutilated beyond recognition as Islam disfigured everything it pounced upon such as men, women, children, idols, temples, their names, forts and palaces. The first to be maimed and disfigured beyond recognition was the pre-Mohamed history of Arabia itself and of all other countries overpowered by Islam.

**Saad** - was the deity of good fortune. Obviously it is the Sanskrit name Siddhi. The name Siddiq is Sanskrit Sadhak.

**Sair** - was Shree alias Lakshmi,the goddess of wealth.

**Sakiah** - is the deity Shakra of Vedic mythology.

**Sawara** - was Shiva Eshwar.

**Shems** - was the Sun i.e. Suryas.

**Wad** - is Budh i.e. Mercury, as in 'Wednesday'.

**Yagudh** - was a deity partly lion like the Sphinx or the Narasimha.

**Yauk** - is the Yaksha of Vedic legend.

**Zuhrat** - was Venus.

"In the inscriptions from Hajja and its neighbourhood is mentioned a votive vessel dedicated by members of two tribes called Rama and Somia."[4]

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(4) P.88, The Background of Islam, by H. Stj. B.Philby, publishers M/s Whitehead Morris, Alexandria,Egypt 1947.

Both the above names indicate that in ancient times Arabic tribes were named after Vedic deities, Rama of the solar dynasty and Soma, the Moon.

"Elephants....formed a prominent feature of the cavalcades to leave an indellible impression on the long memory of the Arabs."[5]

In our own time Arabia is a stark desert. Even camels there have to go without water for days together. An elephant needs not only enough water to drink, bathe and frolic-in but also luxuriant forests to feed on. How many thousands of years ago must Arabia have had dense forests and wide, deep rivers! At that antiquity Arabia was a country steeped in Vedic culture. The elephant is an integral part of Vedic culture. Ancient copies of the Koran in Arabia have a decorative border of elephant figures. Some of those are illustrated in Emil Esin's book titled **Mecca the Sacred and Medina the Radiant.** Decorating the Koran with elephants indicates the ancient Arabic reverence of the elephant-headed Ganesh. In Vedic tradition Ganesh is the God who is worshipped first at every ritual and He is also the God of Learning and knowledge. Elephants also formed an important part of the cavalry of Vedic sovereigns. Consequently, the existence of elephants in ancient Arabia and their association with the Koran indicate that Arabia was a part of the ancient worldwide Vedic culture.

An 'Elephant Road' is traceable in Arabia (leading to Medina). Mohamed was born in the 'year of the Elephant'. The way in which Arab Muslims thoroughly destroyed all pre-Mohamed history, may be judged from Philby's observation that "the Arab historians have nothing to tell us of the ancient Kingdoms....For all practical purposes apart from the tribal genealogies and the legends attached to them Arabian history began for them with the notorious Dhu Huwas and the affair of Ukhdud, while the real historical material of the preceding two centuries has been spread out in a fantasy of Methuselahs to bridge the gap between the age immediately preceding the birth of Islam and the days of Sheba's queen".[6]

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(5) P. 117, ibid. (6) P. 123, ibid.

Alfred Guillaume has in his book on Islam recorded that in pre-Islamic Arabia, trees were regarded as sacred as deities were supposed to reside in them. Rags used to be hung on trees by the devout. These are obviously Hindu, Vedic traditions since similar practices are observed in India.

**Krishna Paintings on Kaba Walls**

He also records "It is credibly reported that when Mohamed entered Mecca in triumph in the year 630, paintings of Jesus and the Virgin Mary among others were still visible on the inner walls of the Kaba. He ordered all paintings except that of the Virgin and Child to be expunged; this painting was seen by an eye-witness as late as 683 when so much of the Kaba had been destroyed by fire that it had to be rebuilt".[7]

The above extract gives one a glimpse of the extent of suppressed information concerning the Kaba of pre-Islamic times. The entire Muslim world is sworn to strict secrecy on the origin of the Kaba and its annual pilgrimage. Unlike other communities which eagerly and openly discuss their pilgrimages the average Muslim is very secretive about his visit to the Kaba. Muslims have been traditionally trained to do so. They dare not know or disclose signs of the Vedic origin of the Kaba.

What Christian writers mistook to be the paintings of Jesus and Mary were actually of iesus Chrisn and his foster mother Yashoda because the Kaba has been basically a Vedic temple. The Arabic greeting 'Salam walekum' is also the garbled Sanskrit expression 'Ishalayam Balakam' implying obeisance or holy remembrance of the "Child-God (i.e. Krishna) consecrated in the Temple."

The painting inside could not be of Jesus and Mary because the Kaba temple had been in the possession of Mohamed's family which was not Christian. That family was a branch of the Kuru Hindu family and they were hereditary priests of the temple. The

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(7) P.13 Islam, by Alfred Guillaume, Penguine Books Ltd, Hammonds Worth, Middlesex, UK, 1954.

temple had 360 idols. Christianity doesn't have so many idols to worship. Therefore in the usual Vedic custom the Kaba temple not only had idols but also paintings of Vedic deities and episodes from Hindu epics and legends such as those depicting Lord Krishna's alias Hari's life. That is why the premises are known as Hariyam. In course of time these got destroyed because of assaults by vandals. What paintings, idols and inscriptions exist inside today nobody knows because the temple is never opened to outsiders.

**Vedic Wedding among Arabs**

Arab tradition requires that "The wedding must not take place when the moon is under eclipse, nor when she is in the sign of scorpio".[8] These astrological considerations show that even Muslim weddings are a carryover of Arabia's Vedic past.

**Arabs set the Pattern for Islamic Falsification of History**

What Philby has said about Arab historians wiping out all pre-Muslim history, applies equally to all Muslim countries throughout the world. Afghanistan to Iran, Turkey, Algeria and Morocco.

Western scholars who have tried to study the histories of those countries from Muslim authors have invariably found them to gloss over all pre-Mohamed details and make false claims about Islamic regimes.

Despite such mortifying experience historians seem to assume generally that Muslims have been prolific writers of historical chronicles. It would be appropriate to reconcile these two contradictory views and to alert future historians.

Muslims no doubt have been prolific writers of chronicles but why ? Not to guide readers but no mislead them. Their main objective was to erase all pre-Mohamed history from the public mind plus also create a deep hatred for it and make false claims about Islamic

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(8) P.46, With the Pilgrims to Mecca, by Hadji Khan and Wilfred Sparrow, 1902.

deeds. Therefore, Muslim chronicles ought to be looked upon as perfect specimens of historical fabrication. Yet, if scholars cultivate the skill of reading between the lines of Muslim chronicles they can still draw very valuable inferences even as forensic experts draw important conclusions from forged entries in a bank fraud or suppressed or distorted evidence in a murder case.

Soon after the imposition of Islam by force in Arabia the neo-Muslim Arabs first set the pattern for erasure of all pre-Mohamed history and making sky-high claims for everything Islamic. Having successfully tried out that pattern in Arabia that same method of suppressio veri and suggestio falsi in history-writing was rigorously enforced in all countries overrun by Islam. The result is that today the world has a plethora of Muslim writings which include only mumbo jumbo about pre-Muslim times and a lot of humbug of the post-Mohamed era. Before them the Greeks are found to have done the same after they were turned Christians.

**Shiva and Ganga**

Vedic Hindu tradition that every Shiva temple has a sacred water spring representing the Ganga, the celestial river is seen in the Zam Zam spring near the Kaba. The two 'G 's in the word Ganga have been replaced by 'Z ' to make the name sound as Zamza alias Zamzam.

The circum-ambulation of the Kaba seven times is also a Vedic custom. Chanting mantras while going round the Shiv emblem, as the Muslims do, is also an ancient Vedic practice.

**Muslim Secrecy and Suppression**

None is allowed to enter the Kaba temple which is also kept heavily shrouded. The pilgrims circumambulate the temple itself. Ancient inscriptions giving a clue to the pre-Islamic origin of the Kaba, etched on the walls inside the temple have remained an unexplored, closely-guarded secret. Muslims dread to reveal to the world the pre-Muslim history of the Kaba.

Non-Muslims coming by land are stopped outside a 35 mile

radius from the Kaba. Muslim pilgrims entering the Kaba have to shave themselves, have a bath, cast off their clothes and wrap themselves with two white sheets. All these are Hindu customs still observed in several south Indian temples. No animal is allowed to be slaughtered and no meat is allowed in the Kaba precincts during the pilgrimage. These are hoary and holy Vedic practices alien to Islam. All this proves that the Kaba is a Vishnu shrine of great antiquity where Hindus of the world congregated for their annual pilgrimage. That was a time when every human being in the world was a Hindu i.e. a Vedist.

**Arabian Fire-Worship**

Mecca and Madina are the Sanskrit words (मखमेदिनी) Makha-Medini i.e. the land of fire worship. Other ancient names of those cities are Macoraba and Yathrib respectively. Macoraba is a corruption of the Sanskrit name Mahadeva (i.e. Lord Shiv), while Yathrib signifies a place of pilgrimage (i.e.Yatra Sthan यात्रा स्थान).

**Kaba Secrecy**

The complete secrecy that is being maintained by the Muslims about the interior of the Kaba may be judged from Lowell Thomas's observation that "Very few people ever enter the Kaba, but those who do keep their eyes down in an attitude of reverence and humble submission to the divine power."[9]

The dread of Allah is invoked obviously to prevent, even those few who enter the inner sanctuary of the perpetually shrouded Kaba, from being too inquisitive and scanning the inscriptions on the walls and traces of uprooted idols.

**The Saffron-coloured Arab City**

Saffron is a colour exclusively representing Vedic culture. All historic buildings, cities or monuments in north India are in

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(9) P.64, With Lawrence of Arabia, by Lowell Thomas.

saffron-coloured stone. Currently, most of those edifices are being wrongly ascribed to Muslims as tombs, townships, forts or mosques.

Similar deserted saffron-colour stone buildings and deserted cities-remnants and reminders of the pre-Islamic Vedic civilization of Arabia, lie scattered, unknown and neglected in the desert wastes of Arabia. Islamic fanaticism has become such a deterrent that the Arabs neglect, write off and forget stupendous architectural achievements of their pre-Islamic antiquity and ascribe all seized edifices to the Muslim era.

Lowell Thomas gives a rapturous account, of such a deserted saffron-coloured city from pages 164 to 174 of his book titled : **With Lawrence of Arabia.** He notes "the immemorial and perfect ruins of a lost civilization....known as a rose-red city, half as old as time carved out of the enchanted mountains of Edom....lies deep in the wilderness of the desert not far from Mount Hor....There in front of us, many miles from any signs of civilized habitation, deep in the heart of the Arabian desert, was one of the most bewildering sites ever revealed to the eye of man, a temple a delicate and limpid rose, carved like a cameo from a solid mountain wall. It was even more beautiful than the temple of Theseus at Athens or the Forum at Rome. After trekking nearly a hundred miles across the desert to come suddenly face to face with such a marvellous structure fairly took our breath away. it was the first indication we had that we had at last reached the mysterious city of Petra, a city deserted and lost to history for fourteen hundred years....the columns, pediments and friezes have been richly carved....many of the designs have been disfigured....the temple was carved from the cliff almost 2000 years ago....the city lay farther down....several hundred thousand people must once have lived there. Only the more insignificant buildings have perished and even of these some striking ruins remain. The upper part of the valley is the site of ancient fortresses, palaces, tombs and amusement resorts....all carved out of the solid rock. The lower part was apparently a water circus where the people indulged in aquatic sports and tournaments.....All the travellers who have visited Petra have marvelled at the wonderful

tints of its sandstone. It is carved from rock the colours of which beggar description at certain hours of the day. In the morning sunlight they are like great rainbows of stone flashing out white, vermilion, saffron, orange, pink and crimson....At sunset they glow with strange radiance. Stairs carved from the rock, some more than a mile in length, run to the top of nearly all the mountains around Petra.....

"We climbed one staircase ascending to a height of one thousand feet above the city to the temple which the Arabs call El Deir....150 feet high, surmounted by a gigantic urn, and decorated with heads of Medusa....

"An even greater staircase winds up to the Mount of Sacrifice....On the summit are two obelisks and two altars...Near the altars are the two great monoliths each about 24 feet high....carved out of solid rock and used in their Phallic worship....."

The photo facing page 170 of these rock-cut temples is captioned "we wandered for days but never came to the end of the temples and buildings carved from the solid rock."

The significant points to be noted in the extracts quoted above are several. Mount Hor is named after Lord Shiv who is known as Har in Vedic lore. The saffron colour of the rock-cut temples, palaces etc. is the one prized by Vedic culture.

The name Petra is obviously a mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'prastar' meaning stone. The rock-temples and other patterns said to be at least 2000 years old are obviously pre-Islamic because Islam is only 1373 years old (as in 1995 A.D.).

The name El Dair is obviously an Arab malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word Devalaya i.e.temple. Reference to the urn, to an altar for sacrificial fire, the statue of Medusa and the Shiva emblems (which Westerners misrepresent as phallic worship) are all indicative of Arabia 's ancient Vedic culture. Medusa is Mahadevas. (महादेवस्).

**Muslims Don't know the Meaning of Islam**

Before the Arabs were terrorized into calling themselves Muslims in the 7th century they were all Vedists alias Hindu who worshipped 360 images in their Kaba temple.

Yet Muslims are not supposed to pry into their pre-Muslim history. Consequently, though there are in the world today any number of Mullas, Maulvis, Ayatollahs, Aga Khans, Syednas, Mujawars, Imams, Sufis and Fakirs, none of them knows even the A-B-C of Islam because they are all totally ignorant of the basic fact that Islam is a splinter of Vedic culture.

Ask any Muslim, whether a lay-man or one claiming to be an expert theologian, to explain what 'Islam' means etymologically. And he is bound to answer that Islam means 'peace' or 'surrender'.

The very wide divergence in the connotation of the two words 'peace' and 'surrender' should itself convince anybody of the basic flaw in Islamic teaching and thinking.

**Islam is Ishalayam i.e.Temple of God**

Islam doesn't mean either 'peace' or 'surrender'. Islam is the Sanskrit compound 'Ishalayam' meaning the 'Abode of God'. Those tending to explain Islam as peace or surrender, in terms of its Arabic meaning are likely to point to the twin Hebrew word 'Shalome' as meaning 'peace'. But there lies the catch. How could Islam and Shalome, spelled differently, have the common connotation 'peace' and also 'surrender'?

Therefore, both the Jews and the Arabs need to be told that Shalome and Islam are two malpronunciations of the Sanskrit word 'Ishalayam' meaning 'God's Abode.'

The 'peace' and 'surrender' only become circumstantial derivatives because when a disturbed, agonized soul goes to the temple he surrenders himself to the deity and seeks peace from distracting worries and mental torment.

All the same, the term Ishalayam stands for the Abode of

god and not for peace or surrender.

In the case of the Jews the Dome on the Rock in Jerusalem was their Ishalayam, while in the case of the Arabs it was the Kaaba which was their Ishalayam i.e. temple of God Vishnu alias Krishna where they sought peace.

In that temple in the Kaaba in the central sanctorum there used to be a large image of Lord Vishnu reclining on the coils of the great celestial cobra, surrounded by 360 other gods.

**Nabi**

Mohamad is termed 'Nabi' alias 'Nabhi' because 'Nabha' (नभ:) in Sanskrit means 'the high heavens' and Nabhi (spelled as 'Nabi') signifies a messenger who has dropped from heaven.

The term 'prophet' too is Sanskrit (प्रपत) Pra-pat and has the same connotation, as explained elsewhere in this volume.

**Festivals**

Every Muslim festival is known as 'Id.' Muslims don't know why? 'Id'. is a Sanskrit word. The Vedic Sanskrit theological dictum (अग्निं ईडे पुरोहितम्) 'Agnim iday purohitam', asserts that fire gets precedence in all ritual worship. Since Islam is a splinter of the ancient Vedic civilization all its sacred days were attended by the ancient Vedic fire worship.

**Bakri-Id was a Day of Cow Worship**

In Arabic the word 'Bakar' signifies a cow. Consequently Bakri-Id was a day set aside for cow-worship. Since Islam is a splinter of the ancient Vedic civilization all its days of worship are known as Id. Therefore so-called Muslim festivals are days of ancient Vedic fire worship.

In Vedic tradition supreme reverence attaches to the cow. She is regarded as the second mother of the whole of humanity. Because while a child's natural mother suckles him only, say, for two years, cow's milk is necessary to keep a man physically healthy and mentally

balanced during the rest of his life. Likewise bullocks provide animal power for agriculture. A cow's plasma is used for vaccination. Cow's urine and dung have numerous curative and medicinal uses besides being useful as fuel and manure. For all this the Vedic world paid the highest reverence to the cow as the supreme benefactor of humanity. To impress this lesson the day of Bakri-Id was set apart for cow worship. And yet the modern Indian Hindu convert Muslims oblivious of that sacred tradition do the very opposite namely slaughter cows and eat beef on Bakri-Id.

Since Romans too followed Vedic culture they too had their 'Ides' i.e. days of holy worship. That is why in Roman tradition Ides of March signified the days of worship of the Goddess ( of plenty) Annapoorna at the commencement of the year.

**Worship of the Gods**

Id Milad-ul-Nabi was the day of worship of the residents of heaven i.e. of divinity. Instead it is these days dedicated to the memory of Mohamed.

**Worship of the Ancestors**

Id-ul-Fiter is a mal-pronunciation of the word 'pitar' i.e. ancestors. Around that day Arabs used to spend three days in the cemetery. That is to say it was a day of Shraddh, a day of remembrance of dead ancestors in grateful memory of their services to the dynasty. That 'Fiter' is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'pitar' will be apparent when it is realized that the Sanskrit word 'pitar' is actually written as 'father' in English. The term Id-ul-Fiter is, therefore a clear indication of the Arabs worshipping their ancestors by Vedic rites in their pre-Muslim days.

**Sighting the Moon**

The Islamic practice of sighting the moon before deciding on the day of each festival is also based on Vedic practice because under the Vedic almanac festive days are decided according to the phases of the moon. For instance, on the 4th day of every lunar fortnight (known as Chaturthi) orthodox Vedists alias Hindus take

their night meal only after moonrise time.

**Ekadashi**

Orthodox Hindus are enjoined to observe a fast on the 11th day of every lunar fortnight. That day is known as the sacred 11th day alias Ekadshi. Muslims too still retain that tradition as is apparent from their term 'Gyarahvi Sharief' i.e. the sacred 11th day.

Mohamed himself like a true follower of (स्मार्त) Smarta (orthodox) Vedic routine abstained from eating garlic or onion as is mentioned in the Hadiths.

**India the Sacred Fatherland of the Arabs**

According to Islamic tradition, Adam, the first man and prophet, descended on Indian soil from heaven and received here the first divine message (obviously Vedic because Adam is a synonym of Brahma, the Creator) from God. The Muslims also believe that Adam's eldest son Shith is lying buried at Ayodhya.....The Islamic Sijda (prostration), ahram (garb of worship during the Haj), towaf (circum-ambulation) of the Kaba are all pre-Islamic Vedic traditions. Mohamed is also quoted as remarking "From India comes the divine fragrance".

Muslim divines such as Nazzam, Ahmed, Fadl-al-Hudaibi and Amr-bin-Bakr al-Jahiz talked of the beatific vision or union with divinity sought in a yogic trance. Sufi Mansur's declaration 'Anal Haq' (I am the Truth) is the Upanishadic chant 'So aham asmi'. He visited India and learned from India the doctrine of 'hulul' i.e. the divinity of the human soul. Rabia Mansuri, an Arabic woman divine also preached the same Vedic doctrine. Bayazid Bistani was trained in the doctrine of Moksha alias Nirvana (i.e.fana in Arabic) by a Hindu recluse.

All sacred Vedic doctrines and practices have thus survived in Arabic tradition eluding the annihilating sweep of Islam. For instance, 'unity' i.e. 'ekatmata' (wahadatul wajud), the spiritual journey i.e. path (suluk), realization of the ultimate truth through

four stages—jagrat, swapana, supta and turiya ( i.e. nasut, jabrut,malkut, and lahut viz. meditation), Yoga is Zikr i.e. body-control, pranayam is habth-i-dum etc. The so-called Sufis were pre-Islamic Arab Hindu Sadhus who practised all these Vedic disciplines until Islam dragged them away all and plunged them into the vortex of international assault and strife.

**Kalyan**

Kalyan is a Sanskrit word signifying 'happiness' or 'ultimate satisfaction'. There is a village by that name near Bokhara city. The central tower of the city is also known as Kalyan and it stands out as a landmark of the ancient happy Vedic times.

**Durga On the Nile**

**The Times of India** (New Delhi) of June 20, 1978 carried on article by K.K.Khullar stating that an astrologer whose forefathers were priests in the Nav Vihar Hindu temple in Iraq had migrated to Cairo and set up his traditional business. In front of him he used to place a steel image of goddess Durga holding a drawn sword. Anyone expressing an ardent wish with palms joined in obeisance was granted his wish by the idol.

The Hindu goddess Durga alias Bhavani is depicted as an amazonian form of divinity, a tall hefty form, the long hair let loose and streaming at the back, a blood-red tongue protruding out fearfully as though to lick the enemy's blood, the fierce stare of the blood-shot eyes, the feet trampling a demon, the lion-mount mauling another demon and the goddess herself piercing her long spear into the torso of a half-man half-buffalo demon. From the neck of the goddess hangs a garland of skulls and bones.

That representation of the goddess was known as Durga alias Chandi alias Bhavani and was worshipped by all Vedic Kshatriyas to inspire in them the courage and determination necessary to protect their wards, and charges from demoniac and beastly forces with motherly fury, ferocity and courage.

**Hindus of the Ancient World**

A British author, R.G. Wallace says on page 7 of his book titled **Memoirs of India** (published 1824 A.D) that ''throughout Afghanistan Hindus are numerous. They are found in considerable numbers as far as Arabia and the northen parts of Persia''. These are not migrants from India but are remnants from the local populations who were converted to Islam overnight through threats and torture. Another writer adds ''A pretty regular intercourse has been at all times kept up between India and Samarkand, Balkh and other northern cities where there are colonies of Hindus established from time immemorial and one of a great pilgrimage from Hindostan is the place called the 'fiery mouth' (Jwalamukhi) on the borders of the Caspian sea''. ( Page 126, **Letters on India** by Maria Graham, Longmans, London, 1814 A.D.)

Recent clandestine digging yielded a number of valuable Hindu relics at Ghazni which are since on display in the museum there. Ghazni (in Afghanistan) derives its name from the Sanskrit word 'Gaja' i.e. an elephant. Some marble slabs, carved on both sides to serve as screens, depicted figurative themes such as guards armed with clubs, standing within pointed horseshoe-shaped arcades with double-headed eagles, rows of dancing girls, a horse-rider, a lion, a mahout with an Indian elephant and the white marble statue of a Vedic deity with a number of attending deities. The face of the deity is obviously mutilated by Muslim invaders.

**The Goddess Trinity**

In the museum at Baghdad (Iraq) is an ancient statue of a lion carrying three goddesses standing viz. Lakshmi, Durga and Saraswati.

**Ramallah**

On the West bank of the Jordan river in the Gaza strip in Palestine is the city of Ramallah, meaning Rama the God. Jordan is the distorted form of 'Janardan' a Sanskrit term for divinity as the controller of human beings.

Allah is a Sanskrit name signifying the Mother Goddess. Islam has mistakenly adopted it to denote masculine divinity.

Ayodhya in India being Rama's captial is of hallowed memory in Vedic tradition. That the Arabs do have a sacred pre-islamic connection with Ayodhya has been mentioned earlier in this chapter. That is not because it is the burial place of Shith the son of Adam as Muslims are misleadingly taught but because it is the city of sacred memory where Rama the incarnation was born.

**Ramazan**

The memory of Rama is so sacred that all Muslims observe a month-long fast to pay homage to Rama. As such that month is known as Ramadan alias Ramazan. That is the Sanskrit term 'Ramadhyan' i.e. meditating on Rama. Sanskrit 'dh' is pronounced as 'Z' abroad. For instance, 'Dhyan Buddhism' is pronounced as Zen Buddhism in China and Japan. Consequently, Ramadhyan is spelled in Islamic tradition as Ramazan or Ramadan.

In the Vedic tradition in India the 9th day of the bright half of the month of Chaitra is Rama's birthday. Correspondingly pre-Islamic Arab tradition has retained the 9th month of the year for meditating on Rama. Fasts are always associated with Vedic worship. Islam retains that tradition too.

**Ancient Hindu Palaces and Temples**

Ancient Hindu temples and palaces still exist throughout the world but they have all been captured and are since being misrepresented as tombs, mosques and churches.

One such ancient Hindu palace is about 10 Km. from the heart of Kabul in Afghanistan. Eversince it was captured by Mohamad Ghaznavi the edifice is referred to by the Muslims as a palace of 40 pillars (Kasre Chehl Satoon). Hindu palaces and temples were always distinguished by rows of pillars.

**Kaaba the International Vedic Shrine**

A two-volume work, **Travels in Arabia** By John Lewis Burckhardt

(Henry Colburn, London, 1829) mentions (Page 163, Vol 1) "When the ancient Arabs performed their pilgrimage to the idols of Mecca that pilgrimage was fixed to a certain period of the year probably, autumn, for although the Arabs computed by lunar months they inserted one month every three years, and thus the month of the pilgrimage did not vary in its season as at present. The intercalation of the month was prohibited by the Koran....Thus its period became irregular and in the space of 30 years was gradually changed from the depth of winter to the height of summer." That intercalation was per Vedic astronomy.

Such Humpty-Dumpty short-circuiting of all subtle mathematical, astronomical calculations of the pre-Mohamed Vedic, Hindu era of the Arabs is graphic proof that from the moment Arabs were forced into Islam they turned off the lights of all knowledge, and plunged the world into the abyss of ignorance, slavery and tyranny. Such corroboration has been ignored by historians hitherto in singing the praises of fancied Islamic scholarship.

The black stone (Sangay Aswad) representing the Hindu God, Mahadev was retained by Mohamed (while smashing the other deities and burying them in the cellars of the temple) as a formless, faceless symbol of divinity. But its pedestal has been lost. What remains now is a cylindrical stone (cut into seven pieces but rejoined). Even that stone is half buried vertically in the outer surface of a corner wall of the Kaaba. Therefore, only half of its vertical curvature is visible outside the wall. The other half is embedded in the wall. Even the curvature of the stone which should be visible protruding above the surface of the wall is mostly covered with silver foil. Therefore the only portion of that damaged Shivling visible to the pilgrims is of the size of a cricket ball. That has been left uncovered by the silver sheet to afford a glimpse to the pilgrims of the surface of the original stone.

But the irony of the shrine now is that while in pre-Islamic times the Kaaba used to be a Vedic shrine freely accessible to world humanity, entry to it is now restricted only to those who are converts

to Islam. All non-Muslims are stopped at a point 35 miles distant from the Kaaba by land.

Since the sacred stone is fixed in the outer surface of the Kaaba wall none is allowed to visit the interior of the temple. The sanctum is forever shut to everybody. This secrecy is being maintained, it is believed, because there are Sanskrit inscriptions on the inner surface of the wall of the Kaaba sanctum and perhaps some traces of earlier idols and paintings too.

**The Perambulation**

On page 172 of his book Henry Colburn observes "In passing under the insulator arch in front of the Kaaba, called Bab-as-Salam, certain prayers are said. Other prayers are recited in a low voice, and the visitor then places himself opposite to the black stone and prays two Riktas, (Rikta is obviously Richa,the Vedic stanza) at the conclusion of which the stone is touched with the right hand or kissed. The devotee then begins the Towaf i.e. walk around the Kaaba (anti-clockwise). This ceremony is to be repeated seven times....Every circuit must be accompanied with prescribed prayers, which are recited in low voice and appropriated to the different parts of the building that are passed; the Black Stone is kissed or touched at the conclusion of each circuit.

While Muslims are not supposed to do any perambulation in any mosque Hindus invariably perambulate the deity in every temple. Therefore, the retention of the perambulatory tradition and touching the Shivling in the Kaaba is additional proof of its having been a Vedic shrine.

John Lewis Burckhardt observes (Pp. 177-78, **Travels in Arabia**) "The Mohamedan Haj or pilgrimage and the visit of the Kaaba are a continuation of an ancient custom. In like manner Szafa and Merona were esteemed by the old Arabians as holy places which contained images of the gods Motem and Nebyk, and here the idolators used to walk from one place to the other after their return from the pilgrimage to the Arafaat.

The above description clearly indicates that all Muslims are still continuing the rites of the anclent Vedic pilgrimage in all its details. The only difference is that they have destroyed the images of the Vedic deities. Arafat is the Sanskrit term Haripaad i. e. the (holy) feet of the (divine) Lord Hari.

**Octagon and the Secret Inscription**

The tall box-like Kaba sanctum is a corruption of the Sanskrit word Garbha Graha alias Gabha. Since Sanskrit 'Gow' is spelled cow' in the West, the word Gabha (i.e. sanctum) is being pronounced as Kaba.

Before Mohamed 's invasion of the Kaba that international Vedic shrine was a very huge structure with its high walls, domes, spires and courts decorated with ornamental figures.

**Jerusalem the city of Lord Krishna**

Jerusalem is a city founded and named after Lord Krishna thousands of years ago when Arabs and Jews were Hindus. This is apparent from the very name Jerusalem which is a corruption of Yerusaleim. That in turn is a corruption of the orginal Sanskrit name Yedu-esh-alayam. 'Yedu-eesh' signifies the Lord of the Yedus i.e. Lord Krishna. Alayam indicates an abode, haven or shrine. Consequently Jerusalem alias Yedu-essh-alayam was a city founded around a Krishna temple. That temple still exists. Muslims call it Haram since Lord Krishna was called Hari. Hariyam alias Haram is a Sanskrit word indicating a place i. e. shrine of Hari. That temple is known the world over as the **Dome on the Rock.** The fact that it is octagonal is a remarkable proof of its Hindu origin because only Hindus have a penchant for octagonal temples, palaces. mansions and forts since the Hindus alone have special names and special supernatural guards for the eight directions.

One finds the earliest mention of Jerusalem in the 19th century B. C. when Lord Buddha rose to fame in India. (Those tutored to believe that Lord Buddha lived in the 6th century B. C. may read our publication titled **Some Blunders of Indian Historical**

Research to learn that Buddha needs to be ante-dated by 1300 years.) To the south of old Jerusalem is the sloping valley of Gehenna. On one side of it king Soloman had built an altar to Lord Krishna. Jew tradition calls him God of Moab which should in fact be God of Mathura, the birth place of Lord Krishna.

Around 996 B.C. King David (This name is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit term Devi-da i. e. 'Given by Goddess') captured Jerusalem from the Jebusites to make it his capital.

In 961 B. C. King Soloman built the first temple of the Judaists in Jerusalem. The deity was of course Lord Krishna alias Hari. That temple is a byword for opulence and grandeur because Lord Krishna is known to be a wealthy god. His capital, Dwarka was all made of gold, so goes the legend.

Cracks and crevices along the stones are filled with rolled pieces of paper petitions to the Almighty to rectify the wrongs done to the Jews.

The Jews still continue to observe the Hindu equivalent of the holy thread ceremony (known as Vrata-Bandh alias Maunji-Bandhanam in Sanskrit) by which a child from 5 to 8 years of age was inducted with a ceremonial ritual into a student life and sent to the Guru 's hermitage to assimilate knowledge during a period of 12 to 20 years of concentrated meditative learning in an atmosphere of ascetic seclusion. The Jews call this ceremony Bar Mitzvah. For this too Jews go to the Wailing Wall but in a festive mood. The Jewish custom of breaking drinking glasses against the wall symbolizes their ancient Hindu tradition of breaking cocounts as an offering to Lord Krishna.

Thus for all occasions whether solemn or festive the Jews make the Wailing Wall the sacred location because it constitutes the only remnant of their sacred Krishna temple where all their religious and community ceremonies used to take place. The temple was destroyed. Ironically enough the wall also symbolized the "back to the wall" struggle for community regrouping regeneration that the Jews are waging against their Muslim, Communist, Nazi and

Christian opponents.

The old walled city of Jerusalem has within it three sacred hoary Hindu landmarks which have since been appropriated by its three warring factions. The Wailing Wall is one of them to which the Jews continue to stick. Muslim Haram (i.e. Hariyam - the Sanskrit term signifying a Krishna temple) is now the Mosque of Omar (Omar is the Sanskrit word Amar signifying immortal divinity.)

The church of the Holy Sepulchre has been retained possession of by the Christians. Since no person called Jesus was ever born (as proved in our book: **Christianity is Chrisn-nity**) his so-called grave in Jerusalem is a fake. Another fake grave of Jesus is claimed to be in far-away Kashmir in India. Yet it suits the Christian community and nations to hold on steadfastly to that myth without batting even an eyelid because the shrine has become their strong religious, financial and political stake.

The Hariyam (Dome on the Rock) Krishna temple even in Muslim hands retains its Hindu traditions as a bejewelled ornament in blue and gold, set in the midst of a wide paved platform. The temple (wrongly called mosque - or one may say that the Islamic word for a temple is mosque alias Masjid) is a perfect octagon covered with a golden dome.

The blue and gold combination is explained by the fact that Sanskrit, Hindu tradition describes divine incarnations as blue-blooded, and everything about Krishna is always golden. Octagon is also an exclusively Hindu sacred shape. To do real historic justice to Jerusalem (Yedu-eesh-alayam), the sacred city of Lord Krishna, all celebrations concerned with His life should be celebrated by all communities jointly at all holy locations in that city which are now being claimed separately by Jews, Muslims and Christians. It is the ISKCON (the International Society for Krishna Consciousness) which deserves to be put in the lead for conjoint Krishna festivals in the ancient city Jerusalem.

The defensive wall around Jerusalem itself bears unmistakable

Hindu marks. For instance, it has a Lions Gate and lotus flowers embossed in stone exactly as are found on ancient Hindu city walls, forts and temples throughout India.

That the rock around which the temple is built was the site where Abraham perpared to sacrifice Issac and from where Mohammad ascended to the heaven are myths propagated to mislead the gullible. Abraham is the Sanskrit Brahma, the Creator alias the first (divine) human figure. The initial 'A' attached to the name is an aberration of Jew and Arab speech. Similar Sanskrit words distorted with the addition of an additional 'A' are aplenty, such as 'Aqua, Apothecary, Able, Apple, and Abbot, In each case knock out the initial 'a' to discover the original Sanskrit word intact.

The belief that Caliph Abd al-Malik built the Dome on the Rock shrine in 691 A. D. is one of the thousands of Muslim canards. Its octagonal shape and rich decor have no Islamic justification at all.

That dome and the dome on the so-called Church of the Holy Sepulchre have the same diameter, which proves that that church too is an ancient Krishna temple.

The original Dome on the Rock was covered with 10,000 sheets of brass gilt-sheathed in pure gold. Such ostentation is consistent only with a Krishna temple.

The gullible public is told that the gilded plates collapsed by an earthquake in the 11th century. If that were true those could have been re-fixed. In fact the costly gilded Hindu sheets were removed, carried away and replaced with base lead sheets. Since admitting such plunder of a so-called Muslim shrine by Muslim, raiders themselves is embarrassing to Islam, an earthquake has been planted as the cause.

What is further significant is the clear admission that the interior decor of the Dome (damaged by Islamic raiders) was re-done "by Indian artists during the 14th Century" (p 57 illustrated Weekly

of India, December 30, 1979; article titled Holy Jerusalem by Christine M. Krishnasami). The inside of the dome is a rich sunburst of geometrical design in painted and gilded plaster.''

That is a very important and significant detail. Why were Indian (Hindu) artists at all needed in a land of Arabs and Jews so far away from India ? Does it not prove that Hindu artists were needed to restore to the building its original Vedic decore !

**Modern Judaists Are Lord Krishna's Yedu Tribe**

A psalm from the Jewish scripture runs thus ''How shall we sing the Lord 's song in a strange land ? If I forget thee, Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the root of my mouth; yet, if I prefer not Jerusalem in my mirth (CXXXvii: 1).

The term Lord 's Song is an exact translation of the Sanskrit term Bhagawad Geeta. Their word pronounced ' Saam ' derives from the Saam Veda. The name of their state Israel is the abbreviation of the Sanskrit term Iswaralaya i. e. The Abode of God. The term Jerusalem pronounced by the Jews as Yerusalem is the Sanskrit word Yeduisalayam i. e. the township of Lord Krishna. Thus the Judaists belong to Lord Krishna's Yedu community. That is what gives them strength and guts to combat cruel, iconoclastic Muslim Arabs in spite of being overwhelmingly outnumbered.

**Brahma's Footprints in the Kaaba**

Ayats 90-91 of Sura No.3 of the Koran says :

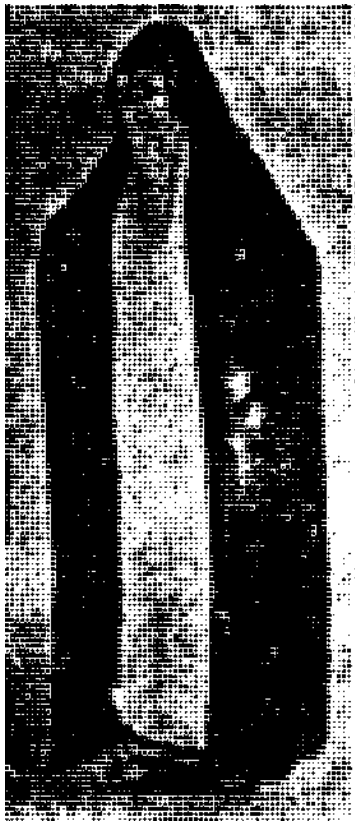
''The first temple that was founded for mankind, was that in Becca (place of crowding, Mecca), blessed and a guidance to human beings.

''In it are evident signs, even the standing place of Abraham (i.e. the pedestal with a statue of Brahma), and he who entereth it is safe. And the pilgrimage to the temple is a service due to god from those who are able to journey thither.''

Sura No: 2 (Verse -119).

"And remember when we appointed the Holy House (Kaaba) as man's resort and safe retreat, and said, "Take ye the station of Abraham for a place of prayer" : And we commanded Abraham and Ismail, "Purify my house for those who shall go in procession round it (परिक्रमा), and those who shall abide there for devotion and those who shall bow down and prostrate themselves." (साष्टांग दण्डवत). Kaaba is an abridged malpronunciation of the Sanskrit, Vedic term Garbha Graha. The Kaaba is also commonly called "Baitullah" house of God. The Kaaba is an oblong massive structure 55 ft. in length, 45 ft. in breadth, and the height somewhat greater than the length. At the south-east corner is the famous Hajar El - Aswad, or Black-Stone, according to Lt. Burton, an undoubted aerolite (i.e. meteoric stone, part of a broken star). The Kaaba stands in an open parallelogram of about 500 ft. by 350 ft. and is followed by colonnades, the pillars of which, made of various marbles, stand quadruple rows in the eastern side, and three deep on the other sides, and amount to 554. It has been rebuilt several times, but has not been materially altered since A.H. 1040 (1668 A.D)". From the above dimensions the edifice appears to be a seven-storyed structure like standard Vedic temples.

♦♦



This woman of ancient Arabia has the Vedic vermilion mark on her forehead, indicating that ancient Arabs were Hindus. This picture appears in the Bible Dictionary (appended to the Holy Bible edited by the American Review Committee) and also in the volume titled **Long Missing Links** by Aiyangar.

The flowing robes of Arab men and women, are meant to protect the body from extreme heat, intense cold and sand-storms.

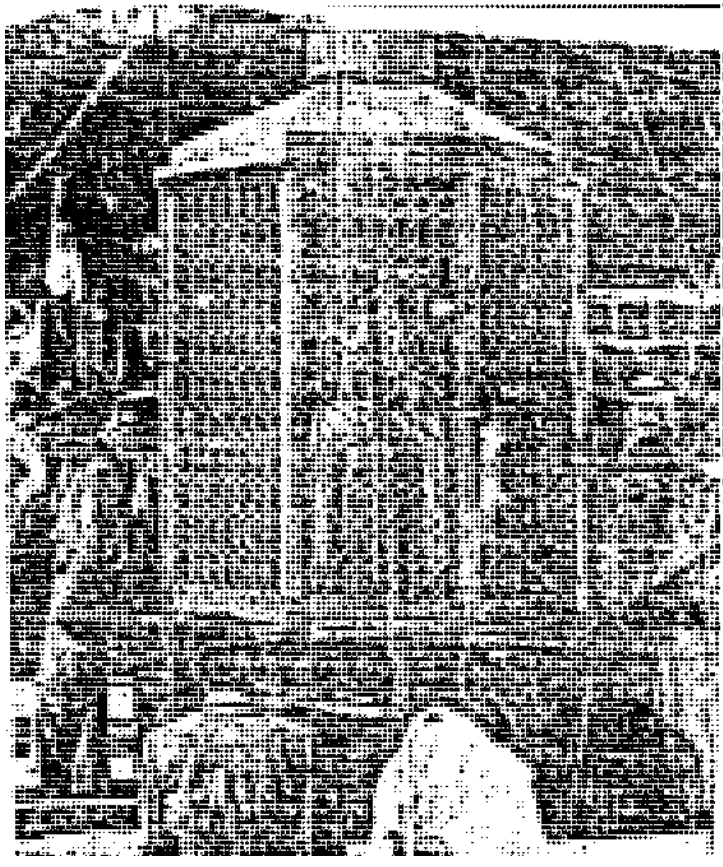
An inscription-tablet of pre-Islamic Arabia (uprooted and damaged by neo-convert Arabs in the early days of Islam) exhibited in the British Museum, London.

The crescent and the Sun on top accord to the Vedic dictum (यावच्चन्द्र दिवाकौ) 'Yawachchandra Diwakarau' signifying that the realm *or the gift mentioned in the inscription should continue to last* forever *i.e.* until the moon and the Sun exist.

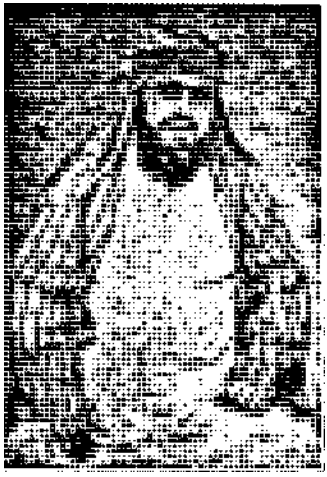
Incidentally, this also proves that the ' crescent and star ' design adorning Islamic flags is a Vedic symbol.

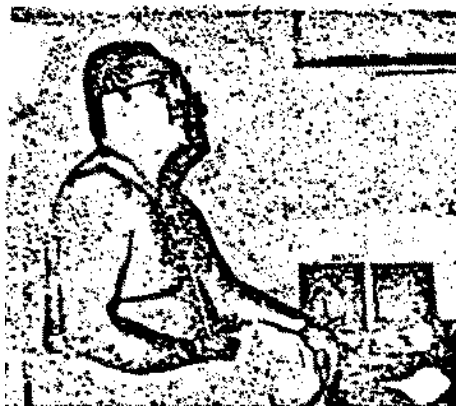
It may be seen on the saffron-coloured flag fluttering on top off the Jagannath temple in Puri (Orissa, India) and on the coins of Hindu Nepal, also.

These emblems depict that it is Lord Vishnu who provides the divine light for the Sun, moon and stars to shine forth. This again proves that the Kaaba was a Vedic, Vishnu temple.



Maqam-E-Ibrahim in the Kaaba (In Mecca) is the pedestal of Brahma. The octagonal grill (which is a Vedic design) protects the holy footprints which represent the start of the creation nearly 2000 million years ago. Since captured and cornered by the Muslims the Kaaba was originally an international shrine of the Vedic trinity which even Muslims perambulate.





Palestinian Maulvi Younus is now Ravanari Das and a Krishna devotee. Ravanari signifies Rama the enemy of Ravan. Mohammad Yahya Younus belongs to a Sunni family of Maulvis of the Akka mosque, Palestine for six centuries. He joined the Harekrishna (ISKCON) cult of Vedic culture in 1973. (published by the Delhi Weekly Organiser Jan-26, 1982) Younus alias Ravanari said "I declare that Krishna is the name of Allah." He has translated the Bhagawad Geeta (sold 7000 copies) and while teachers of the Koran could not answer his numerous doubts the Sanskrit Bhagawad Geeta dispelled them all.

# THE VEDIC ROOTS OF ISLAM

Muslims, particularly Indian Muslims, have been misled by their convert leaders into believing that Islam is the very antithesis of Vedic culture alias Hinduism and hence they must all the time hate it, repudiate it and oppose it tooth and nail. It is a great tragedy that all those who take such a stand are blissfully ignorant of the fact that their ancestors were Hindus who were dragged from their homes howling and screaming and forced to profess Islam. Consequently every Muslim must first find out which of his ancestors was first converted to Islam and under what circumstances. If he lacks the heart and the courage to delve into his own history, how can he profess to be honest, truthful and impartial in studying world history? Such a purging of the mind of Muslim bias is the first essential purification for becoming a 'pure' historian.

Let us now examine the antecedents of Islam. We have already seen in the earlier chapters that for millions of years, i.e. from the start of the world right upto 7500 years ago, i.e. upto the Mahabharat war Vedic culture alias Hinduism and Sanskrit held full sway over the world. Arabia is a part of the world. Therefore, Arabia professed Vedic culture.

Islam branched off only 1372 years ago. Consequently, it follows that Mohamed himself and his family were adherents of Vedic culture.

The Encyclopaedia Islamia admits as much when it says that

Mohamed's grand father and uncles were hereditary priests of the Kaba temple which housed 360 idols.

The name of Mohamed's family was Kureshi which is a Sanskrit word signifying a branch of the ruling Kuru family.

**Cairo**

It is well known that over 7500 years ago, at the time of the Mahabharat war Kurus ruled the world. The scions of that family administered the different regions. Cairo commemorates that name.

**Muhammad's Sanskrit Name**

According to Arabic tradition Muhammad is a title. What was the name chosen for him by his mother or grand father is a detail lost in the great upset that Muhammad brought about in his family-tradition of idol-worship and in contemporary Arabic life.

But there are certain clues. We know that the central object of worship which survives at the Kaba to our own day is a Shivling. That was allowed to remain there because that was the faceless family deity of Muhammad's family.

It is a tradition with Shiv worshippers to name most persons in the family after Lord Shiv. One of the names of Lord Shiv is Mahadev (i.e. the Great God). Therefore the original name of Muhammad could have been Mahadev.

This appears fairly certain also because the Arabs still have a Mahadevi sect. Moreover the title Mehdi of a Muslim chief is also a malpronunciation of the term Mahadeva.

In a chapter in this volume discussing the ruins of the Vedic trinity found in the British Isles it has been shown that the term Mahadev got corrupted to Mahaddi in popular local usage. Similarly the name Mahadev could have got changed to Muhammad in Arabic usage.

According to Sanskrit etymology the term Muhammad implies 'a person of great inspiration' (महान् मद: यस्य असौ महंमद:) 'Mahan

madah yasya assau Muhammadah'. In a hostile sense it also implies a person of a proud and haughty temperament'.

In the passions that he had aroused in contemporary life in his own family and in the Arab community it is quite plausible that while his admirers should twist the original name Mahadev endearingly to Muhammad while his detractors too should use that same name to sneer at the rebel as a person of great conceit with equal relevance. Consequently Muhammedanism should in fact be understood to represent Mahadevanism.

**Namaz**

The five-times a-day Muslim prayer-ritual, Namaz, is a Sanskrit term. It is a jumble of two Sanskrit words Nama and Yaja meaning "bowing and worshipping". Even the figure 'five' has a Vedic significance as may be judged from the words Panch-Maha-Yajna (the five great fire worships); Panchagni, five fires; Panchamrita, the nectar-like holy syrup made from five ingredients; Panch, five wise men of the village who form a council to arbitrate on village affairs; Panchagavya signifies the five products of the cow; Panchang, the Vedic almanac which gives prominence to five details in assessing the opportune time for launching important undertakings; and Pancharatna, five holy gems. Such instances of the importance of the figure 'five' in Vedic tradition could be many more.

**Mohamed As A Practitioner of Yoga**

Even the various postures of the Islamic Namaz are those prescribed by the Vedic science of Yoga, points out Ashraf F.Nizami, author of the illustrated book titled: **Namaz: the Yoga of Islam.**[1]

In the 'foreword' to the book, another Muslim, F.A. Fazelbhoy points out "Analyzed impartially there is a very great similarity between the observance of Namaz and daily practice of Yoga. Those who say their Namaz everyday are unconsciously doing Yoga....."

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(1) Namaz: The Yoga of Islam, 31-page illustrated booklet written by Ashraf F. Nizami, Nizami Compound, Pratapnagar Road, Baroda.

The author, Nizami explains that the Arabic word for Namaz is Salaat. It is derived from Silaa which is the noun of the verb Wasala denoting meeting. The meaning of Yoga too is joining oneself with divinity.

The author observes in the preface to his book that "the asanas of Hath Yoga and postures in Namaz are observed to have common features." Since Namaz is presumed to be initiated by Mohamed, and according to Nizami, it entails Yogic postures it is obvious that Mohamed practised and taught Yoga to his followers, in the Kaba.

**Kaba**

The Kaba temple in Mecca, which the Muslims have captured and misappropriated, was an international Vedic shrine.

An ancient Vedic scripture is titled **Harihareswar Mahatmya** meaning the "Importance of Lord Hari and Har", i.e. Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiv. It mentions that Vishnu's foot-prints are consecrated in Mecca. Since Lord Vishnu, reclining on the coils of the eternal Time Serpent, is believed to be the progenitor and sustainer of this cosmos, His images used to be erected at all important centres throughout the world. All those places have since become centres of universal pilgrimage. One such was the Kaaba in Mecca.

An important clue to this fact is that Muslims call all such holy precincts (whether in Jerusalem or Mecca) as Haram, which is the Sanskrit term Hariyam i.e. the precincts of Hari alias Lord Vishnu.

The relevant Sanskrit stanza reads :-

एकं पदं गयायांतु मकायांतु द्वितीयकम् ॥
तृतीयं स्थापितं दिव्यं मुक्त्यै शुक्लस्य सन्निधौ ॥

The allusion is to the Vaman incarnation of Lord Vishnu whose blessed feet were consecrated at three holy sites namely Gaya (in India), Mecca (in Arabia) and Shukla Teertha.

**Foot-Prints**

Worshipping such carved, holy foot-impressions is a holy Vedic custom which convert Muslims are inadvertantly perpetuating. But in doing this they delude themselves and mislead others that those foot-impressions which are on reverential display in several mosques and tombs around the world are in fact Mohamed 's own. There are several snags in what they profess. Firstly, worshipping a foot-impression amounts to idolatry and should, therefore, be taboo for a true Muslim. Secondly, Mohamed disclaimed having performed any miracles. Therefore, there can be no foot-impression of his on stone. Thirdly, foot-impressions must always be in pairs like shoes. Yet in most shrines where Mohamed 's fancied foot-print is on display, it is usually a single foot-print which would suggest that Mohamed walked only on one foot. In that case the question would be which foot, left or right ? Another question would be whether the foot-impression is uniformly of the same foot (left or right) in all shrines ? A third question would be whether every foot-impression is uniform and is on an identical stone and whether that variety or those varieties of stones were actually ever available in Mohamed 's Arabia ? Yet another question would be whether the dimensions of the carved foot accord with Mohamed 's stature as is known ? The fact appears to be that when the Vedic Kaaba shrine in Mecca was invaded by Mohamed the pairs of foot-impressions of Vedic deities there were plundered and were later traded to the gullible and devout as Mohamed 's own foot-prints, for some favour, personal gain or monetary reward by unscrupulous persons. That is why they are single and not in pairs.

**The Black Stone**

The Black Stone which is the Shiv emblem still survives in the Kaaba as the central object of Islamic veneration. All other Vedic idols could be found buried in the precincts or trampled underfoot in labyrinthine subterranean corridors if archaeological excavations are undertaken.

Yet even the Black Stone has been badly mutilated having taken

a lot of angry Islamic beating and hammering. Its carved base has disappeared. Even the vertical cylindrical stone[2] is broken into seven pieces, and its parts are now held together by a background of cement surrounded by a silver-band studded with silver nails. The Black Stone therefore, bears the look of a bandaged warrior returned from a crusade.

Even that stone has been half buried in the south- eastern portion of the Kaaba wall in the direction of India. The tall sanctorum of the Kaaba temple is perpetually closed and barred to all visitors and remains shrouded in a burqa – like heavy, black pall.

**Western Scholars Mistaking Temples For Mosques**

At a conference on Tropical Ethnoastronomy and Archaeoastronomy held at the New York Academy of Science, from March 30 to April 1, 1981 David A. King of the Hagop Kevorkian Center for Near Eastern Studies, New York city read a research paper titled : **Astronomical Alignments in Mediaeval Islamic Religious Architecture** based on an untenable presumption. His presumption that historic buildings in West Asia were built as mosques and tombs because they are being used as such in our own times is itself mistaken. All spectacular historic buildings in Muslim lands are captured pre-Islamic constructions. If readers remember this basic proposition then alone all of King's observations about the design of the building and alignment of the Qibla etc. proves very pertinent.

Firstly, it may be noted that David king observes in the very opening paragraph of his research paper that "with the advent of Islam, Mecca became the navel of the earth in Islamic tradition, and the Kaba, a pre-Islamic pagan shrine of uncertain origin and date, came to represent a focus if not an object of veneration".

The main point to be noted above is that the Kaba which is being assumed to be a focal point of Islam is in fact the focal

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(2) P.64, With Lawrence of Arabia, by Lowell Thomas, 6th edition, Hutchinson & Co. Paternoster Row, London.

point of the universal Vedic culture alias Hinduism of primordial antiquity.

The second point which historians should learn to deduce is that since Islam has made a captured Vedic shrine its main centre of worship, other lesser Islamic shrines throughout the world are also captured Vedic shrines.

Consequently, their architecture, layout and decorative designs etc. are all pre-Islamic features.

**Mecca the Navel of the Vedic World**

Another point of significance in the above quoted passage is the word "navel". Kaba is traditionally regarded as the navel of the world because a great statue of the reclining Vishnu with Brahma borne over the top of an umbilical chord emerging from Lord Vishnu 's navel was erected there at the very centre. Surrounding Lord Vishnu in subsidiary shrines were hundreds of other Vedic deities. The idea is that the cosmos receives an incessant supply of inexhaustible energy for all its activity and animation from Lord Vishnu through his navel. This is the basic Vedic concept about the creation and sustenance of the universe. Accordingly, in the ancient times it was a common practice to install gigantic statues of the reclining Vishnu in temple-complexes around the world. Three such locations mentioned in the Sanskrit scripture known as (हरिहरेश्वर माहात्म्य) Hari-Hareswar Mahatmya include Mecca as mentioned earlier.

A very important ancillary proof is that Lord Vishnu alias Krishna 's mammoth temple in Jagannath Puri (India) has four ochre flags fluttering from its dizzy pinnacle displaying the crescent and Sun and crescent and star emblems. These symbols hitherto mistakenly believed to be Islamic signs are in fact Lord Vishnu 's emblems. This further proves that in pre-Islamic times when the Kaba used to be Hariyam i.e. Lord Vishnu 's (alias Lord Krishna 's) temple identical ochre flags bearing the crescent, star and sun symbols used to flutter from its pinnacle. It is those Vishnu emblems which adorn the flags of Muslim countries. It may also be noted that

Mohamed's flag was initially of the Vedic saffron colour. It was changed to green later to distinguish it from that of his opponents who also sported a saffron-colour flag.

**The Reclining Vishnu**

Statues of the reclining Vishnu (symbolic of the creator and sustainer of the universe) were erected at important locations namely Gaya (in India), Kaba in Mecca and in Rome (Italy). Many more venerated statues of the reclining Vishnu, with other attending deities were also erected in Indraprastha i.e. Delhi (at what is currently mistakenly known as the Kutub Minar), and in the Isle of Angelsey in Great Britain.

Both Christians and Muslims in their iconoclastic zeal have, through the ages destroyed idols of Vedic deities and seized the premises for use as churches, mosques and tombs. Such latter-day misuse by latter-day converts must not, however, mislead historians in investigating the past.

David King, of New York University, employed as an authority in Islamic studies observed in his research paper[3] *"From the eighth century onwards Muslim astronomers devoted much attention to the problem of determining the qibla of any locality from the geographical coordinates of Mecca and of that locality.* They derived geometric and trigonometric solutions of considerable sophistication, and even compiled tables displaying the qibla for each degree of latitude and longitude....."

The above assessment needs critical examination because it is a confused conglomerate of untenable hearsay.

**Islam Ushered a Dark Age**

Firstly historians must totally abandon their fancied belief that the rise of Islam led to a revival of learning and acquisition of expertise in all branches of learning. The truth is just the very

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(3) Paper titled : Astronomical Alignments in Mediaeval Islamic Religious Architecture (Other details are mentioned earlier).

opposite. The so-called Arab proficiency in learning was all pre-Islamic. Chauvinistic Islamic writers have craftily post-dated and grafted that earlier Arabic expertise to the post-Mohamed era.

The rise of Islam put a full stop to all Arab learning because thereafter all Arab energies were diverted to raiding, looting and burning. Therefore, the rise of Islam not only meant a dead stop to all learning in Arabia itself but even in every other land which became a victim of the Islamic sweep. The incentive to learn through strenuous effort was no longer there when they could make easy money by murder and massacre. They had no more the time, patience or the need to learn anything except maraudering. There were no schools and no teachers. Everybody became a raider. All the lights of learning were extinguished in the lands which came under the blight of Islam. The only thing learned and taught was the Kalma, Koran and Killing non-Muslims.

Consequently, the geometric and trigonometric solutions of considerable sophistication and tables displaying the qibla for each degree of latitude and longitude in Arabia are of pre-Islamic times when the location of the reclining Vishnu in Mecca was of overwhelming importance to the entire Vedic world.

How and why then do Muslim historians ascribe the revival of learning to the rise of Islam ? The reason is very simple.

**How And why Islam Falsified History ?**

Eversince all lands from Java in the east to Spain in the West, came under Muslim domination there was no non-Muslim left to complain about or listen to wails or tales of rape, rapine and murder. The conversion of everybody in those lands was so swift and complete that after a generation or two when those horrid atrocities leading to mass conversions were forgotten the neo-converts were all made to sing in a chorus that Islam had in fact come as a great harbinger and messenger of learning. And in so doing they deftly post-dated pre-Islamic learning to the post-Islamic era.

**The Three Questions**

David King poses three crucial questions - "How could the earliest Muslims, innocent of any knowledge of geography, let alone the exact sciences, have determined the quibla? And, if they did possess that expertise why are so many mediaeval mosques....not properly aligned towards Mecca? And how can one account for a substantial corpus of mediaeval Islamic literature on 'folk astronomy' on which instructions are presented for finding the qibla by means of sun, stars and even the winds?" Thus experts like David King, aware of the anomalies in the traditional chauvinistic, hearsay Muslim claims, still admit those claims at their face value. This is like blowing hot and cold at the same time.

**The Vedic Design**

About the Kaba structure itself David King says that it accords to "The notion of a world divided into eight or twelve sectors about the Kaba....the boundaries of the directions from which (the winds) blow, in pre-Islamic Arabian meteorology. These texts point even to the astronomical alignment of the Kaba itself.... *the minor axis of the rectangular base of the Kaba is solstitially aligned towards summer sunrise and winter sunset*".[4]

On page 5 David King observes "Situated in a valley flanked by sacred hills, the Kaba, built by the sacred spring of Zamzam, houses a sacred meteoric stone (the most important of several stones that were once at the Kaba), *and is oriented astronomically.....upto the time of Mohamed it contained 360 idols of the gods and is already known to have been a shrine associated with sun worship. The Kaba astronomically oriented to face the winds, call to mind the more sophisticated octagonal 'tower of the winds' in Athens....built in the 1st century B.C. as an architectural representation of an eight wind system....* Price sees it as an architectural representation of an interlocking set of theories *covering virtually all creation* and comprehending cosmology,

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(4) Page 4 of his research paper (mentioned earlier).

chemistry and physics, meteorology and medicine''.....Berthold argued that the *earliest mosques in the Hijaz-faced east....* seen as a residual effect of the *predilection of the pagan Arabs for the east....the black stone is set in a corner of the Kaba,....* Each *wall or corner of the Kaba was associated with a specific region of the world.....* Chelhad was able to recognize the *function of the Kaba as a microcosm of the universe....* ''.

We could quote any number of such authorities. The Muslims themselves keep discreetly quiet about the Kaba. They seldom speak about their pilgrimage. Such secrecy became a part of the Islamic tradition because the Kaba is a captured Vedic shrine.

The significant details quoted above state that the pre-Islamic Arabs faced the east when praying; that the Kaba is built on a tantric pattern, symbolizing the eight directions and represents a microcosm of the universe. All these are Vedic attributes.

Repeated Islamic vandalism spread over several centuries has left only a box-like central sanctum. Similarly, the big temple-complex around the sanctum housing hundreds of deities having been hammered down and reduced to rubble was gradually carted away over the centuries. What now remains is a vast gaping, desolate open yard around the box-like sanctum and subterranean labyrinthine corridors and chambers.

The desolate space surrounding the Kaaba is an oblong square 250 paces long and 200 broad, none of the sides of which run quite in a straight line....This open square is enclosed on the eastern side by a colonnade; the pillars stand in a quadruple row. They are three deep on the other sides, and united by pointed arches every four of which support a small dome; plastered and whitened on the outside. These domes, according to Kotobodeyn are 150 in number. The pillars are above 20ft. in height and generally 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. in diameter. Some are of marble granite, but the greater number are of common stone of the Meccan mountains. Between every three or four columns stands an *octagonal* one about four feet in thickness. There are about 450 pillars here. *This temple*

*has so often been ruined and repaired that no traces of remote antiquity are apparent about it.* On the inside of the great wall which encloses the colonnades, a single Arabic inscription is seen containing the names of Mohamed and his immediate successors. The name of Allah in large characters occurs also in several places (These details are from pages 243 to 246 of **Travels in Arabia** by John Lewis Burckhardt).

The octagonal shape referred to above is an unmistakable trait of Vedic tradition. We have mentioned, the importance of the figure 8 in holy Vedic tradition, elsewhere in this volume.

**The Kaaba Sanctum**

"The Kaaba is an oblong massive structure, 18 paces in length, 14 in breadth, and from 35 to 40 ft. in height. It is constructed of the grey Mecca stone, in large blocks of different sizes joined together, in a very rough manner. It was entirely rebuilt as it now stands, in A.D. 1627.

"At the north-east of the Kaaba, near the door, is the famous Black Stone. It forms part of the sharp angle of the building at 4 or 5 ft. above the ground. It is an irregular oval about seven inches in diameter, with an undulated surface, composed of about a dozen smaller stones of different sizes and shapes well joined together with a small quantity of cement and perfectly smoothed. It looks as if the whole had been broken into many pieces by a violent blow and then united again.....its colour is now a deep reddish brown approaching to black....It is surrounded on all sides by a border (which) supports its detached pieces. Both the border and the stone itself are encircled by a silver band, broader below than above and the two sides, with a considerable swelling below, as if a part of the stone were hidden under it. The lower part of the border is studded with silver nails.

"On the north side of the Kaaba just by its door, and close to the wall, is a slight hollow in the ground, lined with marble and sufficiently large to admit of three persons sitting. Here it is thought meritorious to pray, the spot is called El Madjan...

just over the Madjan, is an ancient Kufic inscription, but this I was unable to decipher..."

**The Ancient Fair**

"(In Mecca) Okath (alias Okaj) was a place where the ancient Arabic poets, as late even as Mohamed, used to recite their works to crowds assembled there at a great fair. The prize poems were afterwards suspended at Kaba. Okath is now a ruined place in the country of Beni Nagzera near Tayf" (pages 248 to 396, **Travels in Arabia**, by John Lewis Burckhardt).

From the above description it is clear that the Shivling in the Kaaba is not all in one piece. Its carved pedestal is no longer there. Even the upper cylindrical stone has been broken to pieces. Whether it was broken by Mohamed himself during his attack or by the Syrians when they carried away the holy stone as a war trophy to spite the Saudis and returned it after 22 years, is not clear.

The black-brown colour of the stone is the exact colour of the holy Shivling. The term Madjan is Mahadevan i.e. Lord Shiva.

**Islam Turned Vedic Customs Topsy-Turvy**

Islam claimed a separate identity for itself by the simple device of turning every custom of Vedic Arabia topsy-turvy.

This is a common strategy adopted throughout history by rebel groups. Christianity too retains all Vedic traditions and terminology under a deceptive Christian garb.

The Boy Scouts organization too while imitating police and military uniforms and drill claimed a separate identity by a left-handed hand-shake and a salute with only three fingers straight instead of all the five.

Islam did a similar thing. Because the Vedic custom is to pray facing the East, the Indian Muslim was told to pray facing the West.

While a Vedist grows a tuft of hair on top of his head, the

Muslim will have a corresponding long beard hanging down his chin.

A Vedist praying with a rosary turns down the beads while a Muslim retaining the Vedic rosary turns the rosary beads upward, one by one.

The Vedic perambulation around the deity is clockwise but the Muslim circumambulation around the Shivling in the Kaaba, is anti-clockwise.

Hindus in India bake chapatis on a pan placed concave on the hearth while a Muslim places his pan convex.

A Hindu washes his arms from the elbows downwards but a Muslim starts washing from the tip of his fingers backward to the elbow.

The crease of the pajamas and trousers of non-Muslims is in front but orthodox Muslims will always have it sideways.

While Vedists reckon the day from sunrise to sunrise, the Muslims reckon it from sunset to sunset.

While Vedic fasts are kept by total or partial abstinence from food the Islamic Ramzan- 'fasts' far from entailing any abstinence involve sumptuous and heavy lunch and dinner feasts at changed timings.

Cooking-pots among non-Muslims are nickle-plated from inside while Muslim cooking-pots are nickle-plated on the exterior.

A Muslim Urdu weekly published from Lahore before 1947 A.D. used to have a column in which the editor answered readers' questions. One reader asked whether Islam permitted the burning of incense-sticks in homes? The editor replied that though the fragrant smoke freshens the breath and purifies the air yet only because Hindus commonly use incense-sticks Muslims must shun them. This is a typical instance of the hatred that Hindu converts to Islam have been tutored to harbour against their own erstwhile kith and kin.

**Turks**

The term 'Turega' in Sanskrit signifies a horse. Turegasthan is the 'land of horses'. Turkistan is a mediaeval corruption of that Sanskrit term.

On page 14 of his book titled **Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznin** its author, Professor Mohamad Habib of Aligarh Muslim University, states, "Sometime before the Christian era the Turki Shahi (Kushan) dynasty of Scythian Turks founded by Barhatigin began a career of conquest. Under its greatest monarch, Kanishka, a large part of Northern India, Afghanistan, Turkasthan and Mawaram Nahar was included in the Kushan empire. The Turks were quickly assimilated by the Indian civilization.....Albiruni states that the dynasty included no less than 60 kings, the last of whom, Legaturman, was deposed by his Brahmin wazir Kallur....The pedigree of the kings written on silk was preserved in the fortress of Nagarkot but Albiruni says he was unable to see it".

**Names Ending in 'Gin'**

The important points to be noted in the above passage are that names like Subuktagin and Alaptagin are Sanskrit (सुभक्तगुण) Su-bhakta-gun (i.e. one possessing the qualities of a good devotee) and (अलिप्तगुण) Alipta-gun (i. e. a person who has cultivated mundane detachment). Consequently fancied Muslim names ending in 'gin' must be recognized to have a pre-Islamic Vedic connotation. They must not be mistaken to be Muslim names only because the latter-day successors of that dynasty had been forced to accept Islam. The ferocity and barbarity of Turkish conduct eversince Turks became Muslims should serve to highlight the immense importance of Vedic culture alias Hinduism, to humanity.

**Shah**

Similarly the title 'Shah' alias 'Shahi' as Badshah or Shershah is not Muslim. In Sanskrit the term (शाह) 'Shah' connotes 'shining'. A person of royal descent 'shines' because of his wealth, status, power and personality. Even the English words 'Shone' and 'Shine'

are variations of the same Sanskrit term. The Hindu ruler of Nepal is called 'Shah'. Similarly 'Shah' is also a common Hindu surname. Therefore historians must realize the Hindu origin of dynasties styling themselves as Shahs.

The Scythians and Turks were all Hindus. That is why they had Brahmin ministers. Moreover, the antiquity of Turkish ruling dynasties reaches back to times when Islam and Christianity didn't exist.

The scroll of 60 kings mentioned above also disproves the common notion that Hindus never maintained historical records.

**Shahman Kings**

In a footnote on page 13 of his book (mentioned above) Professor Habib gives the dates for Samanid kings : Abdul Malik Bin Nuh (343-350), Mansur-bin-Nuh (350-365) Nuh-bin-Mansur (365-387), The Samanids had a big empire in West Asia. The name Samani is Shahmani i.e. persons of an illustrious mind. Early Arab chronicles recording Mohd-bin-Kasim's invasion of India refer to Indians as Turks and Samanis. That shows that the Turks and Samanis were Hindus. The Samanid empire was, therefore, a surviving chunk of the ancient world Vedic administration.

Since 'Nuh' is an abbreviation of 'Manu' it is apparent that the Samanid sovereigns righty claimed descent from Vaivaswat Manu the first human monarch.

**Lat-Manat**

Among the proofs of the Vedic culture of ancient Arabia are the names of two deities Lat and Manat enshrined in the Kaba, Lat Dev i.e. God Lat is the name of an ancient Hindu author of an astronomical work. Similarly Manat is a truncated part of the name Somnath.

**Rama and Krishna**

The two popular Vedic incarnations Rama and Krishna were revered throughout West Asia by the ancestors of all those who

profess to be Muslims today.

It has already been explained above how Muslims all over the world are supposed to meditate on Rama during the month-long Ramadhyan (alias Ramadan/ Ramzan) fast.

**Allah is Sanskrit**

Allah the Muslim term for God is Sanskrit. Allah, Amba and Akka are Sanskrit synonyms, which signify a goddess or mother. The Gulf of Akkaba is named after Her. The name Allah appears in Sanskrit chants concerning Goddess Durga alias Chandi alias Bhawani. In India Hindu names such as Alagiri Swamy and Alladi Krishnaswamy incorporate the name Allah. It is a clear pointer to their worship of the Mother Goddess, Allah.

Though the Muslims treat Allah as a male deity yet its original Sanskrit femininity is apparent from the Muslim expression YA ALLAH! In Sanskrit usage 'Ya' is used when invoking females as may be judged from the chant (या कुंदेन्दु तुषार हार धवला या शुभ्र वस्त्रावृता) "Ya Kundendu Tushar haar dhavala ya shubhra vastravrita". It is a pity, therefore, that Islam still berates and ill-treats women so much as to confine them in the solitary cell of a burqa.

**The Seven Perambulations**

The seven perambulations made around the deity in the Kaaba are significant. At Vedic marriages the bride and groom take seven steps around the sacred fire. The seven perambulations at the Kaba not only prove that it was a Vedic shrine but also that true to its name 'Mecca i.e. Makha'; it was an important international centre of fire worship.

**Vikramaditya's Rule**

Among the last renowned Hindu emperors of Arabia, known to history was the great Vikramaditya whose capital was at Ujjayini alias Avantika in Central India. He was a contemporary of Julius Caesar.

A mention of Vikramaditya's rule over Arabia is found in an

article written jointly by a Hindu and a Muslim in the commemoration issue of a local magazine around 1945 on the occasion of the 2000th anniversary of the Vikram Era celebrated with great gusto at Ujjayini alias Ujjain.

**Arabic Poem Lauding Vikramaditya**

Vikramaditya was so famous, both for his might, virtuous conduct and benevolent rule that his praises were sung in all lands. One Arabic poem in praise of Vikramaditya has come down to us. That poem runs as under in its Arabic wording :-

"Itrasshaphai Santul Bikramatul phehalameen Karimun
Yartapheeha Wayowassaru Bihillahaya Samiminela
Motakabbenaran Bihillaha Yubee qaid min howa
Yaphakharu phajgal asari nahans Osirim Bayjayholeen
Yaha sabdunya Kanateph natephi bijihalin
Atadari Bilala masaurateen phakef Tasabahu
Kaunni eja majakaralhada walhada
Achmiman, burukan, Kad, Toluho watastaru
Bihillaha yakajibainana baleykulle amarena
Phaheya jaunabil amaray Bikramatoon (Sair-ul-Okul p. 315).

Rendering it into English the above poem means :-

"Fortunate are those who were born ( and lived) during king Vikram 's reign. He was a noble, generous, dutiful ruler devoted to the welfare of his subjects. But at that time we Arabs, oblivious of divinity were lost in sensual pleasures. Plotting and torture were rampant (amongst us). The darkness of ignorance had enveloped our country. Like the lamb struggling for its life in the cruel paws of a wolf we Arabs were gripped by ignorance. The whole country was enveloped in a darkness as intense as on a New Moon night. But the present dawn and pleasant sunshine of education is the result of the favour of that noble king Vikram whose benevolence did not lose sight of us foreigners as we were. He spread his sacred culture amongst us and sent scholars from his own land whose brilliance shone like that of the sun in our country. These scholars and preceptors through whose benevolence we were once again made

cognisant of the presence of God, introduced to His sacred knowledge and put on the road to truth, had come to our country to initiate us in that culture and impart education."

This poem was by Jirrham Bintoi who lived 165 years before prophet Mohamed. King Vikramaditya ruled about 500 years earlier and yet Bintoi sings his praise. That indicates the enduring quality of King Vikram 's legendary fame.

**Sair-ul-Okul**

In Istanbul the captial of Turkey, is a famous library known as Makhtab-e-Sultania which is reputed to have the largest collection of ancient West Asian literature. In the Arabic section of that library is an anthology of ancient Arabic poetry. That anthology was compiled from an earlier work in A.D. 1742 under the order of the Turkish ruler Sultan Salim

The pages of the volume are made of Hareer - a kind of silk used for writing on. Each page has a decorative gilded border. Gilding pages of sacred books is an ancient Vedic custom associated with old Sanskrit scriptures found in Java and other places. The anthology itself is known as Sair-ul-Okul. It is divided into three parts. The first part contains biographic details and the poetic compositions of pre-Islamic Arabian poets. The second part embodies accounts and verses of poets of the period beginning just after Mohamed and ending with the Banee-Ummayya dynasty. The third part deals with later poets upto the end of Khalif Harun-al-Rashid 's times. Incidentally 'Banee' meaning 'Vanee' and Ummayya as in Krishnayya are Sanskrit names.

Abu Amir Abdul Asamai, a distinguished Arabian bard who was the Poet Laureate of Harun-al-Rashid 's court has compiled and edited the anthology.

The first modern edition of Sair-ul-Okul anthology was printed and published in Berlin in A.D. 1864. A subsequent edition was published in Beirut in A.D. 1882. This work is regarded as the most important and authoritative anthology of ancient Arabic poetry.

It throws considerable light on the social life, customs, manners and entertainment forms in ancient Arabia. The book also contains an elaborate description of the ancient Mecca shrine, the town and the annual fair known as OKAJ which used to be held there every year.

**Learned Discussions and Discourses**

But the OKAJ fair was far from a carnival. It provided a forum for the elite and learned to discuss the social, religious, political, literary and other aspects of Vedic culture then pervading Arabia. Sair-ul-Okul asserts that the conclusions reached at those discussions were widely respected throughout Arabia. Mecca, therefore, followed the Varanasi tradition of providing a centre for important discussion among the learned while the masses congregated there for spiritual bliss. As against that ancient international world assemblage of Sanskrit poets and pundits the current congregations in Mecca are mostly of illiterate or semi-literate Muslims. The principal shrines at both Varanasi in India and at Mecca in Arvasthan were of Vishnu and Shiva. Sair-ul-Okul tells us that a pan-Arabic poetic symposium used to be held in Mecca at the annual Okaj fair in pre-Islamic times with all leading poets participating in it. Poems considered best were awarded prizes. The best poems engraved on gold plate were hung inside the temple. Others etched on camel or goat skin were hung outside. Thus for thousands of years the Kaba was the treasure-house of the best Arabian Vedic poetic thought. This tradition was of immemorial antiquity. But most of the poems got lost and destroyed during and after the storming of the Kaba by Mohamed's forces.

His court poet Hassan-bin-Sawik who was among the invaders, captured some of the treasured poems. His descendant in the third generation hoping to earn some reward carried some of those salvaged poems to Caliph Harun-al-Rashid's court. At the Caliph's court he met the Arab scholar Abu Amir Abdul Asamai. The latter received from the bearer five gold plates and 16 leather sheets with the prize-winning poems engraved on them, sending away the bearer happy, bestowed with a reward.

On the five gold plates were inscribed verses including two by ancient Arab poets Labi Baynay and Akhtab-bin-Turfa. This discovery led Harun-al-Rashid order Abu Amir to compile a collection of all earlier compositions. One of the compositions in the collection was by poet Jirrham Bintoi who had received the topmost award for the best poem for three years in succession at the Meccan symposium. All those three poems of Bintoi inscribed on gold plate were hung inside the Kaba shrine. One of those quoted above described the glory of King Vikramaditya.

A great many puzzles of history get automatically solved by a knowledge of Vikramaditya's rule over Arabia. As recorded by Bintoi Vedic scholars, preachers and social workers conducted fire-worship, administered the Vedic way of life, manned schools, set up Ayurvedic centres, trained the local people in irrigation and agriculture and consolidated in those regions a democratic, orderly peaceful, enlightened and righteous way of Vedic life.

It is from such ancient times that Vedic Kshatriya royal families like the Pehlvis and Barmaks have held sway over Iran and Iraq. It is that tradition which made the Parsees agnihotris (i.e.fire worshippers). It is, therefore, that we find the Kurds and Iranians speaking Sanskritized dialects, fire temples existing in places like Baku and Baghdad thousands of miles away from India, and scores of sites of ancient Vedic cultural centres like Navbahar (i.e. Nava Vihar) in Iraq and the numerous viharas in Soviet Russia and elsewhere throughout the world. Eversince so many viharas (Vedic educational centres) have been dug up in Soviet Russia. Ancient Vedic scriptures are also found from time to time in Central Asia.

Unfortunately these chapters of world history have been almost obliterated from public memory by Muslim and Christian fundamentalists. They need to be carefully deciphered and rewritten. When those chapters are compiled they might change the entire concept and orientation of ancient history. In fact the present volume is the first comprehensive text of that kind.

**Vedic Stanzas in the Koran**

Atleast one Koranic verse is an exact translation of a stanza in the Yajurved as pointed out by the research scholar Pandit S.D. Satawalekar of Pardi in one of his articles. The Vedic description about the moon, the different stellar constellations and the creation of the universe have been incorporated from the Vedas in Koran Part I, Chapter 2, stanzas 113 to 115 and 158, 159; Chapter 9, stanza 37 and Chapter 10, stanzas 4 to 7. That indicates that the Vedas used to be recited in Mecca and in the Kaba itself even during Mohamed's boyhood days.

**Arabs followed the Vedic Calendar**

The Hindus have a pantheon of 33 gods. People in Asia Minor too worshipped 33 gods before the spread of Islam.

The Muslim month 'safar' signifies an 'extra' month. This is an adaptation of the Vedic 'adhik' (i.e. extra) month of the Hindu calendar.

The Muslim month Rabi gets its name from the Vedic 'Ravi' meaning the Sun. Sanskrit 'V' is pronounced as 'b' in many languages.

**Barah Vafat**

The 14th day of the lunar dark fortnight around September / October, set aside in India for commemorative ancestor-worship, is known as Ghayal Chaturdasi because it is dedicated to those who have died by assault in battles etc. A similar observance prevalent among Muslims from the time of their Hindu, Vedic ancestors is Barah Vafat. Vafat is a corruption of 'phiphaut' meaning death in Sanskrit. Barah is a corruption of the Sanskrit word 'war' i.e. assault. It is that same Sanskrit word which Englishmen call 'war'. The Sanskrit term War Phiphaut has changed in Islamic pronunciation to Barah Vafat.

In the daily Sandhya prayers chanted by orthodox Hindus they ask for pardon from any sin committed the previous night through

word or deed (''Yad ratrya papam akarsham manasa vacha''). Similarly in the Atharva Sheersham god's blessings are invoked for strength to remedy the night's sins during the day, and the day's sins at night by improved behaviour. These were provided to serve as constant psychological reminders and correctives. The Sanskrit text says ''Sayam diwasa krutam papam nashayati. Pratar adheeyano ratri krutam papam nashayati. Sayam pratah prayunjano apapo bhavati''. The obsession about sin in Christianity arises from that Vedic tradition. Orthodox Vedic chants in Sanskrit (पापोऽहं पापसंभवः) 'Papo Aham....Papa Sambhavah' i.e. I am Sinful and 'born out of Sin', used to be repeated all over the ancient Vedic world.

Muslims are enjoined cleanliness of five parts of the body before commencing prayers. This derives from the Vedic injunction of ''Shareer shudhyartham panchanga nyasah''.

Four months of the year are regarded as very sacred in Islamic tradition. The devout are enjoined to abstain from plunder and other evil deeds during that period. This corresponds to the Vedic practice of observing Chaturmas, the four monsoon months as requiring special austerities and vows.

**Shabe Barat**

The Muslim festival Shabe Barat is a relic of the Vedic Shiv-Vrata alias Shivratri observance. Since the Kaba had a Shiva shrine the Shivratri festival used to be celebrated there with great fervour.

**Self-Inflicted Torture**

Muslim Shia participants in Muharram processions carrying towering glittering Shiva temple replicas for destruction are often seen to sigh, wail and scream while gashing themselves with daggers or lashing themselves with iron chains.

The real historical explanation is that when invading Arab hordes swept across Iran in their neo-convert Muslim zeal, they compelled Shiva-worshipping Iranians to ravage their own Shiva temples and carry the debris to the outskirts of their towns and cities for dumping. In the annual Muharram processions Shias alias Shaivas all over

the world unwittingly recall and re-enact the poignant anguish of those fateful days when under Arab lashes and gashes sorrowing Iranians were wrenched away from their Vedic moorings. Therefore the Muharram procession, misunderstood as a sectarian Muslim ritual, is in fact an expression of a touching, painful Iranian national longing for earlier Vedic culture especially because (as explained earlier) Muharram signifies that which is forbidden.

The annual pilgrimage 'Haj' is a local distortion of the Sanskrit word 'Vraj' signifying proceeding on a journey.

All this indicates that Mohamed was born in a family with Vedic traditions. But when he chose to break away from the family's Hindu tradition and heritage and declare himself a prophet to start a new antagonistic cult Mohamed's joint Hindu family broke up in an internecine feud.

Farflung Hinduism had, therefore, its own Armageddon in Arabia. In that family-strife Mohamed's own uncle Umar-bin-e-Hasham, a staunch Hindu and fervent devotee of Lord Shiva, got slain.

The Makha-Medini (i.e. Mecca-Medina) region resounded to the chants of Vedic mantras since time immemorial. Buddha's statues got added to the existing Vedic pantheon there. That is the beauty of the Vedic pantheon. It has a large heart and a commodious stomach to absorb everything that has divine qualities.

Mohamed's uncle Umar-bin-e Hassham was a renowned poet whose famous Arabic poem in praise of Lord Shiva, included in Sair-ul-Okul and cited on a column in the (fire worship pavilion in the rear garden of the ) Lakshminarayan temple in New Delhi, runs as under :-

Kafavomal fikra min ulumin Tab asayru
Kaluwan amataul Hawa was Tajakhru - 1
We Tajakhayroba udan Kalalwade-e liboawa
Walukayanay jatally, hay Yauma Tab asayru-2
Wa Abalolha ajabu armeeman MAHADEVA -0

Manojail ilamuddin minhum wa sayattaru -3
Wa Sahabi Kay-yam feema-Kamil MINDAY Yauman
Wa Yakulum no latabahan foeennak Tawjjaru-4
Massayaray akhalakan hasanan Kullahum
Najumum aja- at Summa gabul HINDU -5

A free translation of the above poem invoking Lord Shiva is as under -

The man who may spend his life in sin and irreligion or waste it in lechery and wrath -1

If at least he relent and return to righteousness can he be saved ?-2

If but once he worship Mahadeva with a pure heart, he will attain the ultimate in spirituality -3

Oh Lord (Shiva) exchange my entire life for but a day 's sojourn in India where one attains salvation -4

But one pilgrimage there secures for one all merit and company of the truly great -5

(Sair-ul-Okul - P.235)

A number of very important conclusions can be drawn from the above. It indicates that the first battles between Hinduism and Islam were fought in the very land which has been flaunted as the exclusive and original cradle of Islam. Muslim pilgrims still throw stones as a ritual of the Haj pilgrimage in the precincts of the Kaba where Mohamed had met stiff resistance.

Another important conclusion is that until Islam reversed the process of pilgrimage all Arabs yearned to visit Indian temples at Prayag, Hardwar, Varanasi, Rameshwar and other centres. Like the rest of the ancient world they regarded Indian sages, rishis, savants and Vedantists as their mentors and guides. It is at their feet that the Arabs came to prostrate to attain divine bliss and spiritual instruction.

Umar-bin-e-Hassham was held in such high esteem that his contemporaries called him Abul Hakam meaning the father of learning. To call a man of learning and spirituality a doctor (hakim) is Sanskrit, Vedic tradition. According to that the word Kavi signifies both a person of great attainments and a medical man. Eversince Mohamed raised his sword against his own uncle, the latter has been stigmatized in Islamic tradition as Abu Jahal i.e. 'the father of ignorance.'

On page 257 of Sair-ul-Okul is another very important verse composed by Labi-bin-e-Akhtab bin -e Turfa. He lived 2,300 years prior to Mohamed. Even at that early date i.e. around 1800 B.C. Labi pays devout poetic tribute to the Vedas and mentions each one of them by name.

That the Vedas were the only religious scriptures to which the Arabs owed allegiance as early as 1800 B.C. proves not only the antiquity of the Vedas but also the existence of Kshatriya rule over the entire region from the Indus to the Mediterranean because it should be regarded as an axiom of history that religion follows administrative control.

In the light of such evidence presented in this volume the very confident assertion in **The History of Mankind**, Vol. I, Part II, published by UNESCO, that the Rigved could not be older than 1200 B.C. seems worse than a schoolboy howler.

The very name of the poet Labi bin-e-Akhtab bin-e Turfa is reminiscent of the Sanskrit mode of tracing every individual's ancestry to the third generation. Thus in Indian marriages and other important religious functions the worshipper is always mentioned as the son, grandson and great grandson of such and such. The Arabs too being nurtured in that Vedic tradition tend to trace their lineage to 2 or 3 ancestors. Bin signifies "son of....." Thus Labi was the son of Akhtab who in turn was the son of Turfa.

His Arabic poem in praise of the Vedas could be written as under in Roman script :-

Aya muwarekal araj yushaiya noha minar HIND -e
Wa aradakallaha manyonaifaḭ jikaratun -1
Wahalatijali Yatun ainana sahabi akha-atun jikra
Wahajayhi yonajjalur-rasu minal HINDATUN -2
Yakuloonallaha ya ahlal araf alameen kullahum
Fattabe-u jikaratul VEDA bukkun malam yonajjaylatun -3
Wahowa alamus SAMA wal YAJUR minallahay Tanajeelan
Fa-e-noma ya akhigo mutiabay-an Yobassheriyona jatun -4
Wa-isa nain huma RIG ATHAR nasayhin Ka-a-Khuwatun
Wa asant Ala-udan wabowa masha -e-ratun-5.

The above two poems too were rated high and awarded a prize in pre-Islamic Arabia. They were hung inscribed on gold plates inside the Kaba shrine which had around the present truncated monument a temple housing 360 Vedic deities.

A free English rendering of Labi's celebrated poem singing the praises of the Vedas will be as follows :-

Oh the divine land of Bharat (how) very blessed art thou !

Because thou art the chosen of God blessed with divine knowledge enou -1

That celestial knowledge which like four lighthouses shone in such brilliance

Through the (utterances of ) Indian sages in four-fold abundance -2

God enjoins on all humans, follow with hands down

The path the Vedas with His divine precept lay down -3

Bursting with (Divine) knowledge are SAM and YAJUR bestowed on creation

Hence brothers respect and follow the Vedas, guides to salvation -4

Two others, the Rig and Athar teach us fraternity

Sheltering under their lustre dispels darkness till eternity -5

The supreme reverence which the Arabs had for India, the Vedas and Lord Shiva and consequently for Sanskrit and Indian culture in pre-Islamic times is amply borne out by the above two poems.

Ancient Indian Vedic universities like those at Nalanda and Takshashila in India functioned in all important centres renowned in the ancient world such as Bokhara, Samarkand, Alexandria, Cairo, Baghdad, Istanbul, Athens, Corinth, Rome, Paris, London and Stockholm.

Labi clearly mentions that Arabs were initiated in the Vedic doctrine of monolithic brotherhood through the study of Rigved and Atharvaved. This statement of a respected ancient Arab poet proves the Islamic pioneering claim of preaching brotherhood to be incorrect.

Ancient Arabia's identity with Hindu culture so clearly borne out by Labi and Umar automatically explains the existence of Buddha images and Indian fire-worship throughout West Asia.

Since Mohamed's uncle was a Hindu it clearly follows that in those times of joint families, all members including Mohamed were Hindus and were nursed in Indian lore, tradition and culture.

Our conclusion that Mohamed's assault was merely to capture the Kaba with all its wealth and not to float any new religion is based on several very sound and solid grounds viz.

(1) Throughout history for over a thousand years an unending line of other well known or lesser known Mohameds (such as Mohammad-bin-Kasim, Mohammad Ghaznavi and Mohammad Ghori) continued to raid different countries and capture immense wealth from all over the world emulating the first Mohamed Qureshi of Arabia.

(2) Forcing people to proclaim themselves Muslims through terror and torture, was instant military recruitment for continuing plunder throughout the world and not for any pious or peaceful

purposes.

(3) That Islam was a new political force for Arab military domination is further proved by the Muslim practice of delivering inflammatory harangues at Namazi congregations and freely stocking missiles and brickbats in so-called mosques and mausoleums, for attacks on non-Muslims.

**The Koran and Hadiths**

The general impression spread throughout the world with the force of Muslim arms that the Koran and the Hadith embody Mohamed's own words is not based on facts. Blind reverence or fear has dissuaded Muslims from ever probing the origin of the Koran and the Hadith, while blind belief in overwhelming Muslim tradition has persuaded professional historians into unquestioned acceptance of Muslim claims.

But discerning and un-awed scholars such as Colin Maine have pointed out that "The Koran was written down 20 years after Mohamed's death, and the first Hadith (i.e. Sayings of Mohamed) 220 years after his death. Many Hadiths were invented in the intervening years to support a particular course of action". (Extracted from a publication of the Rationalist Association of N.S.W. 58 Regent Street, Chippendale N.S.W. 2008, Australia)

That the entire Koran is a fabrication of Islamic pressure-groups who wielded power after Mohamed's death is apparent from the above observation. If the Koran didn't exist for 20 years after Mohamed how was it compiled all of a sudden? Unlike the Vedic tradition the Arabs didn't have families of professional hereditary reciters of the Koran in Mohamed's time. Naturally therefore the Koran couldn't have been preserved through oral recitation. The written version is an impossibility too in the absence of any uniform writing aids and aides. Moreover the Muslims themselves admit of tampering with the natural chronological order of the Koran 'heard' from heaven and arbitrarily readjusting it length-wise from the longest chapter to the shortest. That implies that the Koran has neither head nor tail.

The same is the case with the sayings of Mohamed. They are known as Hadiths. The Sanskrit 'Satya' changed to Hatya (in Arabian mannerism) and thence to Hadith. Who could recollect sayings of Mohamed 220 years after him? Obviously, therefore, the Hadiths are compilations of some shrewd people who coveted power, wealth and importance and therefore put the 'Mohamed' stamp on their own imaginatively conceived 'Sayings'.

Such new improvised substitutes were found to replace pre-Mohamed Vedic history of the Arabs which was deliberately and systematically wiped out. But a crime no matter how deftly committed can always be detected. Therefore it shouldn't be beyond human ingenuity to repiece the pre-Mohamed history of the Arabs and the pre-Jesus history of the Europeans.

Even now seemingly Muslim recitations at the annual Haj-pilgrimage retain the resonance and cadence of erstwhile Vedic recitations revealing how a synthetic Islam was hurriedly improvised and super-imposed on Vedic tradition.

Despite systematic destruction of the traces of pre-Islamic Vedic culture among the Arabs the Caliphs being informed that pre-Islamic Arabic poetry was still retained and recited by several Arabs who nostalgically recalled their Vedic past, they devised a diabolic plot to make the Arabs disgorge that cultural treasure. Repeated proclamations were sent out that the Caliphs wished, very magnanimously, to compile an anthology of all pre-Islamic Arabic verse and therefore wanted all Arabs to turn in all such poems in return for gold coins.

The bait was alluring to the impoverished Arabs. They assiduously collected all Vedic, Sanskrit, Arabic poetry manuscripts concerning the pre-Islamic culture of Arabia and took it to the Caliph. Such repeated calls and offers brought in a large collection. Had that been really preserved and published that would have been a very rich source of history. But all those collections were cunningly destroyed. That was the basic intention from the very beginning.

What is more, those poems were substituted by some inane,

spurious compositions about wine and women. Anyone asking for pre-Islamic Arabic poetry is presented those concoctions so that he may dismiss the pre-Islamic past of Arabia, as trash. Consequently historians lament that there is left practically nothing of pre-Islamic Arab history.

Therefore those who believe that Muslims are prolific writers and great historians who have left a number of chronicles are mistaken. They are excellent examples of suppressio veri and suggestio falsi. They must never be believed. Yet reading between the lines one can derive some very important information from them.

Researchers may also note that there still are some other ways of getting at the pre-Islamic history of Muslim countries.

Libraries, in Islamic capitals such as Cairo, Istanbul, Teheran and Baghdad still contain volumes, pictures and sketches which could throw some light on the pre-Islamic history of lands which have since been subjected to a Muslim stranglehold.

There are also stray sources such as the Vikramaditya commemoration volume mentioned above.

Anthologies of pre-Islamic Arabic poetry prescribed for students for B.A. and M.A. degrees in the Punjab in an undivided India, also contained poems of the kind quoted above.

Some erstwhile Muslims who left Islam disgusted with its falsehood and suppression have left some important writings. One such was Gyanendra Sufi who was the heir to a so-called Muslim mausoleum in Gorakhpur.

Brocklemann, a German has compiled a bibliography of pre-Islamic Arab literature. I am informeed that it does not list the Sair-ul-Okul. That is because the contents of the library at Istanbul were looted by a frenzied fanatic Muslim mob earlier.

Anyway given the will, effort, manpower and funds the pre-Islamic history of West Asian countries can certainly be traced

and reconstructed. In doing this however, one must not be misled or cowed down or won over by Muslims or pro-Muslim vested interests.

**European Visitors to the Kaba**

Eversince Mohamed captured the ancestral Kaba Vedic temple and banned non-Muslim entry to it some adventurous non-Muslims have from time to time visited the Kaba and recorded what met their eye in those closely and fiercely-guarded premises.

Ludovico Barthema was one among the few Europeans who were lucky enough to visit the Kaba and return alive. The impressions of his visit 1053 A.D. were published in 1551 A.D.

The first known Briton to visit the Kaba was Joseph Pitts. He was captured by the Arabs in a battle in Algiers and was sold away as a slave in 1678 A.D. to a resident of Mecca. Later he escaped to the protection of the British Mission in Jedda. H. Bicknell in 1862 and T.F. Keene in 1880 A.D. were two other English visitors to the Kaba.

In 1807 A.D a Spaniard, Juan Badia Seblis temporarily converting himself to Islam visited Mecca. His two - volume travel - account was published in 1816 A.D. under the title - **Travels of Ali Bey.**

On page 86 of it he records "The basement ( of the Kaaba) which surrounds the building is of marble." He adds that "the interior of the Kaaba is a big hall with two centrally placed pillars each of about two feet diameter. The ceiling is shrouded by a sheet of costly cloth, so are the walls upto a height of about 5 feet from the floor. The cloth was of rose-colour silk, sprinkled with flowers embroidered in silver, and lined with white silk."

He adds that, "in the northern corner is a staircase (permanently barred) leading to the terrace. Near that corner is fixed the sacred Black Stone. Opposite that is a marble-paved basement, praying in which is considered very holy. Mohamed used to pray in it." On pages 95 to 103 Ali Bey tells us that old houses in Mecca are in the ancient Indian-cum-Persian ornamental style. Mecca has no

flowers, no artists, no sculptors and not even cobblers. Footwear is imported from Turkey and Egypt. No music is ever heard in Mecca.

The ubiquitous burqa thus shrouds not only Muslim women but even so-called mosques and mausoleums. These loose, baggy shrouds are a common sight in most so-called Muslim shrines throughout the world. The objective is to hide the tell-tale signs on the walls and the ceiling. For instance, around 1968 A.D. when I enquired from the Arabic section of the Smithsonian Institutions in the USA whether they had the text of the ancient (believed Sanskrit) inscriptions on the Kaba wall I was informed that Muslim orthodoxy maintained strict seclusion and secrecy about the Kaba and barred entry to all outsiders.

**Islamic Reverence for ॐ(OM)**

All Arabic copies of the Koran have the mysterious figure 786 imprinted on them. Why ? No Arabic or Koranik scholar has all these centuries been able to resolve that mystery.

A figure has only mathematical relevance. Any figure abruptly intruding into a written text, out of context must naturally be some word mistaken to be a figure. And so it is the Sanskrit letter (ॐ) read from right to left in Arabic practice.

Thus the figure 786 appearing on Koranic pages is the Arabic transcript of the Vedic holy letter (OM) (ॐ) looked like 786.

To get a visual idea, readers are advised to write the holy Vedic Sanskrit letter (ॐ) on a peice of paper and hold it so as to make the letter face the light. Then take a look at it from the back. It will appear as 786. Since knowledge of Sanskrit had worn off by that time in Arabia that reversed symbol (OM) was mistaken to be some esoteric figure 786 and was mechanically transcribed in Arabic characters as above to adorn the pages of the Koran. It ought therefore to be pronunced as OM to start the reading of the Koran instead of mistaking it as the figure 786.

**Vedic Themes on Muslim Stamps**

As per Muzaffar Hussain 's article in the Organiser weekly dated May 9, 1993 "There is hardly any Muslim country which has not chosen some Hindu cultural artefacts for its philatelic illustrations. Saudi Arabia has published a 5 - Riyal stamp depicting the eternal dance of Radha and Krishna. It has also used the ancient mythological episode of Sita in Ravan 's captivity pining for Rama in the Ashok grove. Syria also carries on its postage stamp an illustration of Krishna giving Arjun a piece of advice. Aegypt has so far issued eight stamps depicting scenes from the famous epics of Ramayan and Mahabharat. Similarly Kuwait and other Gulf countries also have issued postage stamps propagating Hindu culture. Yemen has published a stamp showing Hanuman flying with Mount Dronagiri. It is commonplace to find stamps with pictures of Ajanta, Ellora and Taj. But it is amazing to find stamps that have clear association with idol worship to be issued in Islamic countries."

The port town of Tobruk on Libya 's eastern sea-coast is connected with Libya 's capital Tripoli by a 1500 km. highway. When Indian contingents fought as part of the British army against Rommel 's German troops in World War II, a wargraves memorial erected there has the Sanskrit words Aum Bhagawatay Namah as per the wish expressed by the dying Indian soldiers.

The scenes from Vedic epics on Arab postal stamps is clear evidence of the pre-Islamic Vedic culture of the Arabs. Philatelists, may look out for those stamps for an historic album.

**Ancient Arabs were Hindus**

THE WORLD THAT WAS July 30 to Aug 5,1940 (FROM THE PAGES OF THE MADRAS DAILY, HINDU), has the following information :

"The world today is quite familiar with the presence of expatriate Indians in large numbers in Islamic countries of West Asia. Naturally, a large proportion of those repatriates consist of Hindus.

"That in 1940 itself, there had been a precedent for such a presence may come as something of a surprise to our readers today.

More so when those Hindus were reported to have been present in Arabia for some centuries then !

''Extracts from a communication sent to this newspaper by Mr. T.S. Vinayaka Rao, an advocate of Madras.' —

''At this juncture, when the war threatens to spread to the Near East, it will be interesting to learn that a community of people who are Hindus. and who are idol-worshippers, have been existing in Arabia for several centuries. They live surrounded by Muslim tribes.

''This Hindu community which is well-organized, almost on the pattern of a little tribal state, was originally under the rule of Turkey. But, after the Great War of 1914, it came to be held under the mandate of France...

''The people of the above Hindu community all speak Arabic, and they call themselves the ''Durjas'' Their full name in Arabic is ''Davil Dal Duruj'' which means ''people of the Durja.''

''The Durjas are divided into two notable classes, one group who wear the orthodox tuft and those who do not do so. Those who do not wear the tuft are in greater number. The Durjas are worshippers of Shiva and Ganapati and they have idols installed in temples for their worship. Some shrines are actually built very much on the lines of Hindu temples in India. Many other have adopted the pattern of mosques. Whatever the construction of the shrines they all have priests who perform sequences or rituals including the 'Arati.'

''The religious books of the Durjas are found to be in the Arabic script. They are written in the form of poetical lines and the priests have committed most of the books to memory. Both the men and women have modelled themselves on the Arab tribes and therefore display extremely war-like qualities and manners. Hence repeated efforts over several centuries to convert them to Islam have failed. Similarly, strenuous effort by the Muslims to exterminate them altogether have also been frustrated. A significant

difference marking the Durjas out is the refusal of their women to wear purdah (veil). The survival of that freedom of their ancient Hindu origins is another surprising fact.''

To that newspaper report we would like to add that that fiercely Vedic Arab community inhabits the southern region of Saudi Arabia known as Dar-ul-Khali. where obviously the writ of fiercely Muslim Saudi Arabian Government doesn't run. The survival of that Vedic Arabic community practically unknown to the outside world is a wonder.

All world ambassadors to Saudi Arabia, especially the Indian ambassador ought to establish contact with that surviving Vedic community. The title too is totally Sanskrit, Deval Dal Durjay meaning the 'Tough Temple Guards'' which suggests that when the Kaba was stormed repeatedly by Mohamed's waxing army a section of the Vedic Kaba temple guard got uprooted and isolated. Its descendants have eversince tenaciously maintained their Vedic traditions continued from Mahabharat times. Efforts by the fanatic Arab Muslims to exterminate them altogether have been frustrated. A significant difference marking the Durjas out is the refusal of their women to wear purdah. The survival of this freedom from their ancient Hindu origins is another surprising fact.

**The Koran Mentions the Vedas**

The Koran repeatedly alludes to the Vedas as ancientmost scriptures. Hereunder are a few instances.

1. Sura No. 5 Verse - 52 -

And to thee, we hath sent down the book of the Koran with truth confirmatory of previous scriptures, and their safeguard.

2. Sura No. 10 Verse 94 -'' And if thou art in doubt as to what we have sent down to thee inquire of those who have read the scriptures before thee. Now that the truth has come unto thee from thy Lord, be not therefore of those who doubt.''

3. Sura No. 12 Verse 111 - ''Certainly in their histories is

an example for men of understanding. This is no tale of fiction, but a confirmation of previous scriptures, and an explanation of all things and guidance and mercy to those who believe. ''

4. Sura No. 35 Verse : 28 - And that which we have revealed to thee of the Book is the truth, confirmatory of previous scriptures : For God knoweth and he toldeth his servants. ''

The terms Sura and Ayat connoting chapter and verse respectively in the Koran are of Vedic Sanskrit origin since 'Sura' signifies Divinity while Ayat means ''received from. ''

**The basement is considered very holy because in most Shiv temples there are two Shivlings one above the other ( one in the basement and the other on the ground floor). The one in the basement is usually in water and is considered very holy.**

**The sheet described as rose-coloured is in fact of the Vedic ochre colour. The flower-decoration too is of pre-Muslim origin.**

**Samariya is mentioned in the Bible as a part of the Palestinian region. Samariya is a Sanskrit term indicating a war zone.**

**Samaritan in Sanskrit indicates a warrior, resident of the Samariya region.**

**Saam Ved**

The 5-Times a day call for Namaz shouted by the Muezzin from mosque-tops is, intonated exactly in the Saam Vedic tone and tune.

♦ ♦

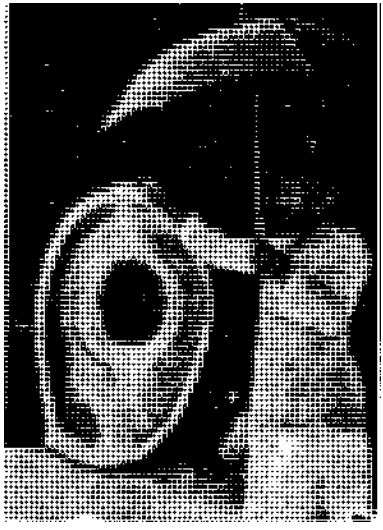
Courtesy British Museum, London

A typical ancient Vedic brass lamp from Saudi Arabia, on display in the British Museum, London.

In pre-Muslim times when the Arabs practised Vedic culture

they had such oil lamps burning in front of Vedic deities in the Kaaba and other temples as is still done in Hindu, (Vedic) temples in India. The flame represents cosmic light and animation.

Stories such as **Allauddin and His Wonderful Lamp** originate in such ancient Hindu, Vedic lamps.



This is the Shivling in the Kaba which Muslims of the world perambulate at the annual Haj pilgrimage in Mecca.

It is a cylindrical dark-brown sacred stone about three feet tall. Being covered with silver foil only the bare oval in the centre gives one a glimpse of the stone's surface. The Shivling was bereft of its carved stone-plinth.

The Shivling since turned out of the Kaba sanctum, has been fixed in the south-east corner (facing India) of the exterior surface of the wall, exposed to sun and rain.

None is ever allowed entry inside the Kaba temple sanctum which housed the reclining Vishnu and was a place of international Vedic pilgrimage.

The Muslims refer to the Shivling as Sangay Aswad i, e, Black Stone. The Arabic word Aswad is Sanskrit (अश्वेत) Ashwet meaning non-white (i, e, black)

Courtesy British Museum, London

A cow-head from pre-Islamic Arabia on display in the British Museum, London.

Installing such cow-heads as water-spouts or for worship, is a hoary Vedic practice which was followed in pre-Muslim Arabia.

In Arabic the cow is known as Bakar. In Sanskrit 'Id' signifies 'worship'. Consequently Bakri-id signifies a day of cow-worship in hoary Arabic, Vedic practice.

A chapter in the Koran itself is named after the sacred cow as Bakar. Cow-slaughter is a crime in Arabia, it is said.

The fancied Muslim name Abu Bakar is 'Abhay' Bakar i, e, one who protects the cow or is protected by the (holy) cow.

Courtesy British Museum, London

A Hans-Vahini (swan-mounted) goddess Saraswati from pre-Islamic Saudi Arabia on display in the British Museum, London.

After the shattering effect of the Mahabharat war (C. 5561 B. C.) regions of the world gradually drifted away from Vedic culture until Christianity and Islam wrenched them away completely.

During that period of drift and estrangement the representation of ancient Vedic deities became progressively prosaic. Therefore

the deities found amidst historic ruins in Christian and Muslim countries do not bear the same symbolism and ornamentation as they do in India. That deficiency should not, however, be misconstrued to mean that the deities are non-Vedic.

# THE VEDIC PAST OF EUROPE

It needs to be specifically noted that several countries and regions in the world end with the letters 'ia' as Russia, Prussia, Siberia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Iberia, Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Austria, Australia, Scandinavia, Armenia and Albania.

That (ईय) is a Sanskrit termination signifying "a country of" a certain people or of some special features.

**The Four Classes of Ancient European Society**

About Europe in general and Albania in particular Strabo, the ancient geographer has noted in pages 230 to 234 of the second volume of his Geography "The greater part of Iberia is well inhabited. Some part of this country (Armenia, Colchis, Albania etc.) is encompassed by the Caucasian mountains. The inhabitants of this country are also divided into four classes. The first and chief is that from which kings are appointed. The second consists of priests. The third is composed of soldiers and husbandsmen. The fourth comprehends the common people... The gods they worship are the Sun, Jupiter and the Moon. Moon has a temple near Iberia. The priest is a person who next to the king, received the highest honours. The Albanians pay the greatest respect to old age, which (besides to parents) is extended to (all) persons in general."

From the above description it appears that during Strabo's times the term 'Iberia' (alias Siberia) applied to the whole of Europe though currently 'Iberia' signifies the region comprising

Spain and Portugal alone, while Siberia is at the other end.

The second point to be noted from Strabo's observation is that in pre-Christian times European society was divided into the four Vedic classes viz. Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. Though Strabo does not mention those specific terms, yet his description leaves one in no doubt that they constituted the four Vedic divisions.

The deities, Sun, Jupiter and Moon and the respect to elderly people are all characteristic of Vedic culture.

On page 348 of Vol-II Strabo mentions a temple of Adresteia. A whole district bore the name of that deity. And the city named Adresteia after the deity, was situated between Priapus and Parium.

That term Adresteia is a Sanskrit term signifying the terrible unknown (unseen) future or Nemesis. And another Greek author, Antimachus does indeed specifically state that Adresteia was Nemesis.

**Ancient Postal Service**

It is generally believed that the postal service is a modern amenity introduced by the Europeans. But a mediaeval European author records that it is Indian. A relevant footnote states "The post had been introduced into India, and distinguished by the name Angela ... A kind of post was established formerly in Persia. The old Persian word Angaras seems to have an affinity to the Indian word Angela; and it is not improbable that the Persians borrowed their establishment of the post from the Indians."[1] Angela in Sanskrit implies both palms cupped together (to deliver letters).

**Census is Sankhyas**

The Census too is easily assumed to be a modern practice. But on page 257 of his travel account Bartolomeo (a barefooted

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(1) Footnote on P. 147 of A Voyage To The East Indies, by Fra Paolino Da Tan Bartolomeo, member of the Academy of Valitri and formerly professor of Oriental languages in the Propaganda at Rome; with notes and illustrations by John Reinhold Forster;

Carmelite born at Hos in the Austrian dominion in 1748 A. D. Whose name before he became a monk was john Philip Wesdin) that in India "when a woman is delivered her husband must acquaint the magistrate or overseer that the new-born child may be added to the list of persons who compose that caste. The overseer, in turn, is bound to transmit to the king an accurate account of the number and qualities of the persons under his inspection. This political establishment of the Indian princes was usual in the oldest periods and occurs in Strabo. The Brahmans are also accustomed to mark with equal care, in their temples, the birhday of every child. In each of these there is always a Brahmin, if not two, paid by the overseer of the temple whose business expressly is to keep a register of the births, marriages and deaths, and also of every interesting event that concerns the class to which they belong. These Variar, or calculators, are therefore enabled to give such an accurate and minute account of the family connexions, life and condition of every person in the neighbouring district, as is truly astonishing".[1A]

The above is a very important observation by a mediaeval European visitor to India. What he noticed was that under the Vedic administration the priestly class in every temple kept an accurate record of every birth, death and marriage and other important events concerning all persons. All this is statistics. That too is a Sanskrit term स्थितिस् तक्षति i. e. sizing up with facts and figures..

The very term 'Census' too is Sanskrit 'Sankhyas' i, e, counting, enumeration alias 'sum.'

That indicates the numerous functions assigned to Brahmans under the Vedic system.

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(1A) Translated from German by William Forster; printer. J. Davis, Chancery Lane, London; (Observations made by the author during his 13-year residence in India from 1776 to 1789 A. D.). The original of this work appeared at Rome in 1796 A. D. A German edition was published in 1798 at Berlin by Dr. John Reinhold Forster.

**Diocese is Devashis**

In the Christian administration the term Diocese signifies a Bishop's district. That is the Sanskrit term 'DEVASHIS' i, e. 'blessed by God.' Under the ancient, universal Vedic administration each Diocese alias Devashis had its headquarters in a temple. There the priestly class used to maintain accurate birth charts and other information about every person, serving as a detailed census record. Whenever a person or families or other groups went on tour there were arrangements at the places they visited to have the date and purpose of their visit recorded in visitor-registers maintained by the local priests. What could be more perfect than that Vedic system of keeping a benign, parental eye on the well-being and movements of every person! Thus Hindus wrote detailed historics.

**Vedic System of Education**

The Vedic system of education which Bartolomeo noticed in India was practised all over the world for millions of years until the Mahabharat war. It was the shattering effect of the Mahabharat war which wrecked that system in other parts of the world like a tree hacked of all its foliage. But since that Vedic system had its roots in India, Vedic culture alias Hinduism continues to live in India though in a shrivelled, withered form.

Though Bartolomeo describes the educational system in India it must be understood that, that same educational system was in vogue all over the world upto the Mahabharat war, as is apparent from the Vedic educational terminology still in vogue in Europe.

Hereunder we quote the routine which Bartolomeo noticed in the Gurukulams surviving in the 18th century in India. By that time Christianity and Islam had totally destroyed the Vedic Gurukul system in Europe, Africa, West Asia and other regions of the world.

A glimpse of how a Gurukul used to function is had from Bartolomeo 's noting. He observes "The education of youth in India is much simpler and not near so expensive as in Europe. The children assemble half-naked under the coconut tree; place themselves in rows on the ground, and trace out on the sand with the fore-finger

of the right hand the elements of the alphabet, and then smooth it with the left hand when they wish to trace out other characters... when the pupils have made tolerable progress in writing they are admitted to (higher) schools where they begin to write on palm leaves... when the Guru enters the school he is always received with the utmost reverence. His pupils must throw themselves down with the utmost reverence and respect, place their right hand on the mouth and not venture to speak a single word until he gives them express permission... The chief branches taught by the Gurus are- (1) the principles of writing and accounts, (2) Sanskrit grammar (including) the art of speaking with elegance, (3) Amarkosh - a Sanskrit dictionary that contains everything that relates to the gods, the sciences, colours and sounds, the earthly seas and rivers, men and animals, as well as the arts and all kinds of employment in India. To render the construction of the Sanskrit language and the mode of its expression more familiar to their pupils, the Guru employs various short sentences clothed in Sanskrit verse called Shlok. These verses serve not only as examples of the manner in which the words must be combined with each other but contain at the same time, most excellent moral maxims, which are thus imprinted in the minds of the young people as if in play, so that while learning the language, they are taught rules proper for forming their character, and directing their future conduct in life. (Here are some specimens) Why do we dwell in cities and not in forests ? Because (1) we may enjoy friendship, do good to each other, and receive in our homestead the wayfarer and the stranger, (2) Wounds caused by slander are more difficult to heal than those inflicted by fire and sword, (3) Modesty becomes every man but particularly the learned and the rich, (4) The path of a married couple who never deviate from the path of duty is as difficult as that of a recluse undergoing the severest penance... In the garden or sacred enclosure in which children are taught, the Lingam or Priapus is generally found. (Some) pay divine honour to fire under the form of God Shiv. Besides this there are idols of Ganesh and Saraswati; Ganesh the protector of sciences and learned men, Saraswati the goddess of eloquence and history... the other sciences and branches

of learning taught to the Indian youth are-poetry, fencing, botany, medicine, navigation; the use of the spear on foot; the art of playing at ball; chess, logic, astrology, law, self-training (i, e. swadhyay). Students are obliged to observe the strictest silence for five years... *The Indians do not follow that general and superficial method of education by which children are treated as if they were all intended for the same condition and for discharging the same duties;* but those of each caste are from their infancy formed for what they are to be during their whole lives.... It however cannot be denied, that *the arts and sciences in india have greatly declined since foreign conquerors expelled the native king; by which several provinces have been laid entirely waste;* and the castes confounded with each other. *Before that period the different kingdoms were in a flourshing condition;* the laws were respected and justice and civil order pervailed... *I saw with my own eyes that the children of the king of Travancore, Rama Varma were educated in the same manner as the Shudra....* '[2]

The above extract is very important because it tells us that India was a prosperous and disciplined country before it passed under alien rule, and gives one an idea of how the Vedic educational system was very simple in execution; how it ensured the most comprehensive scholarship and how all pupils studied together irrespective of the social standing of their parents. Educators all over the world could learn a lot from the Vedic pattern described above, in reforming and recasting the present educational system. A footnote added by the translator of Bartolomeo 's book in the above context concludes that *''Pythagoras must have borrowed his philosophy in part from the Indian philosophers, for his scholars were subjected to silence during the same number of years.*

**Scholars 's Blunder**

It should be noted at the outset that Pythagoras is the Sanskrit term Peeth-Gurus i, e. a preceptor attached to a seat of learning.

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(2) Pp. 262 to 267, A Voyage to the East Indies, ibid.

Western scholars presume that if and when a similarity is noticed either the West must have borrowed from the East or vice versa. We would ask all scholars to rid their minds of that dichotomy altogether They must hereafter cultivate a new concept to thoroughly grasp ancient history. What they must realize is that throughout the ancient world there existed one uniform Sanskrit, Vedic civilization. Consequently during those ancient times they are bound to come across the same teachings and same practices everywhere. To say that one borrowed from the other is absolutely unrealistic when the entire ancient world adhered to a single language and uniform culture.

**Sanskrit-A World Language**

The translator's footnote on page 318 of Bartolomeo's travel-account points out that "Sanskrit words occur not only in Ptolemy but also in Arrian and Strabo." This, therefore, is an evident refutation of the conjecture of George Forster (in his notes to the Indian play, Shakuntalam, pp. 333-334) that the Sanskrit language was not known to the Greeks, and has existed in India only from the birth of Christ.

John Reinhold Forster who wrote the earlier footnote seems to have had a better idea of the antiquity and spread of Sanskrit than a large body of other Western scholars such as George Forster.

People often wonder why a long line of German scholars should evince interest in Sanskrit. Such a sense of wonder arises from public ignorance of ancient history. Sanskrit ought to be in the blood of the Germans because that was their mother-tongue in the pre-Christian era. The real wonder is, therefore, of the contrary kind viz, how alienated the Germans have become from their primordial Vedic culture and Sanskrit language as a result of 1500 years of cruel Christian brainwashing!

**Sanskrit in Germany**

The study of Sanskrit in Germany and other Western countries was pioneered by Christian missionaries who looked upon Indians

as potential converts. It is that maliciously motivated approach which has vitiated and conditioned the study of Sanskrit all along among Europeans and Americans when they should have approached it in all humility and reverence as the mother language of all humanity and the vocal goddess of the Vedas.

A German poet, J. G. Harder (1744-1803) took an interest in ancient Sanskrit literature and introduced Kalidasa 's famous play Abhijnan Shakuntalam to fellow-poet, Goethe (1749-1832). That play was translated into German by George Forster (1754-94).

Kalidasa 's Sanskrit play won the admiration of the three Schlegel brothers of whom two were founders of modern Indological studies in Germany.

In 1818 W. Von Schlegel was appointed the first professor of Sanskrit in Bonn University. Schlegel published a German edition of the Bhagawadgeeta in 1823 and of the Ramayan in 1829.

Franz Bopp 's published view in 1816 that Sanskrit was closely related to Greek, Latin, Persian and Germanic languages caused surprise in European academic circles.

Thereafter Hegel, Ruckert, Heine and Schopenhaur devoted themselves to the study of Indian philosophy and religion. Some scholars devoted themselves to a study of Buddhism.

Incidentally the German surname Schlegel arises from the Sanskrit word Schlaga meaning good reputation, alias praise.

**Vedic Soma Plant**

People often talk of the Vedic period. That is an error based on the presumption that the Vedas are human compositions. They are not. Vedas are the word of God handed down through a few individuals to humanity (like a technological guide) at the time of the creation.

Vedic rituals mention the juice of the Soma plant as an important offering to the Gods and extol its qualities as an elixir of life. Obtaining it was considered a matter of great importance. The ninth

canto (Mandal) of the Rigved is devoted entirely to the Soma extract and its uses described in ornamental language.

With the start of Muslim invasions spread over a thousand years Hindu polity broke down and during that period of great destruction the technique of Soma distillation was lost.

Russia has, however, been known to administer to its Olympic sportsmen an extract of a plant known as Eleuthero-cocus Senticosus (of the Somatensic genus) to improve their performance. The extract is not at all regarded as a drug but is classed as a healthy energizer.

Rigved describes the Soma as a very "ancient plant which was fetched by Syen of the Dua region from the 'Swa' territory lying beyond the Rajik country. It grows in mountainous region." Soma growing in the valley of the Sushoma river in the Sharyanawat tract of the Arjikian region is considered to be of the efficacious variety.

Rajik country is north of Kashmir beyond the Himalayas.

The Soma leaves are described as yellowish green covered with soft fibres and are shaped like the peacock feather.

The leaves used to be washed in flowing water and pounded with stone. The pulp used to be mixed with water and the juice strained through woollen cloth.

That extract used to be mixed with cow's milk, yoghurt or honey to yield elixirs of different tastes and properties. Modern scientists must strive to rediscover the original Vedic Soma plant or try to evolve and breed the required variety from the Russian Somatensic plant. The real Sanskrit nomenclature ought to be Somavansic and not Somatensic. Somavansic means 'of the Soma family.' Since the very name Russia signifies that it has been a land of Vedic sages for millions of years it would be proper to search for the real Vedic wonder plant, Somalata alias Somavalli in that region. The importance of the Soma plant in ancient Vedic Europe survives in modern times in the use of holly and mistletoe in Christmas celebration. In fact mistletoe is the garbled spelling

of the word Somalata.

**Celtic was Vedic**

The Celts (also pronounced as Kelts) were an ancient people. "The term 'Celtic' refers strictly-speaking to the group of languages which survive today only in the north and west of the British Isles and in Britain, France, Spain, the Alps, northern Italy, parts of Yugoslavia and even in Central Turkey.... they shared a common cultural heritage. These people were rigidly stratified. At the top of the social pyramid was the king... but he took advice from his chieftains on political and military questions, and from the priests on the timing and religious implications of what he planned...."[3]

Our solution provides easy answers to all such knotty problems, viz. that until the Mahabharat war (around 5561 B. C.) the entire world spoke Sanskrit. Thereafter with the breakup of the universal, Vedic system the area over which Sanskrit was spoken and Vedic culture was practised, gradually dwindled. At one such stage a big sector of the globe (from Scotland to Turkey) spoke a common language termed above as Keltic, which was obviously a watered-down form of Sanskrit.

**The Ancient Chola Realm**

Like a broken sentence with missing words, scattered bits of evidence indicate that a Sanskrit-speaking Chola dynasty ruled the world (or a very large part of it) in the post-Mahabharat era. In the East (in Malaysia) we have Kuala Lumpur which derives its name from the Cholas (as explained earlier). In the British Isles is Cholomondeley, also commemorating the sway of the Choles. Since 'Ch' is pronounced as "K" and also as 'Kh' it should be apparent that the Kelts and Khaldeans alias Chaldeans also signify Choldians and Choltic people i, e. those of the Chola kingdom. The Chola, a Sanskrit-speaking Indian dynasty of known ancient history seems to be a later sprout or remnant of an earlier Chola dynasty which held worldwide sway.

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(3) P. 45. The Last Two Million Years, Reader's Digest History of Man, published by the Reader's Digest Association, London, 1974.

The 'Coromondale' (coast of east India) is also a crude European spelling of (चोल मंडल आलय) 'Chola Mandal Alaya' the Sanskrit term signifying a Chola regal enclave. The existing traces of that name from Kuala Lumpur i, e. 'Cholanampuram' alias 'a city of the Cholas' (चोलानाम पुरम्), the capital of Malaysia in the Far East, to the Coromondale of India in the middle, and Cholomondeley of Scotland in the Far West, is emphatic proof of a large territorial chunk decipherable in our own times, of the more ancient united Vedic Sanskrit world.

The details mentioned above indicate how relics of the ancient universal unitary Vedic system lie scattered all over the world. They all fall into place to form a composite Vedic world system. Some practices such as the postal service, census and maintenance of statistics which are mistaken to be inventions of modern Europeans are a mere revival of Vedic links lost during the dark ages, as is clear from their traces found even in mediaeval India.

**The Forehead Mark**

That Christianity is only an hijacked, fossilized branch of the Vedic tree is apparent from the ash mark on Christian foreheads.

Orthodox Hindus apply holy ash to their foreheads and on their torso daily after bath. That practice persists among Christians even today, proving that they were once Hindus and that they still continue Hindu practices under a Christian label. The Christian festival Lent, begins on Ash Wednesday. On that day the priest anoints holy ash on the householder's forehead warning the latter, "Remember man! thou art dust and unto dust thou shall return."

**Cyprus was Kuber Island**

The name Cyprus of an island in the Mediterranean is a corruption of the legendary Sanskrit name Kuberus alias Kuber.

Kuber used to be the ruler of Lanka kingdom. He was deposed and ousted by his younger brother Ravan.

In European pronunciation 'C' is sometimes pronounced as si or ki, and 'p' is often pronunced as 'B' or vice versa. Keeping that in mind one may visualize how the Sanskrit name Kuberus came to be spelled as Cyprus.

Coincidentally Ramayanic versions which were in vogue in mediaeval Europe (quoted elsewhere in this volume) use the term 'Emperor of Cyprus' instead of spelling out his name as Ravan.

**Mauritius**

The island of Mauritius also has a Ramayanic origin. As per the epic Ramayan a missile trigerred by Lord Rama blew off the Danav general Marichus's body and dumped it in an island faraway across the South Western sea. That island where the body of Marichus fell has since been known as Marichus (alias Mauritius) in commemoration of that thrilling historic war episode.

**Dinar**

The currency of numerous Muslim countries such as Bahrein, Iraq, Kuwait, Tunisia, Jordan and Yemen is Dinar. The legal tender of the ancient Gupta emperors of India was also known as Dinar. That is a Sanskrit term signifying a gold coin and also a gold ornament. In Greece too the legal tender was Dinarius. Yemen has the Riyal (like Saudi Arabia) as its currency, which derives from Raya meaning King in Sanskrit, like the word 'royal'.

**Sanskrit Nomenclature in the West**

Since all human speech derives from the god-given language Sanskrit, it is but natural that all topographical names throughout the world such as those of oceans, rivers, regions, continents, cities and villages should all be Sanskrit.

Here we only cite a few illustrative instances. Russia is the land of Rishis i. e. sages. Armenia is Arya-manava i. e. of people who profess Aryan alias Vedic culture. Siberia is the region of Shibirs i. e. temporary hutments.

Austria is the land of Astraas i. e. missiles. Rumania is Ramaneeya

i. e. scenic region.

Deutschland (i. e. Germany) is the land of the ancient primordial Vedic Daitya-sthan. The ending 'land' is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Sthaan meaning 'place', region or location. Lest this may sound far-fetched consider the Sanskrit term 'hast' which is spelled as hand in English. That indicates how the Sanskrit sound 'st' has led to 'nd' in English, and may be in European languages in general. Therefore it must be noted that the suffix land is the Western malpronunciation of the Sanskrit suffix 'sthan.'

Consequently names such as England, Basutoland, Thailand, Nagaland, Somaliland scattered all over the world are relics of Vedic, Sanskrit times.

Belgium is the Sanskrit compound Belum ajeyam (बलं अजेयम्) i. e. (people of) invincible strength.

Similarly Bulgaria is 'Bul-gariya' (बल-गरीय) i. e. strength of a high calibre.

Dutch is a malpronunciation of the primoridial Vedic clan Daitya (as noted by us in the term Deutschland)

We now come to the term Denmark. In Vedic lore 'Shunda' and 'Mark' are two individuals who being priests of the Daitya clan are invariably mentioned together as Shundamark (शुण्डामर्क). What is known as Denmark is obviously therefore a land deriving its name from those priests of the Daitya clan. Danav (दानव) has also come down to us as a synonym of the term Daitya. Consequently the region known as Denmark derives its name from the two closely associated priests Shunda Mark of the Danav alias Daitya clan. The name Diana is Sanskrit Danavi i. e. lady of the Danav clan. People of Denmark are known as Danes which is a modern malpronunciation of the original Vedic term Danav. Luxemburg is Lakshmi-durg i. e. the Castle of goddess Lakshmi. Netherland is (अंतस्थान) Antarsthan being below the sea-level.

Sverge (Sweden); and Norge (Norway) are Sanskrit terms Swarga (Heaven) and Naraka (Hell)

**Europe is Surupe**

We thus see that all European countries still retain their Vedic, Sanskrit names and associations. Even Europe is a truncated form of the Sanskrit word 'Surupe' (continent) meaning 'good-looking' implying that its residents are the most good-looking of all.

**Remove the Christian Crust**

In view of the evidence presented above scholars of the world must tear away the artificial Christian crust of a thousand years standing which hides and smothers the Vedic past and Sanskrit roots of Europe. The academic world must hereafter search for the lost Vedic recitation tradition in the various countries of Europe and for traces of the Upanishads, Puranas, Ramayan, Mahabharat, Shreemad Bhagavatam, Ayurved, classical Vedic music and dance and such other facets of Vedic, Sanskrit culture which have been buried deep by Christian zealots. For instance, Georges B. Dumozil a nonegenarian highly respected French writer who died around 1990 has authored a three-volume work titled Mythes et Epope' (Myths and Epics) which is a collection of Vedic cultural lore. That collection proves that if European (Christian) scholars honestly and dispassionately probe their past they will find that their Christianity is a mere make-believe imposition without any roots of its own.

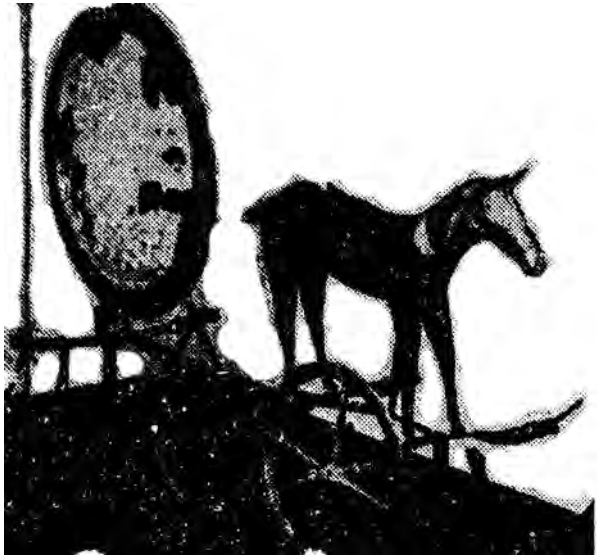
**Divine Lord Krishna Worhsipped**

The Sanskrit term iesus Chrisn was deftly changed to jesus Christ by neo-Christian zealots. In pre-Christian European homes and temples idols of Lord Krishna known as Baalkrishna alias Baalchrisn used to be widely worshipped. He was the universal god, the latest incarnation whose discourse, the Bhagavad-Geeta used to be deeply revered, avidly studied and fervently discussed in all homes while discourses based on the Geeta were delivered in all temples. Since such discourses are known as Churcha alias Dharma-Churcha in Sanskrit, the church has come to signify a place for religious congregations and discourses. In these days i. e. prior to the 4th century A. D. the discourses in all European

temples used to be based on the Bhagawad Geeta (not the Bible since no Bible was in existence then) in front of idols of Lord Krishna. Later as and when European people got converted to Christianity the Geeta was replaced by the so-called Bible and Iesus Chrisn was misrepresented as jesus Christ.

Little child :

One of Rome's most celebrated objects was stolen from the Are Coeli Church recently, This 15th century wooden statue of the infant Chrisn is carved in olive wood. It was stolen once before in 1798 by French soldiers.



Courtesy, Reader's Digest

It is customary in Vedic tradition to depict the Sun as riding a chariot crossing the skies, and worship Him as divinity incarnate on Ratha Saptami day, towards the end of January. The same custom was observed all over the world in pre-Christian times as is evident from the above relic (circa 1500 B. C.) found in a bog (in 1902 A. D.) at Trundholm in Denmark.

In Hindu, Vedic tradition the Sun 's chariot is drawn by seven horses representing the colours seen through a prism. The term 'horse-power' used in modern power-generation technology has its origin in the above Vedic solar energy representation. In Vedic terminology it is these seven which are termed Sapta-Sindhu i. e. seven oceans or streams of (divine solar) energy. The circular shining gold disc at the back of the chariot represents the Sun (photo reproduced from page 57. Reader's Digest publication - History of Man : The Last Two Million Years; 1974). Actually the title of that volume should have been - The History of Man : The Last Two Billion years (instead of Two Million) because that is the Vedic computation.

# THE VEDIC PAST OF RUSSIA

It is not generally realized that Vedic culture alias Heathenism (i. e. Hinduism) was as ruthlessly destroyed in Europe by the Roman armies from the 4th century onwards as was done by the Arab armies in West Asia.

From such a Europe, Russia had become further cut off culturally since the October 1917 revolution when it went Communist.

Even so the whole of Europe, including Russia, bears indelible traces of its ancient Vedic culture. But both Europe and Russia remain steeped in ignorance about their primordial Vedic past. Therefore, the Russians need to be told about it. Likewise the rest of the European world also needs to be informed of the pre-Christian Vedic culture of Europe as a whole. However, in this chapter we shall deal with the Vedic past of only that part of Europe which is currently known as Russia.

**Ancient Observatories**

Since astronomy forms an integral part of Vedic culture, ancient Russia was proficient in astronomy too. The astronomical observatories in ancient Russia, wrongly attributed to an Ulugh Beg, were of hoary pre-Islamic origin. Neither Christianity nor Islam has played any role in preserving or expanding knowledge about the allied science of astrology for the simple reason that both doctrinally frown on astrology. They don't believe in astrology because they believe neither in the Karma theory nor in the doctrine of rebirth.

**Islam And Astrology**

Even so the hold of the pre-Islamic Vedic science of astrology remained so firm even on cruel and rapacious Muslim invaders like Tamurlain and Babur, who belonged to Russia, that they made every important military move only after consulting court-astrologers. Their memoirs are replete with references to such astrological consultations.

**Glaring Fault**

In this context it is necessary to record a glaring fault of modern historians. Their conclusions are often based on mere hearsay or superficial sources. Even in India the astronomical observatories that they have hastily ascribed to Sawai Jaisingh-II, ruler of Jaipur are hoary, ancient establishments which he had to repair because those had been ravaged by Muslim invaders.

The astronomical, astrological and other Vedic and Sanskrit moorings of Soviet Russia need therefore, to be properly investigated, studied and understood.

**Russia the Land of Rishees**

Take the name Russia itself. Russi (also spelled as Rishi) is the Sanskrit word (ऋषि) for sage. Consequently, the term (ऋषीय) Russiya (i, e. Russia) signifies the land of Rushees i, e. sages.

It got so named because for ages Vedic Rushees (alias Rishis) had chosen it as their favourite haunt since the mantle of snow, and the peace, seclusion and near-zero or sub-zero temperature afforded the Himalayan-type of setting necessary for yogic and other spiritual isolation.

**Moscow**

Let us now consider the name of the capital city and the river in that region. That name is Moskva allis Moscow. In the Roman alphabet the letter 'c' many a time, has the same pronunciation as 's' as may be seen in words like 'civil', 'civic' and 'centre'. Therefore, the real pronunciation of Moscow should be 'Mossow'.

So far as the English spelling of that name is concerned it shouldn't make any difference to the pronunciation even if 'c' and 's' change places and 'Moscow' is spelled as 'Mocsow'. But the letter 'c' is there on purpose. There its special pronunciation is not 'si' but 'k'. Consequently when written as 'Mocsow' and 'c' is pronounced as 'k' one may realize that 'Moksow' is in fact the Sanskrit word Moksha (मोक्ष) meaning 'salvation' which in fact was the chief goal of the spiritual career of all Rushees i, e. sages. From this it should be apparent that in the ancient Vedic world, what we call Russia today, used to be the chosen haunt of sages because its atmospheric severity ensured undisturbed seclusion.

**Mountain Retreats**

Ancient Vedic sages were known to live in mountain-caves along with their disciples away from urban politics, temptations and turmoil. Thousands of such rock-cut caves may be seen in India. A similar complex of mountain-caves which used to resound to Vedic chants and Sanskrit lessons has been discovered recently in the Armenian Republic of Russia.

A short account of the comparatively recently-discovered rich Vedic remains, in mountain-fastnesses of Russia may be found in an illustrated article by S. K. Malhan in the **Indian Express** of Sunday, November 27, 1983.

In the tradition of current mistaken European view Malhan uses the usual hackneyed terms of the remains being 'Buddhist' of this period or that, bearing Indian 'influence' or being in the 'Chinese style' etc.

What scholars all over the world must hereafter understand is that all such remains whether in Greece or Russia or anywhere else are not to be interpreted as indicative of a mere Indian or Vedic 'influence' but are to be studied as concrete proof of a continuing ancient worldwide Vedic, Sanskrit civilization. Buddhism was but a mere succeeding fashion. Buddha was himself a renowned Hindu and a new master-spokesman of Vedic culture. Academies or academics and nations which think or teach differently are doing

great violence to truth and great injustice to learning.

Malhan writes "when Soviet archaeologists stumbled on the remains of a giant Buddhist cave-monastery inside the Kara-Tepe hill during excavation-work in Termez in Southern Uzbekistan, fresh light was once again thrown on the possibility of a cultural relationship between Soviet Central Asia and India."

Instead of waiting for such "fresh light" to be "thrown" in patches by fits and starts after chance diggings at stray locations, scholars would do well to throw out once for all the darkness that shrouds their rationality, to realize that though mankind may never hope to dig up the whole earth to know its past history all at once at one glance, yet it can certainly be sagacious enough to comprehend that the whole world having been pervaded by a common culture and common language from the beginning of time, everywhere in the world whether above the ground or under, pre-Muslim and pre-Christian links are bound to be nothing but Vedic.

Malhan further writes "the traveller Huoi Tsao (who in 728 A. D. visited the vicinity of Termez) wrote about the state of Huo To Lo (i, e. Huttal) where the king, nobility and the people believed in the Buddha. He also mentioned the presence of many Buddhist monasteries there. An ancient manuscript mentions the restoration of the Buddhist temples in Samarkand in the middle of the 7th century."

Atleast now scholars should realize that all so-called mosques and churches in Samarkand are captured Buddhist temples. By this same historical Law of Supplantation and Substitution, earlier still they were all temples of Vedic deities and were Vedic schools, monasteries and charity-houses. Supervising all this was a Vedic administrator whose ancient palace still exists but is being currently misunderstood as Muslim tyrant Tamerlain's mausoleum.

Malhan adds, "Although excavation has been carried out only on the southern tip of the three-summit hill... it is already clear now that the Buddhist centre situated there included dozens of

separate complexes. Each of these consisted of a number of cave constructions and other buildings i, e. temples, shrines, cells, yards etc... sometimes arranged in two rows. In some yards there were stupas while in others there were columned porticos called aiwan.* The cave-temple and the aiwans were often embellished with ornamental and genre paintings of various deities and donors... and also with scenes from legends.

"Of particular interest among the Kara-Tepe finds are the inscriptions in different languages—in the so-called Kushan script (based on the Greek alphabet), the Brahmi, the Kharoshtri, the Middle Persian as well as yet unidentified writing of Aramaic origin...

"Researchers found ancient frescoes—many of which were done by Indian masters – and statues of the Buddha which looked very much like those in India. The expedition also found and bought from the local population several Sanskrit manuscripts, silk and paper pieces... and other ancient items."

What is true of Russia must be taken to apply to every other region in the world. The ancient primordial Vedic civilization papered the whole world with Vedic manuscripts.

Malhan writes about a Russian researcher S. Oldenburg (1863-1934) who wrote a scholarly essay on the history, culture and legends of India. Oldenburg's inspiration should be deemed to arise from his old Vedic ancestry rather than from any chance, stray, third–party fascination for India as such. This is proved by Oldenburg's exact understanding of the principle enunciated by me above that "Buddhist art in India proceeds from the general trends of Indian art which is much older and the development of Indian art did not stop with the Buddhists' exodus from India."

This is what scholars of ancient art and architecture throughout the world ought to understand. All that art is Vedic and it is wrong to classify it as Buddhist, Jain and so on. The term Kara-Tepe

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* This proves that 'aiwan' commonly used by Muslims is not a Muslim word at all and that so-called Muslim aiwans are all earlier Vedic academies.

is the Sanskrit title 'Parantepe'' denoting a Vedic warrior.

In Chinese Turkestan Oldenburg discovered the Cave of a Thousand Buddhas. That attribute 'thousand' is a common Vedic term as the usual Vedic 1000-petal-lotus and 1000-pillared-temple pavilions. The walls and ceilings of the caves were covered with frescoes and paintings. Several Vedic gods and goddesses are carved on the walls.

Ten kilometers from the town of Kurgan-tube in the Vakhash Valley, excavations on Adjin-tepe (which also is Sanskrit 'Arintepe' a synonym of 'Parantepe') led to the discovery of an ancient monastery. A sculptured hand found there belonged to such a gigantic statue that its thumb is of the size of a man.

In Merve (Turkemania) was discovered a temple consisting of a stupa, a monastery and a sanctuary. The stupa has a staircase. The huge Buddha clay statue that stood there has long since been destroyed by Muslim invaders. A word of caution needs to be sounded here. Such destruction of ancient Vedic (includes Buddhist) caves, statues and monasteries usually attributed to Chengiz Khan is a Muslim canard. Chengiz Khan was a Vedic warrior. Only his grandson turned a Muslim for the first time. As a Vedic warrior Chengiz Khan was pledged to preserve Vedic seminaries and monasteries. But since Chengiz Khan returned tit for tat for Muslim slaughter, Muslim chroniclers have deftly deflected their own cruelty and destruction to be tagged on to Chengiz Khan 's name. Thus, claiming all credit to themselves and shifting all blame to others and in the process obfuscating all chronology is a common trick of Muslim writers which has escaped the notice of world scholars. Thus for instance in Arabia all learning and authorship that belongs to the pre-Mohamed era has been lifted from there and deftly tagged on to the post-Mohamed era. While the Muslims themselves had left nothing un-plundered, un-ravaged and un-impoverished in India 's numerous forts, palaces, temples and seminaries during a thousand-years of their devil dance there, all that diabolic activity is attributed in modern Muslim writings to Jats and Maratthas who were sons and heirs of the soil.

As hinted by me in my book titled **The Taj Mahal is a Temple** ı ,lace the spectacular ancient buildings in Cardova and other places in Spain, long attributed to the Muslim Moorish invaders have now been found on preliminary critical examination to be pre-Muslim, by an American scholar revealing the appalling worldwide falsification of history by the Muslims.

To continue with Malhan 's observations, he informs us that yet another gigantic statue of the Buddha was discovered in a temple in Kuva in Farghana (Uzbekistan). It had on it a third eye. Malhan has missed its implication namely that Shiva there is obviously being misunderstood as Buddha since it is Shiva who has the legendary third eye.

Traces of an ancient Vedic monastery have also been found near Merv alias Marv in Turkemania, in the form of ancient ornaments, wall-paintings and manuscripts. Vessels bearing inscriptions and manuscripts of books were found at almost all sites. An hand-written text of Sarvastivadin (an ancient philosophical doctrine and sect) Vinaya (rules) in Brahmi script was discovered in a casket.

**Siberia**

The eastern portion of Russia, known as Siberia, is also a Vedic Sanskrit region. The Sanskrit term 'Sibir' signifies a camp i, e. temporary, improvised quarters. Its derivative 'Siberia' alias Shibireeya (शिबिरीय) is a Sanskrit word signifying a region of temporary habitations. That is exactly what Siberia is. Because of heavy snowfalls, blizzards and severity of winter, people who venture there on special missions, such as scientific surveys, have to live in improvised shelters. Permanent homesteads are ruled out. Hence the validity of the term Siberia. In fact all these terms have only a Vedic, Sanskrit significance. In modern parlance they don 't make any sense at all. The Russians themselves pronounce the word as 'Shibir' in the original Sanskrit style.

The Vedic practice of removing one's shoes outside before entering a house is still in vogue in Siberia. Its capital Novo Sibirsk

is also a Sanskrit term Nava Shibir which signifies a new townships of improvised hutments.

**Soviet**

The term 'Soviet' is Sanskrit 'Svet' i, e. the white (snow-mantled) region (of Rishees). Likewise Stalin 's daughter 's name Svetlana is a local corruption of the Sanskrit name (श्वेतानना) Svetanana meaning 'the fair-faced'.

**Bal-Sevik**

The term Bolshevik is the Sanskrit term Bal-Sevik (बलसेविक) signifying Russees (i, e. sages) who (through penance) sought the attainment of (spiritual or temporal) power (i, e.बल)alias strength.

**Samooha-Nishtha**

Communist is the Sanskrit term 'Samooha Nishtha' (समूह निष्ठ) i. e. one whose considerations and conclusions are group-oriented, mass-oriented i, e. community oriented. There when the letter 'c' is made to retain its alphabetical pronunciation as 'si' the syllable 'commu' will be seen to be the Sanskrit word 'Samooha' i. e. (community) group. Even the word community is Sanskrit ''Samoohan-ity (समूहन् इति.) i. e. a group outlook.

**Graam**

Names of townships ending with the suffix, 'grad' are of Sanskrit origin, such as Stalingrad and Leningrad which are 'graam' (i, e. townships) of the days of Vedic culture. To conform to their original Sanskrit spelling and meaning they should be spelled as Stalingraam, Leningraam. The ancient name of Kuibyshev township was Samar which is a Sanskrit word.

**Krishna**

The name Krishna used to be very common in pre-Christian Europe but its prevalence goes usually unnoticed. The very terms 'Christ' and 'Christian' are corruptions of the Sanskrit words

Chrisn and Chrisnian.

**City of Krishna**

In Siberia, about 2000 miles to the east of Moscow is Krasnoyarak, a city named after Lord Krishna. Around the world there must be many cities named after Lord Krishna, one way or the other. Research needs to be undertaken on this point.

**ISKCON**

By a curious divine magic and coincidence the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) movement penetrated Russia and obtained a foothold in Krasnoyarak, the very city named after Lord Krishna Himself, of all places.

**Vedic Recitation**

According to a report published in the Russian newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, a national daily read by industrial managers, the saffron-robed followers of ISKCON who are a familiar sight in the USA have now some fellow-members in Soviet Russia too. This is just as well because Russia has been a Vedic country from time immemorial. In remote parts of Russia where Christianity has not yet been able to make heavy inroads, a tradition is still being maintained in several churches, of mumbling some un-understood abracadabra as a substitute for long forgotten Vedic chants, at the start of the new-fangled Christian worship.

**Vedic Fire Temple**

On the Caspian Sea is the busy port, Baku. In that city is an ancient Vedic temple of the Goddess of Effulgence (Jwalamai) which has inscriptions buried under heaps of ashes left there by ancient Vedic fire-worshippers. The relics there need a close archaeological study.

At least till World War II an occasional Vedic (HIndu) sadhu (monk) used to station himself in those austere surroundings keeping alive a slender link with the Vedic past of that spot. Local Hindu (Indian) merchants used to raise voluntary contributions for the

upkeep of that temple and its solitary occupant-cum-tender. How many more such temples throughout Russia must now be masquerading as Christian churches! How many more must have vanished or been stamped out of existence by a rampaging neo-Christian faith one may well imagine.

**Vedic Chariot Carving**

The Evening News (Bombay) a Times of India publication of 30th August 1982 reported the discovery of carvings depicting a Vedic chariot etc. in the Tajikistan region of Russia.

**Kashyap**

The Caspian Sea is named after Kashyap the progenitor of Vedic Rushees. That long, hoary Vedic tradition was to some extent revived in modern Communist Russia when at the Book Fair in Moscow in 1979 the publication branch of the ISKCON movement, namely the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust was allowed to display its publications.

That fair was visited by thousands of Russians, predominantly young and the better educated. Some of them with a liking for yoga or other Vedic concepts spent a lot of time at the ISKCON stall to work as interpreters or render other help.

By the fall of 1980 the movement had spread as far as Krasnoyarak, 2000 miles to the east of Moscow.

A branch of ISKCON started functioning at the Community Centre's House of Culture in Krasnoyarak, as a Health Club.

A young Russian, Yevgeny Tretyakov, who had helped prepare sweets at the ISKCON stall in the Moscow Book Fair, appeared at the first ISKCON meeting in Krasnoyarak in saffron garb, recited mantras and explained to his audience how the ISKCON routine was conducive to health.

Russian Communist authorities cracked down on the ISKCON centre even as in ancient times Hiranyakashyap had frowned on his own son Pralhad for singing the glories of Lord Vishnu in that same Caspian region. This is a curious instance of history repeating itself.

**Sanskrit**

Russia 's Vedic, Sanskrit inheritance may also be gauged from the fact that many a time Russian phraseology and language bears close identity with Sanskrit. For instance, the Sanskrit word for a daughter-in-law, is Snusha. The Russian term is 'Snokha'. This trait of pronouncing the Sanskrit letter 'sha' as 'kha' is common to a wide region. In India itself the Sanskrit word Sishya (i, e. disciple) is pronounced as Sikh in the Punjab region of India. Among the Arabs that same Sanskrit word 'Sishya' came to be pronounced as Sheikh.

Russians use the word 'Agone' for a fire. Its Sanskrit origin is 'Agni'.

Lithuania which was a part of Russia for long has a language close to Sanskrit.

**Sanskrit Names**

Russian names (and in fact all European names) are Sanskrit. The Russian name Andropov signifies the great Indra, Vedic Lord of the Gods. The name Lebedev is the Sanskrit name Lava-dev i. e. God Lava.

**Ayurved**

A Sanskrit text of Ashtang Ayurved (i, e. the ancient Vedic medical science) discovered in Russia along with a bronze idol of the Vedic deity of longevity is on display at the International Academy of Indian Culture, 22 - Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110016.

The same Institute reports that since Christianity has not been able to make heavy inroads into inhospitable Siberia that region still retains its Vedic links in a much larger measure than the rest of Russia. For instance, people in Siberia adore Ganga water, and are familiar with popular Ayurvedic preparations such as Triphala and Hingashtak powders.

Though currently Russia and India are politically two different nations yet in ancient times they formed part of the indivisible

global Vedic civilization. Those trained there were known as Druids alias Dravids and were deputed to supervise socio-religious affairs of the global Vedic society. As such there was perfect mobility for people all over the world. There were no crippling political curbs. The learned and spiritually advanced Vedic sages-cum-scholars were in demand and command everywhere.

**The Ancient Adighai Vedic Community**

Consequently, a Russian Orientalist, Asimov points out that some artefacts of the Adighai, a Vedic community surviving in Russia from ancient times, such as bronze axes, and idols of Lord Vishnu are on display in Russian museums. The decorative patterns and pictures carved on those axes have their counterparts in India. Among those decorative figures are elephants though elephants were never native to the cold Russian region.

The elephant decoration is a sure sign of Indian, Vedic connection. Ancient copies of the Koran found in West Asian countries which are currently Muslim also have elephant figures drawn in the margin.

Adighai folk-songs also proclaim that they belong to the sunny Indian sub-continent. That community also perpetuates Vedic music and dances as practised in India. Their ornaments too are of the Hindu pattern.

Since Vedas are the repositories of all knowledge including complicated technology and arts the Adighais have some ancient Sanskrit, Vedic techniques preserved in their tradition. These people also retain some links of ancient Vedic studies in geography astronomy, geometry and arithmetic. Mr. Asimov gave this information while participating in a symposium at the Nehru Planetarium in Bombay in November, 1981.

Russian archives have preserved over 600 manuscripts of those ancient times which are in Sanskrit as well as in its later variations and corruptions.

**Unused Knowledge Rusts**

Readers might wonder as to how the ancient expertise in Vedic

sciences and technology has been irretrivably lost? The answer is that even the highest knowledge and expertise tends to rust and be forgotten, time to time. For instance doctors, engineers, lawyers, physicists and other highly qualified persons if asked to appear once again for the matriculation examination would shudder at the prospect. Similarly all Vedic expertise was lost out of discontinuance and disuse through historical upsets and upheavals.

**The Russian Festivals**

The Russian carnival of the burial of Kupalo, is celebrated in the autumn when a straw figure is actually buried, a bonfire is lighted and a Kolo is danced by young men and women. Rubnikoff has collected these ballads and published them. In French M. Rambaud has analyzed and described them. The name Rambaud is Rampaud signifying the holy feet of Lord Rama.

The Russian Kupalo is obviously what is known as Cupid, the God of Love in English. That is the Sanskrit name (कोप -द) 'Coap-da' because He angered Lord Shiv by disturbing the latter's meditation. Cupid was burnt by Lord Shiva with the fire that emanated from Lord Shiva's third eye. That is an important Vedic festival. In India it is known as Holi. It is that which is observed as Kupalo in Russia and under other names all over the world to impress on humans the need to sternly burn their passions.

**Samaveda**

Samaveda is one of the four Vedas. Individuals of the Ural-Altaic community in Siberia are known as Samayeda while their language is called Samayedic. This is a strong indication that if intensive, intelligent research is undertaken, traces of Samavedic recitation can still be detected among those people.

**Dionysus Statue**

A 1,400-year-old statue of the Greek god, Dionysus valued at 170,000 dollars has been stolen from Leningrad's hermitage museum, a news agency said recently.

The statue of the mythical god of fertility standing by his Aridane was discovered missing on August 30 the Russian information agency reported. (Indian Exp. Sept. 16, 1991)

Our comment - Dionysus is a garbled pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Devanam isus i. e. Lord of the Gods.

Western Christian, scholars instead of mentioning Lord Shiva often refer to Him as the phallic deity of fertility.

Women praying to that deity for fertility is not because it is a special bestower of progeny but because as a manifestation of divinity it has the power to grant all desires.

The name of His consort Aridane is in fact the Sanskrit term Aridaman alias Arighne i. e. a destroyer of enemies. Shiva's consort is also known by numerous other names such as Chandi, Durga and Bhawani. She is known to wield several weapons and kill demons and other miscreants.

Podgorny (pronounced Pojorny) a Slav Russian surname meaning one residing at the foot of a mountain derives from Sanskrit Pod-Paad; gor-giri, ni-niwas.

Slavic languages are splinters of Sanskrit like all other languages. The Russian word Brat meaning 'brother' is Sanskrit Bhrata. Devar meaning 'husband's brother, is the same in Sanskrit and Russian. Griva i.e. 'throat' or 'neck' is also a Sanskrit word used in Russian. Mata for 'mother' in Sanskrit is 'Mat' in Russian. Supati in Russian is Sanskrit Swapiti for 'sleeping.'

Like the German language ancient Russian too followed the Sanskrit system of seven cases and three numbers (singular, dual and plural).

The Sanskrit word 'Bhagawan' for God is shortened in Russian as 'Bog' while a goddess in Russian is Bogini from Bhagwani or Bhagini in Sanskrit.

In 1615 A. D. there was a colony of Indian merchants on the Volga river in the city of Astrakhan which is Sanskrit Astrasthan

i. e. Land of Missiles.

A Hindi manuscript of Padma Puran was found in Astrakhan. In the 7th century a temple dedicated to Goddess Jwalamukhi was raised in the city of Baku. The name Badi Jwalamukhi attaching to it indicates that a smaller Jwalamukhi temple existed elsewhere.

Buddhism is known to have flourished in the Buriat region of Siberia. Buddhism is only a latter day name of Hinduism alias Vedic culture. The term Buddha used in so-called Buddhist countries signifies god (not a mortal Buddha).

**Rigvedic Carvings**

Drawings illustrating the contents of many Rigvedic hymns have been found in the northern Tian Shan mountains, in south eastern Kazhakistan reported Tass from Moscow. A composition, 'Kalpa Taru' carved on a rock, depicts a human-like figure with the sun and the moon over its head. There are several carvings of a bull which symbolized the universe and sun for many ancient civilizations

(Indian Express 3rd Feb. 1990)

A Letter to the editor published in the daily STATESMAN of New Delhi on July 12, 1976 alluded to the discovery of jars with Sanskrit inscriptions in Soviet Uzbekistan.

Sanskrit inscriptions in Kharosti and Brahmi scripts have been found in the Kara-tepe Hill in Southern Uzbekistan in the Soviet Union said a New Delhi Soviet Embassy release (Sep. 17,1976) published by the daily Patriot (Sept. 17) and the Times of India (Sept. 18). The Karatepe Hill is located near the ancient trade town of Termez on the right bank of the Amu-darya. A Buddhist monastery has also been discovered in the hill.

The monastery ruins are believed to belong to the 2nd or 4th century A.D. They could be older since Western scholars tend to underestimate the antiquity of ancient events. Even the Buddha lived in the 19th century B.C. and not in the 6th. What is characterized as Buddhism must be understood to be a phase or cult of Hinduism

alias Vedic culture.

**Ancient Studio**

A Tass dispatch published by the Times of India, November 21, 1976 reported the discovery of a studio - several metres underground at the site of ancient Penjikent in Tajikistan. The inner rooms were covered with mutli-colour paintings showing goddesses surrounded by stars, and beasts, garlands and fruits. The paintings are believed to be of the sixth to eighth centuries.

The Evening News (a Times of India, Bombay publication) of 30th August 1982 reported the discovery of carvings depicting a Vedic chariot etc. in the Tajikistan region of Russia.

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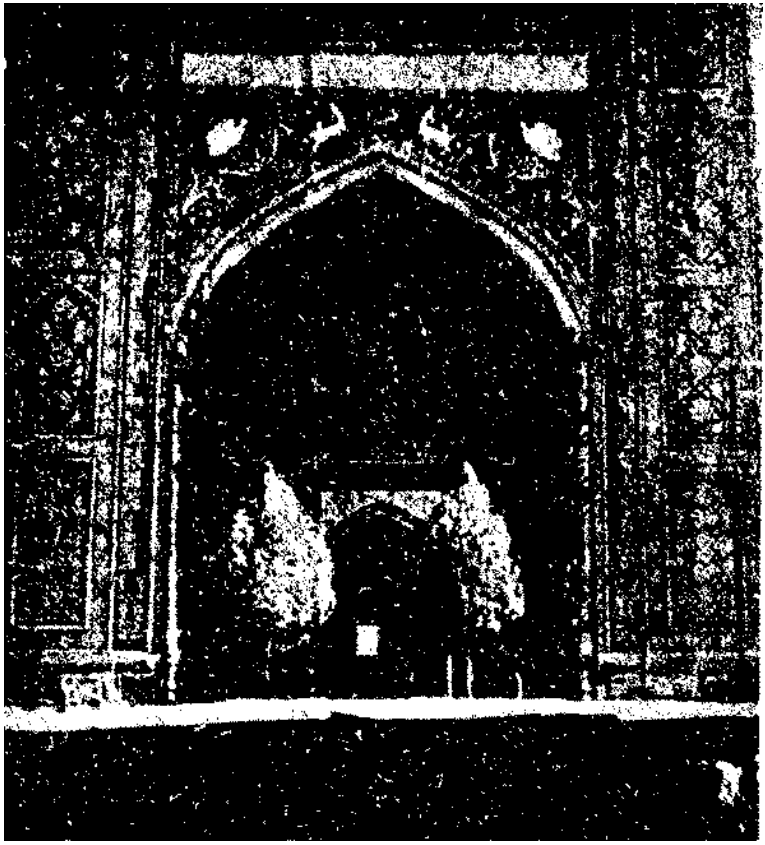

The picture depicts the entrance to a palatial building in Samarkand (Russia). The grave inside the building, is said to be that of Tamerlain. Even if that be so it must never be fancied that the building was raised over the grave. Historic buildings throughout the world are littered with Muslim graves true or fake. That has misled historians, architects and archaeologists all over the world to wrongly connect the origin of the edifice to the date of the death. Likewise that also wrongly leads them to regard the architecture of the building to be Islamic and sepulchral.

In such matters one must always ask to be shown corresponding palaces. If a conqueror such as Tamerlain had such a stupendous palace built (?) over his corpse by others, where are the palaces that he himself or others

raised for him while he was alive? A living, kicking monarch will have fifty palaces before his corpse can have one! Since Tamerlain has no (spectacular) palace he couldn't have had a majestic mausoleum.

The building seen alongside was the palace of Sanskrit-speaking Vedic rulers of the ancient Russian region. Muslim iconoclasts would never sketch living beings on their buildings.

Mark the drawings in the two corners of the arch, below the lintel. They depict a rising sun shining on a tiger chasing a deer. Russian women guides describe that caricature as 'Soor-Sadul' but plead ignorance about its meaning. That is the Sanskrit term 'Soorya-Shardul' i, e. 'The Sun and the Tiger.' 'Obviously that is the emblem of the Vedic rulers who held sway in that region. This underlines the necessity of searching the world for such ancient Vedic royal emblems which have remained unnoticed. The symmetry in identical sketches adorning the shoulders of the arch is also a Vedic trait.

What is, therefore, described as Tamerlain's tomb and Islamic architecture, is in fact an ancient Hindu palace or temple in Vedic architecture.

All historic edifices, gardens, townships throughout the world ascribed to Muslims are thus captured Hindu property.

# THE VEDIC PAST OF GERMANY

Modern Germans have very often evinced keen interest in Sanskrit studies. In the present state of public ignorance of Europe 's Vedic past, the interest that Germans have in Sanskrit research is generally considered a freak trait. But that is a mistake. Germans are interested in Sanskrit studies because Sankrit is in their blood. In pre-Christian times Germany was a land steeped in Sanskrit language and Vedic culture. The Christian invasion of Germany, like that of other parts of Europe, did indeed pull the Germans away from their primordial Vedic culture.

Prussia (the kernel of modern Germany) is the Sanskrit term (प्र ऋषीय) 'Pra-Russia' i. e. an extension of the Rishi country i. e. of Russia. Its other name "Deutschland" is a corruption of the Sanskrit term "Daitya-Sthan." It was the great accomplished Vedic Daitya community which controlled the European region of the world Vedic administration. The term 'Titan' is the European pronunciation of the Sanskrit word Daityan. Therefore Germany is known as Deutschland. The term Deutsch is an European corruption of the earlier Sanskrit name Daitya. The Dutch people of Holland also share the same name Daitya. This will be apparent from the close similarity between the terms Deutsch and Dutch.

Maxmueller, a German scholar of Sanskrit settled in England, who edited a modern edition of the Rigved describes himself in Sanskrit on its front page as (मया शर्मन् देश जातेन गोतीर्थ निवासिना मोक्षमूल्र नाम्ना) i, e. (edited) by me born in Sharman (i. e. a scholar)

country, resident of Oxford, named Moksha Moolar.

In the above endorsement Maxmueller has hit upon three important clues. Firstly, knowingly or unknowingly he has discovered that the term German is a corruption of the Sanskrit term 'Sharman' applicable to Sanskrit scholars in Vedic terminology. Secondly, Maxmueller has rightly implied that the term Oxford is a literal translation of the Sanskrit term Go-teerth. Thirdly, Maxmueller has implied that his name is the Sanskrit term Mox-mooler i, e. one whose personality is rooted in salvation. This is very plausible. Mox (i, e. Salvation) was indeed the goal of the ancient sages inhabiting the Russian and Prussian regions, as evidenced by the term Moscow alias Mocsow i. e. Moksh.

Tacitus, an ancient Greek writer has testified to the ancient Hindu, Vedic culture of the Germans. He notes "The first habit of the Germans on rising was ablution, which must have been of Eastern origin and not of the cold climate of Germany, as also the loose flowing robes, the long and braided hair tied in a knot at the top of the head so emblematic of the Brahmins."[1]

**Veda-Land**

The Dravids alias Druids who exercised supervisory control over worldwide Vedic culture were in Germany too. We are informed that in a certain monastery, upon the confines of Vaitland in Germany, were found six old statues. They were the figures of ancinet Druids. They were seven feet in height, bare-footed, and their heads covered with a Greekish hood, with a scrip by their side, and a beard descending from their nostrils, plaited out in two divisions, to their middle; in their hands was a book and a Diogenes staff, five feet in length; their countenances were severe and morose, and their eyes directed to the earth—they were placed at the gates of the temple."[2]

From the above passage we conclude that a part of Germany

(1) P. 63, Vol. 1, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan by Col. James Tod.
(2) P. 26, A Complete History of the Druids.

called Vaitland is obviously the name Veda-land. Consequently Germany had priestly families reciting the Vedas hereditarily as in India. From the mention of the temple and the statues it is apparent that the spot had an ancient Vedic establishment with a temple of Vishnu or a similar Vedic deity, and the statues are those of ancient sages who manned the Vedic establishment there.

**The Swastik Symbol**

Early in the 20th century the Nazi party in Germany adopted the Swastik as its symbol. In doing so the Nazis didn't choose a freak outlandish symbol. The Nazis were a fiercely patriotic, rightist organization firmly rooted in the soil. When such a party chose the Swastik it is obvious that the Swastik is an ancient Vedic symbol which is regarded as a native emblem because Germany has been a Vedic country all along in pre-Christian times.

It may also be noted that the Swastik was widely used all over Europe as an important Vedic symbol in the pre-Christian era. Large Swastiks have been found inlaid in mosaics in Britain. A royal Roman, golden dinner-set on display in the British museum, London also has the Swastik carved on it. Thus practically every country of Europe has had relics bearing the Swastik.

The very term Swastik is Sanskrit meaning an emblem of well-being. It is symbolic of the Sun and the earth and the cosmos in a constant mystic, dynamic whirl. It represents the spheres but instead of being merely spherical, it has clefts to keep it in constant dynamic motion with wind-power. It is, therefore, a symbol of karma or constant action in consonance with the whirling cosmos. The Swastik also represents the divine energy which pervades the universe and the eight directions which are of primary and permanent importance in Vedic tradition.

The notion that the Nazi Swastik being forked to the left was different from the real, Vedic, Indian variety, is not true. India too has large left-forking Swastiks inlaid in stone, displayed high on the entrance of the majestic, seven-storied ancient Hindu palace in Sikandra (six miles north of Agra) where the Mogul monarch

Akbar is said to have been buried later. Vedic Tantric designs include Swastiks of either variety like Ganesh idols with their elephantine trunk curving to the right or the left according to one's preference. In the ancient rift between Devas and Daityas (alias Danavas) the Swastik forking to the right was chosen by the Gods as their symbol while the one forking to the left was preferred by the Daityas as is apparent from the left-forked Swastik rooted in German (Deutschland) tradition since hoary antiquity.

**The Land-Grant Deeds**

The land-grant deeds of ancient Germany are identical with those of India. Both contain an invocation addressed to divinity, the names of witnesses, a description of the gifted land, names of the donor and donee, reason for the grant and a promise that the grant will be enjoyed by the donee in perpetuity and that the donee's right to unhindered enjoyment of the property will be guarded and guaranteed. Such identity of wording, sequence and form of the contents is emphatic proof that both Germany and India were part of a universal Vedic administration in the ancient past.

**Burg**

In Germany one comes across names like Hindenburg and Heidelburg, with that suffix 'burg' signifying a fort. Therefore, the term Hindenburg (हिंदनबुर्ग) means (हिंदूनां दुर्ग:) the fort of the Hindus, while Hiedelburg is the Sanskrit compound - 'Haya-dal-durg' (हय-दल-दुर्ग) a fort garrisoned by a contingent of horse. If German dictionaries explain the word 'burg' to mean a mountain they are only party right.

**Danke**

The German equivalent of 'Thanks' is Danke. That is a mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'Dhanya' which is commonly used in India.

**Maan**

The German suffix 'mann' in names like 'Hermann' and

Hahnemann is the Sanskrit suffix 'Manav' meaning 'man'.

**Rama**

Personal and place names deriving from the Vedic incarnation Rama abound in Europe. Corresponding to Ramsgate of the British is Ramstein in Germany. It is to be understood not merely as a stone but as 'sthan' i, e. spot. In West Germany the site where the first American Pershing-II missile was located in November, 1983 is named Ramstein.

**Hahnemann is Hanuman**

The founder of the medical system known as homoeopathy was Hahnemann. That is the Ramayanic name Hanuman. The prevalence of that name in Germany is clear proof that the Ramayan used to be revered, recited and enacted in ancient, pre-Christian Germany as much as it is in India. Researchers would, therefore, do well to look for an ancient version of the Lowen-hertz legend in German literature since the original Sanskrit Ramayan has been destroyed long back by Christian vandals in Europe. But still traces do survive as discussed in a special chapter in this volume on several surviving European versions of the Ramayan.

Like invaders poisoning the water and food reserves of victim nations or adulterators mixing quality products with base substitutes Christian invaders of Europe have deliberately confounded the ancient legend of the Lion-hearted Rama with that of the Lion-hearted Richard of the Crusades.

Naturally, therefore when every nation of Europe has a legend of Richard the Lion-hearted in its ancient literature that legend is not of the British Richard but of the Vedic incarnation Rama of Ramayanic fame. His also was a crusade against Ravan. Why would other nations of Europe go rapturous over the British king Richard when their rulers too had participated in the Crusades! But the fact that all nations of Europe pay reverential homage to a legendary Richard the Lion-heart proves that he was Ramachandra, the Lion-heart.

**Hindu Chieftains of Ancient Germany**

It appears that renowned chieftains in ancient Hindu Germany used to be given a ceremonial burial either from lack of firewood for cremation in a cold country or out of extra respect for their status. Two such burials are cited hereunder.

London Times (of October 12, 1978) reported the discovery of a 'hung' grave of the 6th century B. C. of a Celtic chieftain, containing a wealth of treasures including the chieftain's four-wheeled ceremonial chariot, gold jewellery, a beautifully decorated coach, bronze plates, weapons and fabrics, in a field outside Vaihingen near Ludwisberg in West Germany, in a round barrow of 60 yards diameter. The grave was specially constructed out of layers of wood planks alternating with layers of stone. In the wooden inner chamber of the grave, some 5 x 5 yds. was found the skeleton of the chieftain lying on a wheeled coach supported by human figures, He wore a gold neck-band, gold-rings, two snake-shaped gold brooches and a kind of a gold stomacher. His leather shoes and quiver containing gold and iron-tipped arrows were also decorated with gold. By the coach lay a leather riding-whip, a gold goblet and a bronze-vessel decorated with the figures of lions. Remnants of plain-patterned woven material indicated that the grave had been hung with fabrics. The most striking object was the chieftain's wood and iron chariot complete with chains, harness and yoke. In it was a kind of dinner service of 14 bronze plates. One Kleismann professor of pre-history at Bonn University said the grave and many of the objects were very similar to those of the Etruscans.

As observed by us elsewhere in this volume, the Etruscans were followers of Vedic culture in Italy. Consequently the closely resembling relics found in the German grave prove that the chieftain buried there also professed Vedic culture. The lion figures, the jewellery and other objects are such as are associated with ancient Vedic royalty of India.

The chariot was a vehicle which the ancient Vedic elite used

to have. In Sanskrit a chariot is known as 'rath'. It may be observed that if the first syllable 'Cha' is eliminated the remainder 'riot' is obviously the Sanskrit word 'rath'. A chariot drawn by horses was known as 'aswa-rath' in Sanskrit. That word was malpronounced as 'ascha-rath' in Europe. In course of time the first two letters dropped out and the spelling changed to chariot. The use of the chariot as well as the continuation of its Sanskrit name 'rath alias riot' is important evidence of the prevalence of Vedic culture throughout the ancient world.

**Another Kshatriya Chieftain**

The March 1980 issue of the National Geographic magazine (USA) carried an elaborate, illustrated article on the archaeological excavation of a mound in Hochdorf village near Stuttgart in West Germany.

Under the mound was a well-preserved square chamber, secured on all sides with timber and stones.

Inside the chamber on a royal, bronze gilded coach lay the body of an ancient chieftain of 2500 years' antiquity. The attire he was shown wearing was exactly as is shown in India when enacting plays concerning the Mahabharat era.

Near the feet of the body was a round vessel ornamented with lion figures (symbolic of Vedic royalty). In that vessel lay remnants of mead i, e. a drink of honey.

Mead is Madhu the Sanskrit word for honey. In Vedic tradition a drink of honey is given to near and dear ones in a loving holy welcome or send-off. It was that Vedic tradition which was observed at the burial of the ancient Sanskrit-speaking Vedic administrator of the Stuttgart region of ancient Germany.

**Saxony**

Ancient German areas had all Sanskrit names. The origin of Saxony was 'Shak-seni' i, e a camping ground of the army of the Kshatriya clan of Shakas. In India 'Saxena' is a common surname

of people employed by Shak senas i, e. armies on accounting jobs.

**Kurus**

Even after the Mahabharat war a number of Kaurav princes were administrators throughout the world. Consequently German surnames like Kuhr derive from those ancient Kuru administrators.

The German language itself is a distorted form of Sanskrit. Most of its words will also be found to be Sanskrit in origin. For instance, the word 'eisen' signifying iron is Sanskrit 'ayasam.'

The German honorific 'Herr' as in 'Herr Hitler' is an equivalent of the 'Mr.' in English. Herr is a Vedic term of respect. For instance, in India devout Hindus while taking a bath in any river or well or even in their own homes will keep chanting "Herr Gangay... Herr Gangay." wishing thereby that the bath may purify them like the sacred water of the Ganga river.

Likewise Hindus always attach the term Herr to the names of their Gods. In Vedic practice 'Herre Ram' and 'Herre Krishna, are common chants. And since Mahadev signifies the Great God, i. e. deity of superior rank, the honorific "Herr" is used twice and the name of Mahadev is invariably invoked as "Herr Herr Mahadev."

**Shiv Worship**

The worship of Lord Shiva, the father god and his consort the Mother Goddess used to be prevalent all over ancient Europe including Germany. Yet Christian Europe has been so estranged from its Vedic past that if they find a Shivling the Europeans dub it as a cult object looking like a hat. West Germany has issued a 30-pennies postal stamp depicting a Shivling covered with gold sheet found during excavation in the city of Schifferstadt, but described it on the stamp as a cult object shaped like a gold hat.

**German Language**

Our philological observations scattered throughout this volume should enable readers realize that German too is a broken form

of Sanskrit. The historical evidence cited also leads to the same conclusion. Those specializing in German language, lexicography and grammar could take a cue from this volume (and the book Fowlers' Howlers) and trace in detail the Sanskrit origin of German.

Here we propose only to illustrate the approach. Take the English word surrender. That is the Sanskrit term 'Sharan-dhar' (शरणधर) Likewise the English word 'leader' is the Sanskrit term (लोकधर) 'Lok-dhar' i. e. "person who controls, leads (or) sways the masses. That same word is spelt as 'leiter' in German. Obviously, therefore, 'leiter' is the form in which the Sanskrit word 'Lok-dhar' survives in the German language.

Consider the German word 'gauleiter' which signifies a district administrator. That is because 'gau' in Sanskrit signifies the 'cow'. The term 'gawaleya' stood for a ranch i, e. a cow-farm alias dairy-farm. Since the Vedic economy revolved around cow-establishments 'gauleiter' is the Sanskrit term 'gaualeya-dhar' (गावालय धर)

The almost complete identity in the Sanskrit and German declension of nouns is yet another emphatic pointer to the Sanskritic origin of the German language.

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**Oldest Man Lion**

A Museum in the town of Ulm in southern Germany recently exhibited the spectacular 32,000 year-old find of a man-lion carved out of a mammoth tusk belonging to the Paleolithic Age in an exhibition on "Animal and Man in the Arts of the Glacial Period"

For 30 years, fragments of a mammoth tusk which were excavated from the deep interior of the Stadel Cave in the valley of river Lone in southern Germany were lying tucked away in boxes in the archaeological archives of this museum.

While making inventories of the finds of the Stadel Cave in October 1969, an archaeologist discovered some marks of sculpting. He fitted the

200 single pieces together to make a nearly 30 cm. tall, upright figure with human as well as animal features. The scientific dating of the layer of the find with the Carbon 14 method dated this statue to about 32,000 years of age, making it the oldest existing find of a figurative sculpture in the world.

**Our Comment -**

The man-lion figure shown above is obviously the Nara-Simha incarnation of divinity in Vedic culture. Obviously the deity had a mace in hand. This is one additional proof of Germany and in fact the whole of Europe having been part of the Vedic world. The above picture was published in the English daily of Calcutta dated Sunday, March 26, 1995. We however deplore the Paleolithic Age and Glacial Period terminological classification fancifully devised and dictated by European archaeologists. Just say 32,000 years ancient. That is enough.

Since Germans constitute the Vedic Daitya community it is but proper that the Narasimha i. e. Man-Lion idol should be found there. Because Prahlad was the son of the Daitya ruler Hiranyakashyap. The latter forbada son Prahlad from engaging in divine contemplation. Sensing danger to Prahlad's life God incarnated in the form of a Man-Lion (Narasimha) and killed the Tyrant Daitya king. That is the Vedic legend.

A postal stamp depicting an ancient gold-plated Shivling discovered in Germany. Instead of concluding from it that in pre-Christian times Germans followed Vedic culture and worshipped the Shivling modern scholars dub it as a quaint, hat-like cult-object venerated by some non-descript pagans.

Christianity and Islam have thus so thoroughly estranged whole communities and nations from their past moorings as to make them look upon their own ancestors as some unknown savages and strangers.

# THE VEDIC PAST OF THE AUSTRIAN REGION

Hungary is a corruption of the Sanskrit term Shringery implying a scenic, hilly region. 'S' and 'H' have been interchangeable.

In Osoma De Coro's preface to the Tibetan Dictionary that Hungarian scholar observes about Sanskrit "To his own nation he feels a pride in announcing that the study of Sanskrit will be more satisfactory than to any other people of Europe. The Hungarians will find a fund of information from its study, respecting their origin, manners, customs, and language, since the structure of Sanskrit (as also of other Indian dialects) is most analogous to the Hungarian, while it greatly differs from the language of occidental Europe. As an example of the close analogy, in the Hungarian, language, instead of prepositions postpositions are invariably used, except with the personal pronouns. Again from a verbal root, without the aid of any auxiliary verb, and by a simple syllabic addition, the several kinds of verbs distinguished as active, passive, causal, desiderative, frequentative, reciprocal etc, are formed in the Hungarian, in the same manner as in Sanskrit."[1]

In view of the above observation it would be advisable hereafter for all those interested in the study of Hungary's history and traditions to look upon it as a part of the ancient Vedic world. Then alone will all the enigmas concerning Hungarian culture and customs be clear.

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(1) P. 394, Appendix No. XVIII, India in Greece or Truth in Mythology, by E. Pococke, John J. Griffith & Co., Glasgow, 1852 A. D.

**Buddhaprastha**

Hungary's capital, Budapest is the Sanskrit term Buddhaprashtha i,e. the city of Buddha. Buddha lived in the 19th century B. C. (and not in the 6th century B. C. as is being currently assumed) as discussed in a special chapter in my book titled **'Some Blunders of Indian Historical Research.'**

Realization of that 1300-year under-estimation of Buddha's antiquity assumes considerable importance in history. Because if Buddha is assumed to have lived in the 6th century B. C. the history from that period to our own is fairly known. And during those 2,500 years we are not aware of any gigantic authoritative push from India which enabled the spread of Buddha's teachings from China and Japan to Europe and the Arab lands. That spread of Buddhism at least over half the world was achieved during those 1300 years of Buddhism which remain completely wiped out from history because of modern scholars' under-estimation of the antiquity of human civilization.

**Austria**

The country known as Austria is the Sanskrit term 'Astriya' i, e. a land of Astras alias missiles. Since sages i, e. Rishis of ancient Vedic civilization living in the Rishiya region (i, e Russia) and in the Pr-Rishiya (i. e. Prussia) region of the European continent were engaged in inventing, experimenting on and perfecting various 'Astras' (i, e. missiles) the region in which they manufactured and piled various missiles was known in Sanskrit as Astriya. It is that Sanskrit name 'Astriya' which attaches to the region we call Austria.

The axiom that history repeats itself is tragically and ironically proving true in our own times because while in ancient Europe Daityas and Devas used to have fearful missiles mounted and trained against each other, even in our own times Russian missiles mounted in Eastern Europe and American missiles deployed in Western Europe had been facing each other in a grim and deadly stare, for over 70 years.

The Austrian capital is these days spelled as Vienna. But a few centuries earlier it used to be spelled as Vindoban which is a corruption of the ancient Sanskrit term Vrindavan, the sacred and famous township associated with Lord Krishna, in India.

The name Vrindavan mentioned above has also another justification namely that tales of the divine flautist (Lord Krishna) form part of the legends of most European nations. For instance, in Greece the flautist is known as Pan (from Sanskrit 'pran' i. e. the divine soul) and in Germany as the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

**Poland**

In a town known as Czestochowa in Poland is an ancient temple the Vedic Mother Goddess known as the Black Virgin i. e. Kali. The Asma Gora monastery in which that holy icon is consecrated is the meaningful Sanskrit term Isan-Gauri i, e, Lord Shiv and his consort, Gauri.

The terms Czechs, Czechoslovakia and Czestochowa originate in the term 'shak' (शक) an ancient clan of Vedic Kshatriyas who as a branch of the Daitya clan administered parts of Europe. The Saxenas of India, Saxons of Europe and the Anglo-Saxons of Britain are part of the same stock. Consequently the term Czechoslovakia is the Sanskrit term Shakaslavakiya (शकस्लावकीय). Slavak is another ancient sub-clan.

Most Slav names could be easily detected to be Sanskrit. For instance, news reports of political developments in the Slav region early in 1994 A. D. mentioned a leader's name as Yasusi Akashi (meaning यशस्वि the Successful, Heaven-Born) and Dushane which could be Dusshasan, a character in the epic Mahabharat.

Sanskrit is the mother of the Polish language. The Poles also regard India as their cultural mother. This finds expression in their saying "Kto poznal India, poznal coly Swiat" meaning. "He who sees India has seen the whole world."

The Sanskrit roots in the above words can be easily detected. For instance, the word 'poznal' is the Sanskrit word 'pashyati'

(पश्यति) while 'coly swiat' is 'akhilam jagat' (i, e. the whole world).

**Bulgaria**

At an Indian film festival held in Bulgaria recently, it was discovered that Bulgarian audiences could easily understand Sanskrit words in the dialogue but couldn't follow Urdu.

For instance, when the film 'SPARSH' (meaning 'touch') was shown the whole audience cheered and lustily repeated the knowledgeable title SPARSH with a gasp of wonder because Bulgarians too use the word Sparsh in the same sense.

The Bulgarian dictionary is replete with Sanskrit words. When the Bulgarian Government was informed of this by the Indian Embassy, Bulgaria promptly introduced courses in Sanskrit in numerous schools. Sofia University has a special department for Sanskrit studies.

Bulgaria itself is a Sanskrit compound Bul-garia (बल गरीय) meaning 'strength of a high calibre.'

**Belgium**

Likewise Belgium is the Sanskrit compound (बलं अजेयम्) i. e. 'Invincible Strength'

Luxemburg is Laxmi-durg i. e. the fortress of the goddess of wealth (Laxmi) indicating that in pre-Christian times the principle deity of those people was the Vedic Goddess Laxmi.

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# THE VEDIC PAST OF THE SCANDINAVIAN REGION

Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland though separate countries today, are lumped together in ancient Vedic terminology as Scandinavia.

Scandinavia (स्कंदनाभीय) is a Sanskrit term meaning a naval settlement founded in the name of Scand, the son of Lord Shiva and Commander-in-Chief of the divine armies. The Vikings inherited that tradition. The last syllable 'king' is the Sanskrit word 'Simha' signifying a lion. It could be that 'r' is missing from the original name Virking meaning Virsimha (वीरसिंह) meaning 'brave like a lion.''

The whole of Europe was administered in ancient times by a Sanskrit-speaking Vedic clan known as Daityas alias Danavas.

Shunda and Merk were two joint priests of the ancient clan of the Daityas. It is those two names which are commemorated in the term Denmark, with a slight distortion of the first name.

Count Biornstierna is, therefore, right in observing ''It appears that the Hindu settlers migrated to Scandinavia before the Mahabharat war.''

The ancient names Sverige for Sweden and Norge for Norway are Sanskrit terms Swarga (स्वर्ग) and Narka (नर्क). The term (सु-दनु) Sweden in Sanskrit signifies a region of the good Danu clan. Since Narka alias Norge signifies 'Hell' in Sanskrit, Vedic tradition, it

is very significant and pertinent that in Norway one town is actually named Hell. This is very important proof of the Vedic past of Norway. Narakasur does indeed figure in Vedic legends as the Daitya king of the Hell region i. e. Narka currently spelled in Europe as Norge alias Norway.

Upsala near Stockholm in Sweden is a Sanskrit term signifyng an auxiliary or subordinate educational campus. It could, therefore, be that in the pre-Christian days Upsala originated as a second, satellite campus of the main educational establishment in Stockholm.

**The Vedas**

Scandinavia's ancientmost scripture is known as Edda because it is a corruption of the name Veda. After the discontinuance of Sanskrit tuition in Europe and as a result of the spread of Christianity, the contents of the Vedas were forgotten and the word itself came to be mispronounced as Edda. Its kernel viz. its Sanskrit chants have all been substituted by some imaginary stories.

**Vedic Designs**

Dorothea Chaplin observes in her book "During recent years it has come to be recognized how deeply the impress of ancient Indian designs and folklore have influenced the pre-Columbus civilization of America. But the designs and beliefs centred around the elephants are just as emphatically revealed in the antiquities of Scotland and Scandinavia."[1]

In Vedic tradition elephants are considered holy. God Ganesh has an elephant's head. Every temple and palace is many a time decorated with elephant statues because an elephant is considered a symbol of sober wisdom, sacred strength and regal grandeur. The existence of the elephant in Scandinavian symbolism though a live elephant is not native to the region, is a sure indication of the prevalence of Vedic culture in pre-Christian Scandinavia.

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(1) Pp. 1-12 Matter, Myth and Spirit or Keltic and Hindu Links, by Dorothea Chaplin, F. S. A. Scot Rider & Co., Paternoster Row, London.

**Names and Surnames**

Scandinavian names such as Amundsen and Sorensen are clearly of the Vedic tradition. In India the term Sen is these days generally used as a surname, but basically it is personal names such as Ugrasen and Bhadrasen which have 'sen' endings.

The term Veda also forms part of Scandinavian names names like Vedram and Vedprakash in India.

**Buddha Idols**

Some Buddha idols found in sunken ships in the frozen seas around Scandinavian countries, indicate that because Scandinavia practised Vedic culture when the Buddha rose to fame in India, his name, fame and images were carried to Scandinavia too as to other parts of the world.

**Shiva Worship**

Many relics of Shiva worship are often found in Scandinavia as in rest of Europe. But Christian invaders of Scandinavia have done their worst in twisting Shiva worship rituals and prayer books to appear as though they were all woven around sexual revelries or primitive adulation of the genital organs. Even in India, enemies of Vedic culture have manufactured such defamatory Sanskrit literature to masquerade as genuine classics of those revelling in sex worship.

Count Biornstierna, himself a Scandinavian, observes "We have (in Scandinavia) another proof that the myths of the Scandinavians are derived from those of the Hindus."[2]

Though under the present political dispensation the term Scandinavia may apply to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland yet let us also study the other northern European regions in this context.

"Even today, the study of Sanskrit is a treasured objective

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(2) P. 163, The Theogony of the Hindus, by Count Biornstierna.

among the Finns and the Lithuanians and the legendary gods of these people can be mostly identified with Vedic deities.''[3]

**Czechoslovakia**

In the Czechoslovak language too Veda means knowledge. This is an indication that the Vedas have been a part of ancient European tradition. Science faculties in Czechoslovakian academies are known as 'Veda'.

The Sanskrit word for sugar is Sharkara. Even the English word sugar is a regional variation of that Sanskrit term. The Czech word 'Sucker' is nearer still in pronunciation to the Sanskrit term Sharkara.

**Finland**

The 'Sauna' hot bath of Finland, is obviously the Sanskrit word 'Snanam' meaning 'bath.'

''Edda (alias Veda) is the sacred book of the Scandinavian branches of the Teutonic family... it includes the Goths of different names, the Moeso-Goths near the Danube; the Visigoths in Spain; the Ostro-Goths who culminated under Theodoric in italy; the Franks whose name is free men and the Lombards who founded a second kingdom in ltaly. Of the Teutons we hear nothing until Tacitus the Roman historian found them settled in Germany. Teuton is also a European malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Daityan. To Iceland we must go to learn what they believed and felt before they were brought into contact with Christianity. In the year 874 A. D. a body of people left Norway because they would not submit to the tyranny of Harold Harfager, or Fair Hair and settled in Iceland. They carried with them the religion, the poetry, and the laws of their race; and on this desolate volcanic island they kept these records unchanged for hundreds of years... in 1639 these books were discovered... this literature of all the Teutonic families; its ideas agree so wonderfully with the Sanskrit ideas... The ancient literature of the four nations who inhabit the Scandinavian peninsula is practically one.''[4]

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(3) P. 27, footnote, Volume 1, Aryatarangini, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1969.

The suffix 'GOTH' quoted above is the Sanskrit term 'Gotra' which signifies a bond of nurture under a common Guru alias sage. All Hindu intelligentsia continue to retain and mention, if asked, their 'Gotra' alias 'Goth' with holy nostalgic reverence. India's Foreign Secretary in the 1980s was 'Rasagotra' of that same tradition.

The extract quoted above gives one an indication that the people who inhabit the vatious regions of Europe are Teutons alias Daityas; and that they all had a common ancient literature. It contained poetry and laws and that the ideas therein agreed with ideas in Sanskrit scriptures. That clearly indicates that the Edda was a latter-day, native European edition of the Vedas like the Zend Avesta of Persia.

The above conclusion gets further clarified and confirmed by some more details which Laura gives, namely, the Norsemen were converted to Christianity so much later than any other European nation that their cosmogony and mythology have been preserved to us in a perfectly unaltered condition... Their literature is both grand and poetic. Their sacred books are the two Eddas, one poetic, the other prose, written in that old Norse tongue which was once spoken by the four families throughout the Scandinavian Peninsula. The four families possibly mean the four social functionaries of Vedic society the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the Shudras. The word Edda means great grandmother because the poems were handed down from grandmothers by repetition. The current interpretation that Edda-signifies the grandmother seems to be mistaken. The poetic Edda which is the older of the two, is a collection of 37 sagas. Some of them are religious, and give an account of the creation of the world, of the gods and men; some of them historical telling of the heroes of the nation; one of them gives a series of moral maxims.

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(4) Pp. 267-269, Sanskrit and its Kindred Literatures, Studies in Comparative Mythology, by Laura Elizabeth Poor, C. Kegan Paul & Co., Paternoster Square, London, 1881.

"The ballads were written before the 6th century but they were collected together, in 1086 A. D. by a Christian priest named Soemund. Scholars think Soemund was a name given to him in reference to this, for it means the mouth which scatters seeds...". Soemund signifies Shiva's head.

**The Vedas and Upanishads**

"The prose Edda was collected about 1200 A. D. It explains the mythology and the history of the poetic Edda which, indeed, could hardly be understood without it. It would be difficult to gather a system of belief, even a connected story, from utterances so vague, incoherent and disjointed as those of Soemund's Edda, especially the mythological part; the heroic portion is more connected and comprehensible. But nevertheless there is a wonderful charm about the Edda—a vague breadth in the thought, a delicious simplicity in the expression. Of course there is first the cosmogony or creation of the world (as under) :-

There was in times of old
Nor Sand not Sea
Not gelld waves
Earth existed not.
Nor heaven above
It was a chaotic chasm
And grass nowhere
Then the Supreme ineffable spirit willed
And a formless chaotic matter was created."

The above is clearly a rendering of the opening statement of the Sanskrit Brahmand Puran.

This will immediately suggest that wonderful hymn of the Rigved

"There is only one being who exists
Unmoved yet moving swifter than the wind,
Who far outstrips the senses, though as gods
They strive to reach Him, who, Himself at rest
Transcends the fleetest flight of other beings

Who, like the air, supports all vital action.
He moves not; he is far yet near.
He is within this universe, and yet
Outside this universe; whoe'r beholds
all living creatures as in him, and him,
The universal spirit as in all,
Henceforth regards no creature with contempt.''[5]

The two Eddas, one in verse and the other in prose are obviously carry-overs of the original Sanskrit Vedas and the Upanishads respectively. The wonderful charm and breadth of thought and the story of the creation in the Edda are unmistakable characteristics of the Vedas. Similar pre-Christian Anglo-Saxon Ballads are preserved in a manuscript in Exeter Cathedral in England.

Since the Mahabharat war (around 5561 B. C), the tradition of Vedic recitation in Europe broke down and the memory of the Vedas gradually faded away. Later because of the Christian invasion even the remaining traces of the Vedic tradition were wiped out from Europe. In spite of such a big time-gap the irresistible divine magic of the Vedas impelled even a Christian priest such as Soemund to scrape and cull together whatever conceptual remnants he could find of the long extinct Vedic tradition in Europe. The effort was worth its while because from that collection, described above, one can certainly conclude that what is currently being spelled as Edda was indeed basically the Veda or its kindred literature viz. The Upanishads and the Puranas.

**Upsala was a Temple**

We have already explained earlier that Upsala is a Sanskrit word connoting a subordinate educational establishment. Laura Poor's noting says as much. She observes, ''The temple of Norsemen was at Upsala in Sweden; the grove that surrounded it was sacred.''[6] It was obviously a hermitage and Vedic school.

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(5) Pp. 113-114 and pp. 270-272, ibid.
(6) P. 283, ibid.

With the Christian invasion of Europe Olaf was the first Scandinavian king to be inviegled into turning a Christian.As soon as he was baptized he let loose his armies in 1030 A.D. to convert all Scandinavians to Christianity. Thereafter the Gods of old were stigmatized and misrepresented as demons and devils.

Scandinavians settled in England were turned Christians four centuries earlier than the people in their home countries.

**The Ramayan**

All ancient Sanskrit scriptures lie battered, scattered, tattered, trampled and forgotten in Europe. Some remnants of the Vedas and the Upanishads we have already discussed above.

Likewise the Ramayan too has been reduced to small bits. Like fragments of a torn text, single episodes from the Ramayan survive in Europe as loose, independent stories. One such is the **Hildebrand Lied,** the oldest in Norse mythology because it is an episode from the million-year ancient Ramayan. It is a part of what was once a bigger German epic.

**The Mahabharat Legends**

Another Norse ballad is about Sigfried, a hero who was born covered with a coat of horn. Obviously this is the European relic of the Mahabharat character, Karna who was born with an armour-plated torso.

**The Vedic Past of the Slavs**

Modern states such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia constitute the region inhabited by the Slav community.

Slave language like other languages is a dialect of Sanskrit too. Their fire is agni as in Sanskrit, Malka (Mallika) is mother, sestra is sister; brat is brother; syn is son, nos is nose, dom (dham) is house, dvar is door alias dwar. The gypsies living with the Slavs are also Hindus from India. They worship Rama, Krishna, Kali and numerous other Vedic deities. In Scopte a city in Yugoslavia over 50,000 Ramas alias Hindus live. Their names too are Hindu

such as Sudhakant, Asha, Meenakshi and Ramkali. They remember and respect India as their 'Baro Than' i, e. big land.

**Ancestor Worship**

The ancestor-worship practised by the Slavs in ancient times and the powers of nature adored by them are proof of their pre-Christian Vedic heritage.

The Slavs also offered sacrifices under Oak trees.

Their chief deity Bog is a relic of the Sanskrit word Bhagawan. Swarog is another name of that supreme deity. That name Swarga is the Sanskrit word for heaven.

English words 'Bogy' and 'Puck' are also corruptions of the Sanskrit word 'Bhagawan.'

The Sun is called Dauzh-Bog by the Slavs. That is the Sanskrit term Diwas-Bhagawan i, e. the God of daylight. Stri-Bog is the wind god.

Ogon is their pronunciation of the Sanskrit 'agni' meaning 'fire.'

Slav peasants refer to grain always as 'sacred corn' in the Vedic Hindu way.

The Vedic deity Varun is pronounced by the Slavs as Parun.

**Tree Worship**

Corresponding to the tall banyan and peepul trees in India the Oak tree was held so sacred by the Slavs that even after conversion to Christianity and giving up their idols the Slavs would not tolerate their sacred Oak trees to be cut down.

**The Sati Custom**

Upto about a thousand years ago Slav widows too used to immolate themselves on the funeral pyres of their deceased husbands, as in india.

The Slavs looked upon the rainbow and the milky way as the

pathways to heaven, which was the abode of the Sun and therefore the abode of the dead.

**Veda Slovena**

Mr. Verkoviez a Slav resident of Serres, near Salonica, published in 1874 a remarkable collection of Slavonic poetry and named it Veda Slovena. That is an indication of the memory of the Vedas still surviving among the Slavs and also of the great respect they still retain for the Vedas. This couldn't have been possible if the Vedas had not formed part of their lost heritage. Those songs used to be recited even by Mohamedan Bulgarians but Mr. Verkoviez claims to have found them in an ancient monastery on Mt. Rhodope in Thrace. Some Slavonic savants hail them as genuine, sacred ancient hymns while others denounce them as concoctions.

The Norsemen and Slavs were forced to abandon their Vedic culture and become Christian in the 9th century. For a long time Christianity was suffered to exist. However Vladimir, the Charlemagne of Russia (who ascended the throne in 980 A. D.) proclaimed Christianity as the state religion by himself toppling a statue of the Vedic deity, Varun alias Parun. Thereafter, all Vedic temples and schools in the region were turned into Christian churches and monasteries. At his baptism the name Vladimir was changed to Wassily. The Russo-Greek church has since hailed him as St. Basil. This is yet another instance of the Christian and Muslim practice of raising to sainthood persons who wielded the sword and resorted to terror and torture to eradicate worldwide Vedic culture and force people to become Christians or Muslims.

The heroic ballads that are sung about Wassily and about Charlemagne are full of pre-Christian ideas and sentiments grafted on to these Christian converts.

A few ritual songs preserved by the peasantry described the agricultural changes of the seasons. But constant priestly disapproval of those pre-Christian songs have resulted in changing the original Vedic content and meanings of those songs.

**Sankranti Festival**

Yet as in India the people celebrate the end of winter by building up a bonfire. Peasants dance and sing songs to Loda, the goddess of spring and festivity and for a week the children shoot with bows and arrows. The Christian priests have now baptised that festival as Butter Week. This is yet another indication of how Christians and Muslims put their own shrouds on age-old Vedic festivals to make them look deceptively Christian or Muslim.

In India there are two festivals, both connected with winter, where bonfires are lighted. One falls on January 13/14 and the other about two and half months later. The latter is also a kind of a water festival.

The one falling on January 13/14 is known in the Punjab region of north India as Lodi and also as Sankranti. This is almost the same as the 'Loda' of the Slavs. Since Indian festivals have an unbroken Vedic link it is obvious that the Loda festival of the Slavs is also of Vedic origin.

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# THE VEDIC PAST OF GREECE

Europeans tend to regard Greece and Rome as the source of their culture. But it is seldom realized that Greeco-Roman culture itself was entirely Vedic.

Mrs. Colonel Elwood observes "The striking analogy between some of the Hindoo fables with those of the Greeks, would induce us to believe that the Greeks and Hindoos must, at an early age, have had much intercourse and possibly Pythagoras, with the doctrine of the Metempsychosis, may have imported some of the adventures of the Indian Gods, and ascribed them to the Greek deities.

"Indra whirling his thunderbolt, appears to be the same with Jupiter. Chrisn and his nine Gopis, are evidently Apollo and the Muses. The beautiful Camadeva is a more interesting being even than the Greecian Cupid, while the lovely Maya, the Goddess of beauty, the Venus, sprang from the bosom of the ocean. Surya and Arjuna, resemble Phoebus and Aurora, and the twin sons Aswinau, Aswinicum-arau, or the Daul, Castor and Pollux; Lachshemi crowned with ears of corn appears to be Ceres; Kali, Hecate or Proserpine. Sir William Jones identifies Ganesha with Janus, whilst Hanuman and his monkey attendants, resemble Pan and his Sylvan deities.[1]

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(1) Pp. 61-62, Vol. II, Narrative of a Journey Overland from England to India, by Mrs. Colonel Elwood, 2 Volumes, Henry Colburn London, 1830 A. D.

Under the ancient Vedic administration Greece was used as a penal settlement. It was therefore, designated in Sanskrit as the (या-वन) **Yavana** region. In that word the first syllable (या) 'YA' signifies 'departure' while the other syllable (वन) 'Vana' signifies a forest. Therefore, the term 'Yavana' signified a land of exile or segregation. The European term Ionia is a corruption of the Sanskrit term Yavana. Social dropouts who could not conform to the strict standards of Vedic discipline either left voluntarily for Greece or were deported. Rebels who left in a huff also went to Greece. Some others left for Greece from a spirit of pure adventure. Others followed them as caterers and traders while officials of the Vedic administration were posted there on duty. Thus the Vedic Greecian settlement was similar to the origin of the British settlement in Australia and of the Andaman-Nicobar islands under the British regime in India. Vedic tradition also enjoins that every adult after retirement spend a part of his life in the forest. That period was known as Vanaprastha. i.e. departing to distant Greece.

**The Penal Settlement**

Being mainly rebels, outcastes, dropouts, adventurers and non-conformists those elements in Greece (i, e. the Vedic Yavana) gradually built up a parallel mythology out of spite for or ignorance of the mother culture they had left behind in India or Europe. A parallel may be found in Punjab and Bangladesh regions of India now mainly inhabited by Hindus, forcibly converted to Islam.Consequently,they do their utmost in a spirit of proselytized vengeance, to look, dress and behave differently; yet in spite of their best antagonistic striving their Hindu origin still shows through their names and customs, for instance, several Muslims still call themselves 'Kanwar', 'Raja', 'Rao,' 'Bhatti' etc. which are all Hindu appellations.

**Cultural Rift**

Thus whenever there is a cleavage either due to anger or long residence away from home, differences in customs,

manners, language and deities do develop by themselves or are deliberately forged to accentuate the rift. This must be remembered when studying ancient Greece, Rome and other parts of Europe. Scholars should remember this principle of historical investigation.

**Krishna Worship**

Greece having been a prominent penal settlement under the post-Mahabharat Vedic administration, Krishna (also spelled as Chrisn) was one of the main deities of the region, Barbara Wingfield-Stratford observes "In many ways Krishna worship is very like Christianity, and there is a strange similarity upto a point in the story of the early years of the Christ child and Lord Krishna. Driven from His birthplace by oppression and persecution the earthly parents of Srikrishna also found a Nazareth to shelter them for a time, in Gokul, the little city of refuge..."[2]

It is not only the story of Jesus which is patterned on that of Krishna but even the story of Moses's (of the Jews) birth is identical with that of Krishna. This indicates how the so-called Jews and Christians coined their own stories of their own separate divine heroes. But in so doing they had no alternative but to stick both to the original name of the hero as well as the incidents of his life. Because it may be noticed that the term jesus Christ is only a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit name iesus Chrisn. Likewise, since 'S' and 'H' are interchangeable (as 'Sindhi' becomes 'Hindi'), the Sanskrit term Mohesh (the Great Lord) is being spelled by the Jews as Moses.

**Greek is a Variation of Sanskrit**

The language of ancient Greece, like that of the rest of the Vedic world, was Sanskrit. Later, after the great carnage of the Mahabharat war when the meticulous, universal

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(2) Pp. 111-112, India and the English, by Barbara Wingfield-Stratford, Jonathan Cape, London, 1922 A. D.

Sanskrit educational system broke down, local mannerisms led to twists and turns of pronunciation hardening into what we term as the Greek language. The same rule holds good for all other languages. They are all post-Mahabharat variations of a universal Sanskrit.

The same rule also applies to all deities. Mythology and personal names too are latter-day regional variations of earlier universal Vedic traditions.

**Names And Deities**

Thus Demetrius is (देवमित्रस्) Deva-Mitras (i, e. a friend of the Gods); Socrates is (सुकृतस्) Sukrutas (one whose conduct is helpful and meritorious); Alexander is (अलक्ष्येंद्र) Alaksyendra (the invisible divinity; Aristotle is (अरिष्टाल) Arishta-taal (God as the warder of calamities); Parthia (पार्थीय्) is the land of Paartha (i, e. Arjun); Theodorus is (देवद्वारस्) Devadwaras (i, e. the Doorway to Divinity).

Lord Krishna, the mentor of Arjun, was one of the chief deities worshipped in Greece. That is why when Greece was terrorized into accepting Christianity Greeks and Romans quietly baptized iesus Chrisn as Jesus Christ. The Greek greeting 'Hari Tutay' (May Hari bless you) refers to Lord Krishna as Hari. It is the equivalent of the Hindu (Indian) greeting "Rama Rama". The name Hercules too is (हरि कुल ईश) Heri-cul-eesh i, e. Lord of the lineage of Hari. (i, e. Vishnu), and signifies Krishna. The twelve legendary labours of Hercules counterfeited by the Greeks are patterned after the twelve outstanding feats of Lord Krishna, such as slaying of the demon king Kamsa and lifting the Goverdhan mountain. Thus word for word, god for god and name for name Greek civilization, traditions, culture and language are of Hindu, Vedic origin.

All eminent Greeks we hear of during the pre-Christian era were all Hindus i, e. followers of Vedic culture and their language was a form of Sanskrit.

**Strabo the Hindu Geographer**

Among them was Strabo, an eminent geographer whose

three-volume geography is a source of great information on the ancient world. Strabo is surmised to have been born in 66 B. C. He died in 24 A. D.

He belonged to the Stoic sect. That is the Sanskrit word (स्तविक) 'Stavik' meaning 'meditative'.

An earlier systematic Greek writer on geography was Eratosthenes who died at the age of 80 around B. C. 196.

Eratosthenes is the Sanskrit name Rati-Sthan-eesh i, e. Lord (God) of the city of the Goddess of Love. The initial 'E' is superfluous. We arrive at this conclusion because the Sanskrit word (रतिक) 'ratic' (meaning 'amorous') is spelled as 'erotic' in European languages.

**Hindu Expertise in Navigation**

The expertise of Indians in navigation during those ancient days is apparent from Strabo 's noting on page 149 of the third volume of his Geography that a certain shipwrecked Indian when brought to the Egyptian king offered to guide their ships to India if he was promised safe passage to India.

On page 257 of his third volume Strabo informs us that "Alexander too erected altars as boundaries of his Indian campaign in those parts of the Indies he arrived at ... in imitation of Hercules and Bacchus", A footnote on the same page adds. "these were 12 altars of 50 cubits each erected to the 12 Gods."

**Utility of Border Temples**

It is a hoary Vedic custom to erect Shiv and Vishnu temples to mark the outer limits of districts, cities, regions and countries. These served several useful purposes. Weary travellers were usually afforded food, shelter, rest and peace at such temples. Moreover, temples at the borders ensured a steady and constant stream of devotees to offer worship, take vows and celebrate weddings. Such a stream of people also ensured ceaseless vigil on the border without the state incurring any expenditure. The offerings of the constant

multitude at the shrines also enabled the priest and other temple staff to cater to the needy, i, e. the destitutes and to travellers.

**Alexander - A Vedic Monarch**

That Alexander was a devout Hindu alias Vedist is proved firstly by his Sanskrit name Alakshyendra (meaning the invisible Lord) and secondly by his meticulous adherence to the tradition of Vedic rulers to erect temples along the borders of his realm, to twelve Vedic deities.

**Vishnu and Shiva**

A true Vedist sees no rivalry between Shiva and Vishnu. The Shaivite vs Vaishnavite controversy one sometimes hears of is a latter-day development raised by narrow-minded people. To a true Vedist divinity is one but it has three functions namely of creation, nurture and annihilation representing three facets alias functions. Vishnu and Shiva represent two of those facets. Therefore, it was the custom for rulers and administrators i, e. the Kshatriyas, in Vedic tradition, to ensure proper administration of their realm as representatives of Vishnu, and to fight relentlessly in the field of battle against the aggressor, in the name of Lord Shiva.

The Greek name Bacchus is the truncated Sanskrit name (त्र्यंबकेश) Tryambachesh (i, e. the three-eyed Lord) of Lord Shiva. In European usage the first syllable 'Tryam' got dropped off while the remainder continued to be spelled as Bacchus. And curiously enough just as some wayward persons in India smoke and consume intoxicants (such as Bhaang) in the name of Lord Shiva, the Greeks too regarded Shiva as the deity presiding over drinking orgies. This again shows how the Greeks were wayward Hindus.

Mount Olympus of the Greeks is supposed to be the heavenly abode of their Gods. Eliminating the last syllable 'pus' one may notice that the first syllable 'olym' is the Sanskrit word 'Alayam' meaning 'abode' as in 'Granthalayam (abode of books i. e. library) and Devalayam (abode of Gods) i. e. a temple. The Greek Mount Olympus is a regional substitute for the Vedic tradition which

considers the Himalayan peaks such as Mount Kailas as the abode of its deities.

Pococke surmises that Pythagoras must have borrowed his philosophy in part from the Indian philosophers, for his scholars were subjected to silence for five years as in India.

The five-year period of silence was intended to give students a good grounding in traditional education so that they may not feel the need for asking any questions, or if they did feel like asking any questions those would be sensible.

About Pythagoras and other European scholars of the pre-Christian era it would be more proper to say that whatever region they belonged to, they all were brought up in the Vedic system of education that pervaded the world in ancient times. So, instead of saying that "Pythagoras must have borrowed his philosophy in part from Indian philosophers" it would be more appropriate to say that Pythagoras himself was a product of the worldwide Vedic educational system. This should be apparent not only from the five-year period of silence he enjoined on his pupils but even from his very name. The term Peeth Guru (spelled by the Greeks as Pythagoras) itself signifies a 'guru' working at a 'peeth' i. e. educational establishment. All scholars must hereafter change their mode of thinking in this respect. They must not talk of some vague Indian influence in some sphere or country such as in Japan, China, Arabia or Italy for instance. All must realize that the Vedic way of life (which now largely survives only in India) pervaded the entire ancient world. Therefore, it was indigenous but Vedic.

**Krishna Coins in Greece**

That Krishna was the God of Greece (and of Rome) is proved by the silver coins struck by Agathaclose, a Greek ruler of the 2nd century B. C. These coins on display in several museums, bear the imprint of Lord Krishna and brother Balraam. Krishna-nity i, e. the way of life advocated by Lord Krishna, was the ideal to which all people looked upto in Greece, and Rome in pre-Christian

days. Later that Chrisnan-ity Vedic cult deftly camouflaged itself as Christianity with a baptismal shroud when threatened with annihilation by emperor Constantine's military force.

**Krishna Mosaic in Corinth**

The city of Corinth in Greece had been in ancient times a prominent centre of Vedic culture with several of its temples dedicated to Lord Krishna. A large mosaic of a young lad Krishna playing the flute, standing cross-legged under a tree while grazing cows hangs in the museum in Corinth. It was obviously salvaged from a local Krishna temple ravaged and converted into a church by Christian invaders.

About the Hindu, Vedic Sanskrit culture of Greece E. Pococke has puplished a special volume devoted to the topic. It is titled : **India in Greece or Truth in Mythology.**

Pococke tells us "Among the strongest peculiarities of the so-called heroic period of Greece, appear the perfection of the arts and the abundance of gold; the profusion of gold vessels; their varied yet elegant workmanship; the beauty of embroidered shawls; the tasteful and ample produce of the loom, the numerous ornaments of ivory; the staining and working of that material; the gift of necklaces as a valuable present, sometimes too from the gods; the brazen tripods and the cauldrons; the social refinement and comfort; the magnificent palaces of Alcinous and Menelaus; finally the great contest of Troy, the constant use of the war chariot... The whole of this state of society, civil and military, must strike anyone as eminently Asiatic; much of it specifically Indian. Such it undoubtedly is... these evidences were but the attendant tokens of an Indian colonization with its corresponding religion and language... the whole of Greece, from the era of the supposed godships of Poseidon and Zeus, down to the close of the Trojan war(was) Indian in language, sentiment and religion, and in the arts of peace and war" (pages 9 to 12)

**Greeks Spoke Sanskrit**

"Sanskrit was the language of Pelasgic and Hellenic Greece.

Both logographers and poets, from the most ancient date, not excepting Homer and Hesiod, manifest a profound ignorance, or a profound contempt for the primitive state of their native land... We shall therefore be cautious for taking our guide, in matters of Pelasgic, or mythologic or heroic history, either Homer or Hesiod, logographer or poet, save when their accounts are conformable to Sanskrit sources.''(Page 16)

Thus a number of very renowned scholars from the ancient Strabo to the modern Pococke warn readers about the unreliability of Greek sources. That is what explains the European expression, ''Greek meets a Greek'' meaning a ''Cheat encounters a super-Cheat''. This Greek undependability is like Muslim undependability. Scholars all over the world seem to be unaware of these cautions.

Pococke accuses Greek authors of so metamorphosing original names of men, cities and religious rites as to confuse and mislead posterity. He, therefore, suggests a special course in discovering the original. Arabs and Persians play the same trick. They tar their pre-Islamic history also to look Islamic in its entirety.

**Origin of the World**

Professor Bournouf in his **Discourse on Sanskrit and its Literature,** delivered at the College of France, observed, ''We will study India with its philosophy and its myths, its literature, its laws and its language. Nay it is more than India, it is a page of the origin of the world that we will attempt to decipher.''

That quotation about professor Bournouf is from Pococke's volume. It indicates how gifted minds such as that of Bournouf have from time to time realized that Vedic culture and Sanskrit language have been a human heritage from the very beginning.

Pococke asserts that ''the Greek language is a derivation from Sanskrit. Sanskrit-speaking people i, e. Indians must have dwelt in Greece.'' (Page 18)

The Greek name Macedonia is the Sanskrit term Maha-Sadaneeya

(महासदनीय) implying a region of great mansions. In European languages the letter 'ha' (ह) of Sanskrit words gets eliminated. For instance, the word Saha (सह) is spelled only as co (i, e. 'So' instead of sha) and also pronounced as "Ko" in the word 'cooperate'. The term Papa-he (पाप-ह) i, e. 'absolver from Sin' is spelled merely as Papa alias Pope. The name Maharshipal (महर्षिपाल) turns into Marco-Polo (one nurtured by a great sage).

**Sun Worship in Greece**

As everywhere else in the Vedic world Sun-worship was a prominent ritual in Greece too. The term Heliopolis is the Sanskrit word Helipuras i. e. the city of the sun.

The term metropolis too is the Sanskrit term Mahattar-puras (महत्तर पुरस्) i, e. bigger (large-size) city. Accordingly the term Metro is Sanskrit Mahattar.

**Shakuntalam' in Greek City?**

French archaeologists have excavated Al-Khanoum, a Greek city in Afghanistan. In the Greek kingdom, founded around the 3rd century B. C. a number of coins, trinkets and most importantly an intricate mosaic depicting one of the scenes in 'Shakuntalam' reveal the age-old inks between the Greeks and the Indians. (News in Indian Express, Feb. 1, 1992)

Dr. Olivier Guillaume, who participated in the excavation of Al-Khanoum, maintained that they had reasons to believe so because of the typical Indian characteristics of the pieces of art found at the excavation site. Some of the Indo-Greek coins even depict a plethora of Indian deities including Lord Krishna.

The most intriguing piece of evidence however is a shell and stained glass motif that has been put together by the French archaeologists. Dr. Guillaume claims that the scene could probably be from the legendary 'Shakuntalam'. Dr. Guillaume, was the head of the French Centre for Human Resources, New Delhi.

Al-Khanoum may have been the capital of the kingdom founded

by a Greek called Diodotus. That kingdom extended southwards beyond the Hindukush mountains into Gandhara. The Sakas later gained control over the Greek kingdom. The city, which had reached glorious heights was finally destroyed in 145 B.C., the archaeologist said, the name Diodotus is Vedic, Sanskrit Devadutus meaning 'a divine envoy'.

Like all Greek cities, Al-Khanoum too was divided into the lower and the upper towns, the latter was known as acropolis. Apart from the palace the city had a huge gymnasium, a theatre and temples. A number of gargoyles and theatre-masks found at the site resemble those used in Greece.

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# THE VEDIC PAST OF ITALY

Rome, Roman empire and Italy are synonymous in ancient history. From the 7th century B. C. to the 2nd century B. C. a very large part of Italy was also known as Etruria. Therefore, Etruria is yet another synonym. So when we discuss the ancient history of Italy, one may keep all those terms in view.

Probably, every scholar worth the name these days treats of Italian history as Christian or pagan.

**Derivation**

The term Europe, Iberia, (alias Eberia) and Italy (alias Etaly) are all inter-related terms with the common initial letter (or sound) 'E.' In Sanskrit the term (ईतली) Italy (alias Etaly) signifies a country lying at the bottom of the 'E' continent.

The name Rome arises from Lord Rama the Vedic incarnation.

**Rome the Pivot of Vedic Europe**

Rama has been regarded as an ideal monarch in Rome as elsewhere in the world. That is why from modern Siam to the Hunza kingdom in Pakistan and the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt the practice was for every monarch to style himself as Rama I or Ramesis I, Ramesis II, etc, Likewise, the term Roman is the Sanskrit term Rama alias Raman. Sanskrit 'a' is pronounced as 'o' in Europe. Rome has been known as the Eternal City because it is dedicated to the divinity Rama, and divinity is eternal. The very term 'divinity' is the Sanskrit term (दिव्यम् इति) Divyam-iti and also Devan-ity (देवन् इति) namely

that which is of heavenly, celestial origin and shines with eternal cosmic light. That is why Roman monarchs often had the term Deva alias Devas added to their name as in India. Deva is the Vedic term for God. That is also the reason why Roman monarchs were regarded as divine or representative of Lord Vishnu on earth. Lord Vishnu governs the entire cosmos, while on His behalf monarchs on earth rule over the humans. This tradition started when, at the start of the creation the first set of Kshatriya administrators trained by divinity, took charge of their duties on earth. It is that tradition (the Divine Right of Kings) which French and British monarchs too reiterated and tried to hold on to when the public tried to wrest power from them.

**Origin of Rome**

That Remus and Romulus founded Rome is a mere myth. Yet it may be noticed that even there the two names are mere variations of the name Rama. Those same variations of the name Rama, are in vogue even in India, for instance, in the Andhra Pradesh part of India Ramulu is the form which the name Rama assumes.

**The Battles**

When fighting valiantly in upholding righteousness and destroying the wicked, a Kshatriya must not flinch. That is his tradition. That alone will ensure salvation for him. Therefore, in times of battle every Kshatriya wore a saffron, crimson dress. That was for two reasons. One was that the saffron colour in Vedic tradition, is the colour of renunciation and community service. That is why sannyasins alias monks wear orange apparel. Orange flags flutter over temples because temples originated as centres of social service where the destitutes were fed, clothed, healed and educated. The other reason was that when injured while fighting, blood stains may not show up to sag the warrior's spirit. Rajputs in India donned orange-colour apparel when going out to fight. The same practice was followed by the Romans because they were Kshatriyas of the Rama tradition. All such 'uniform' practices couldn't have existed worldwide but for an initial divine Vedic start for global humanity.

**Vedic Funerals**

The funeral rites of the Romans were identical with those of the Hindus. Even if the body of a dead friend or relative is not found religious rites for the deceased are performed with due solemnity amongst both Hindus and Romans so that the deceased 's soul may reach its divine abode and not wander about in torment.

Describing the Vedic similarity between Hindu and Roman funeral rites Fanny Parks observes "The nearest relation closed the eyes and mouth of the deceased... the corpse was then laid on the ground, bathed and annointed with perfumes. The body, dressed in the best attire which the deceased had worn when alive, was laid on a couch in the vestibule, with the feet onwards; the couch was sometimes decked with leaves and flowers... the Romans... early adopted the custom of burning (cremandi vel comburendi) from the Greeks... but was afterwards gradually dropped upon the introduction of Christianity, so that it had fallen into disuse about the end of the fourth century. On the day of the funeral, when the people were assembled, the body was carried out with the feet foremost on a couch, covered with rich cloth and supported commonly on the shoulders of the nearest relations of the deceased or of his heirs. Poor citizens were carried to the funeral pile in a plain bier or coffin, usually by four bearers. ,,, Torches were used at funerals and marriages... first went musicians of various kinds, - then mourning women, hired to lament and sing the funeral song... behind the corpse walked the friends of the deceased, in mourning, - his sons with their heads veiled and daughters with their heads bare, and their hair dishevelled, they sometimes tore their garments, and covered their hair with dust, or pulled it out; the women, in particular, who attended the funeral, beat their breasts and tore their cheeks. At the funeral of an illustrious citizen the corpse was carried through the forum, where the procession stopped, and a funeral oration (laudation) was delivered in praise of the deceased from the rostra by his son, or by some near relation or friend... From the forum the corpse was carried to the place of burning--- which the law of the twelve tables, ordered to be

without the city. - Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepetito, nave writo. According to the customs of other nations, the jews, the Athenians and others... when the pile was burnt down... the bones were gathered by the nearest relations, with loose robes and sometimes barefooted... The friends when they returned home, as a further purification, after being sprinkled with water, stepped over a fire... The house itself was also purified, and swept with a certain kind of broom. There were certain ceremonies for the funeral, a sacrifice was performed... Oblations or sacrifices to the dead were afrerwards made at various times, both occasionally and at stated periods..."[1]

**Romans Worshipped Rama**

Fanny Parks notes in her book, "The Romans worshipped their founder Romulus as a god, under the name of Quirinus... they were invoked with prayers."[2] It has already been observed above that Lord Rama is often referred to as Ramulu in some parts of India too and so was He in Rome. The name Quirinus is a Greeco-Roman corruption of the name Krishna. In Vedic tradition Rama and Krishna are both incarnations of Lord Vishnu.

**Burning of Kama Deva**

In Vedic lore in India Kama Deva, the God of Love is said to have incurred the wrath of Lord Shiva for which the latter burnt him down. This legend survives in an annual ritual all over the world in the form of lighting Ballentine alias Ballentyne fires. That term Ballentine is a corruption of the Sanskrit word (बलिदान) Balidan.

Describing such a ritual of ancient Rome Franz Cumont observes "Of all the celebrations connected with the worship of Isis, the most stirring and most suggestive was the commemoration of the 'finding of Osiris' (inventio). Its antecedents date back to remote

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(1) Pages 427 to 432, Wanderings of a Pilgrim in Search of the Picturesque, by Fanny Parks, Oxford University Press, London, 1975.

(2) Page 432 ibid.

antiquity... There had been held at Abydos[2a] and elsewhere a sacred performance similar to the mysteries of our Middle Ages, in which events of Osiris 's passion and resurrection were reproduced. Issuing from the temples the god fell under Set 's blows; around his body funeral lamentations were simulated, and he was buried according to the rites...

"The same myth was represented in almost the same manner in Rome, at the beginning of each November. While the priests and the believers moaned and lamented, Isis in great distress sought the divine body of Osiris whose limbs had been scattered by Typhon ... There was an esoteric meaning attached to it that none but the pious elect understood... In Egypt the clergy communicated certain rites and interpretations only upon a promise not to reveal them."[3]

The above passage is very significant. It states that the observance lamenting the burning of Osiris is of immemorial antiquity, that it was observed throughout the ancient world and that it had an esoteric meaning.

Even the names mentioned are Sanskrit. Isis is Iseus. Osiris is Eswaras and Typhon is a malpronunciation of the name Tryambak, meaning Lord Shiv.

Rati 's disconsolate lament for her spouse Kama Deva (burnt alive by Lord Shiva 's fiery wrath pouring out of Shiva 's third eye) is the subject of a very touching poem (known as Rati Vilap) by the renowned Sanskrit poet Kalidas. Lord Shiv relented and restored Kama Deva 's spirit without the body. This is a highly esoteric legendary episode. That it should be commemorated through out the ancient world as an annual ritual is emphatic proof of the prevalence of Vedic culture throughout the ancient world. Cupid is a Sanskrit term 'Kop-da' implying 'one who annoyed' (Lord Shiv).

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(3) Pages 97-98, The Oriental Religions in Roman, Paganism, By Franz Cumont.
(2a) Abyodos is Ayodhya.

**Origin of Rome**

The popular legend that Rome was founded by twin brothers Remus and Romulus, suckled by a she-wolf, is a bluff. It is also too bizarre to be believed.

Writing about the origin of the name Rome, Pococke quotes Niebuhr "That Rome was not a Latin name was assumed to be self-evident... like the mysterious name of the Tiber... when we read of the Mexican festivals of the New Fire at the beginning of a new secular period, it is impossible not to be reminded of the Roman, or properly speaking the Etruscan secular festivals; more especially at Rome a new fire was kindled in the Temple of Vista on every 1st of March (Neibuhr's Rome, Vol. 1, page 281)."[4]

That Rome is named after the Vedic incarnation Rama is further proved by the existence of scores of paintings of Ramayanic episodes in ancient Italian homes.

The spelling 'Vista' mentioned above is significant because it indicates that the deity was Vishnu. The other spelling 'Vesta' occurring especially in the term 'Vestal Virgins' seems to be a mistake. It ought to be Vistal Virgins. That Vista is none other than Vishnu is apparent from the fact that even in several regions of India Vishnu is pronounced as Vistu and even as Bistu. The Bistupur locality in Jamshedpur commemorates that name.

Yet another proof of the Rama origin of Rome is that another Italian city, situated on the Adriatic coast, diagonally opposite Rome, is named Ravenna, after Ravan, the great adversary of Rama. About this Pococke observes "Behold the memory of.... Ravan still preserved in the city of Ravenna, and see on the western coast, its great rival Rama or Roma."[5]

This Rome-Ravenna pair of cities should prove as conclusive evidence of the Vedic past of Italy.

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(4) P. 166, India in Greece, by E. Pococke.
(5) P. 172, ibid.

Another Italian city is Milan alias Milano, which is a Sanskrit term signifying 'meeting.' In the Ramayanic tradition the Rama-Bharat Milan alias meeting marks a very important episode. In India it is commemorated as (Bharat) Milap. This indicates that the Italian city Milano gets its name from the Rama-Bharat Milan. (i.e. meeting) celebration taking place there from very ancient times.

Likewise the city of Verona in Italy is named after the Vedic deity Varun. These instances should induce researchers to investigate the Vedic, Sanskrit origin of Italian cities, Italian shrines and the Italian language. For instance, the term 'Catacomb' is the Sanskrit term (शतकुंभ) 'Sata Kumbh', signifying 'a hundred pitchers' alias 'hundred chambers.'

**Hindu Rulers of Rome and Egypt**

"Rome like Egypt", says Pococke was colonized by a conflux of the solar as well as lunar races; hence the pomp of her pontifices has always partaken of the ritual of each. Another singular analogy is presented by the Virgins of the Sun, the elect as they are called. These were young maidens dedicated to the service of the deity; who at a tender age were taken from their homes, and introduced into convents where they were placed under the care of certain elderly matrons 'Mama Conas' (read as Mama-Canyas) who had grown grey within their walls... One is astonished to find so close a resemblance between the institutions of the American Indian, the ancient Roman and the modern Catholic" (Prescott's Peru, Vol. 1, Page 105)"[6]

The system of dedicating virgins to a temple deity is known as the Davadasi system in India. European scholars such as Prescott, Pococke and Franz Cumont look bewildered at the worldwide prevalence of the Devadasi system. Such problems of history are resolved only when it is realized that Vedic culture pervaded the whole world in ancient times. Even the phraseology used is also all Sanskrit. For instance, the term 'Mama Canya' mentioned above

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(6) Pp. 180-181, ibid.

is the Sanskrit term Maha Kanya (i, e. the elderly virgin) or Mata Kanya (i, e. the motherly lady). In fact, the Christian term 'Mother Superior' is an exact translation of the Sanskrit terms (Maha Kanya) mentioned above. Even the term 'convent' is the Sanskrit term 'Sonvent' (शन्वंत) meaning 'Blissful'. A convent is so named because it houses monks and nuns dedicated to sacred, social service.

**Ma The Roman Goddess**

Cumont observes, "Roman soldiers learned to revere MA, the great goddess... the rites of her cult were even more sanguinary... clad in black robes, her (devotees) would turn round and round to the sound of drums and trumpets, with their long loose hair streaming, and when vertigo seized them and a state of anasthesia was attained, they would strike their arms and bodies great blows with swords and axes. The view of the running blood excited them, and they then sprinkled the statue of their goddess and her votaries with it... Finally a prophetic delirium would overcome them and they foretold the future."[7]

The above description clearly implies that Romans were Hindus because MA is the Sanskrit name of the Mother Goddess. Every Hindu child calls his mother 'MA'. Mother Mary is a variation of the same name. And the sanguinary rites of the Mother Goddess are still observed all over India even today either realistically or symbolically. The Shia Muslims who are ancient Shaivites continue the same frenzied ritual as Muharrum.

**Goddess Worship**

"When the tempest was beating the forests of the Berecyntus or Ida, it was Cybele travelling about in her car drawn by roaring lions mourning her lover's death. A crowd of worshippers followed her through woods and thickets, mingling their shouts with the shrill sound of flutes, with the dull beats of tambourines, with the rattling of castanets and the dissonance of brass cymbals. Intoxicated with shouting and with uproar of the instruments, excited

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(7) Pp. 53-54, Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism, by Franz Cumont.

by their impetuous advance, breathless and panting, they surrendered to the raptures of a sacred enthusiasm.'' (page 49 of Cumont's book). This description tallying with Hindu practice indicates the existence of Hinduism in lands converted to Christianity and Islam.

On page 50 of his book Cumont further observes ''In the midst of their orgies, and after wild dances, some of the worshippers voluntarily wounded themselves and, becoming intoxicated with the view of the blood, with which they sprinkled their altars, they believed they were uniting themselves with their divinity. Or else, arriving at a paroxysm of frenzy, they sacrificed their virility to the gods as certain Russian dissenters still do today... All these excessive... demonstrations... must not cause us to slight the power of the feeling that inspired it. The sacred ecstasy, the voluntary mutilations and the eagerly sought sufferings manifested an ardent longing for deliverance from subjection to carnal instincts, and a fervent desire to free the soul from the bonds of matter.''

**Hindu God of Love "Madan"**

A mournful ceremony in pre-Christian Rome, observed on March 24 commemorated the death of Attis. Obviously Attis was the husband of Rati and he was burnt down by a conflagration emerging from lord Shiva's third eye, because at the advent of spring, Madan, (the God of Love) attempted to distract Shiva engrossed in deep penance. The day known as dies Sanguinis, Diwas Sanjiwanus (दिवस: संजीवनस्) is a Sanskrit term meaning the day of resurrection. Christ's fancied resurrection is nothing but a subtle proselytized concoction of the pre-Christian Vedic remembrance of the resurrection of the God of Love.

**Hindu Deities in the West**

Franz Cumont observes on page 110 of his book :- ''It was easy for the divinities of the Phoenician Coast to cross the seas (into Rome). Among them were Adonis whom the women of Byblos mourned; Balmarcodes ''The Lord of the Dances'', who came from Beirut; Marna, the master of rain, worshipped at Gaza; and Maiuma i. e. Mauma (मा-उमा in Sanskrit) whose nautical holiday was celebrated

every spring on the coast near Ostia as well as in the Orient.

All those divinities are Vedic. The term Vedic is to be understood to mean the culture that trails from the Vedas to the Bhagavadgeeta. In that culture there are hundreds of godheads and each one has hundreds of names. Moreover, in the course of milleniums, over long distances around the world the several deities, their functions and names often got distorted and misjoined. In the passage quoted above the Lord of Dances is generally known in India as Shiva alias (नटराज) Nataraj. But he has hundreds of other names too. But in the above passage, the name Balmarcodes is (बालमुकुन्दस्) Balmukundas, a Sanskrit name of Lord Krishna. In, Hindu mythology he is not the Lord of Dances, strictly speaking but he is an incarnation known for his expertise in dancing. Ma-Uma is obviously Mother Goddess Uma, the consort of Lord Shiva. It was in spring that for her sake Madan, the God of Love, had tried to interfere with Lord Shiva 's penance. Consequently, her celebration coinciding with spring has mythological relevance. The nautical holiday was because mariners participated in Ma Uma 's worship. The term Marna (the master of rain) is a corrouption of the name Varuna.

**Vedic Traditions of Greeco-Roman Courts**

Franz Cumont observes on page 137 of his book that "There is a striking similarity not only between the observances of the Caesars and the practice of the oriental monarchs but also between the beliefs that they held. The continuity of the religious and political tradition cannot be doubted (Read L'Eternite des Emperaurs Romans. 1896, p. 442) .... the habit of welcoming friends with a kiss was a ceremony in the oriental formulary before it became a familiar custom in Europe."

**The Mithra Problem**

Western scholars who assume Mithra to be a Persian deity wonder how it came to be worshipped in Greece and Rome too. The answer is that Mitra in Vedic tradition connotes the Sun. Since Vedic culture existed all over the world the sun was worshipped in all countries. It is wrong to dub Mithra to be a mere Persian

deity unless it is realized that Persia was a part of the Vedic world. The Western notion that Mithra worship was a primitive cult is wrong. Vedic thought conceives divinty as all-pervading and the Sun is naturally a prominent, visual, dazzling symbol of divinity connected with the Earth. In Vedic tradition Fire is an earthly representation of the Sun.

**Astrology in Rome**

Astrology exercised absolute authority under the Roman empire. Astrology was considered a most valuable art and the queen of sciences. At Rome and in the provinces architects erected sumptuous **Septizonia** (i. e. सप्तभुवन Sapta-bhuvan in Sanskrit) in the likeness of the seven spheres. The custom arose of stating in epitaphs the exact length of a life to the very hour. The astrologer was consulted for the auspicious time for founding a city or crowning a ruler, marriage, journey, change of domicile and even for taking a bath, visiting the barber, changing clothes or manicuring the fingernails. Questions were asked such as will a son who is about to be born have a big nose? Will a girl just coming into this world have gallant adventures? Certain beliefs also prevailed, such as getting a hair cut during a waxing moon forebode baldness. Some adepts at astrology, like Emperor Tiberius neglected the practice of religion on the ground that fate governed all things. This indicates prevalence of Vedic culture. Tiberius is the Sanskrit name Tripuresh i. e. Lord of three townships.

**Roman Deities**

An idea of several pre-Christian deities worshipped in Rome, may be had from St. Augustine's sarcastic book titled **The City of God.** All ancient temples in Rome had been seized and turned into Christian churches. In the book titled the **Studio Pontica** (p. 368) the author describes a grotto located near Trapezus and formerly dedicated to Mithra but now transformed into a church.

**Christian Writings Distort Europe's Vedic Past**

Cumont observes on pages 14-16 of his book. "The writings

of the ecclesiastical authors, although prejudiced, are very fertile sources of information, but in pursuing them one must guard against another kind of error. By a peculiar irony of fate those controversialists are today in many instances our only aid in reviving the idolatry they attempted to destroy... Some of these polemicists nevertheless directed their attacks against the divinities of the Orient at their Latin votaries. Either they derived their information from converts or they had been pagans themselves during their youth. This was the case with Firmicus Maternus who has written a bad treatise on astrology and finally fought the **Error of the Profane Religions** However, the question always arises as to how much they can have known of the esoteric doctrines and the ritual ceremonies... They boast so loudly of their power to disclose these abominations... In addition they were too ready to believe all the calumnies that were circulated against the pagan mysteries... In short the literary tradition is not very rich and frequently little worthy of belief.''

**Rishis and Maharshis**

In Vedic tradition 'Rishi' denotes a 'Sage' while 'Maharshi' denotes a 'great sage'. In ancient Italy both those terms were common. Being improperly spelled, however,they are not easily recognizable. The founder of the Catholic mission in China in 1593 A. D. was an Italian, Matteo Ricci. That is a Vedic Sanskrit name Mahadeva Rishi. Mahadeva is a name of Lord Shiva. Research along these lines will indicate that Italy had a full-fledged Vedic civilization and that Italians spoke Sanskrit in ancient times.

**Army House**

''Senaculum was the designation of a place at which the Senate met in the early time of Rome.''[8]

The Senate in those ancient times consisted entirely of army generals. Consequently their meeting place had the Sanskrit name Senaculum a Sanskrit term implying the Army high command.

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(8) P. 84 ibid.

The term Senate is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit term Sena-Sthan (सेनास्थान)

**Lord Shiva**

"The temple of Concord was built upon a part of this area and it was hence called Area Concordae. Romulus is said to have dedicated a brazen group of statuary representing a four-horse chariot there and to have planted a lotus tree... The most celebrated temple of Janus, for there were several others in Rome, stood in front of the Curia."[9] That the temple of Janus alias Ganesh was in the front, is significant since that is a Vedic practice.

Since 'C' is pronounced both as 'S' and 'K' in the Roman alphabet, the initial 'C' in the term 'Concordae' if pronounced as 'S' will immediately reveal that the name Concordae is the Sanskrit, Vedic term Sonkordae (शंकरदेव) i, e God Shankar alias Shiv. A four-horse chariot and a lotus plant mentioned above are all peculiarities of Vedic culture.

The modern words 'concord' and concordium indicating 'agreement' obviously originate in the Sanskrit name Sankar-deo and Sankar devam i. e. God Sankar alias Shiva in whose temple the warring parties signed a peace-pact, because Lord Shiv is the God of warriors.

Since Ganesh is the son of Lord Shiv and Ganesh is traditionally worshipped first at every ritual His temples also abounded in Rome.

**Lord Vishnu**

"The temple of Vesta was a round building and was built in imitation of the spherical shape of the earth, which Vista was supposed to personify."[10]

A slight amendment to the above elucidation by Robert Burn, is necessary.

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(9) Pp. 85-86 ibid.
(10) P. 603, Rome and the Campagna, by Robert Burn.

Lord Vishnu is the sustainer and presider of the entire cosmos which consists of billions of spheres and not of the earth alone. But even the entire cosmos containing those myriad spheres is a curved sphere in itself. It is that total cosmic sphere (ब्रम्हाण्ड) the Brahmanda over which Vishnu alias Vista presides and not the earth alone. Therefore his temple was circular or rather elliptical. The image of Vishnu reclining on the eternal cobra is also one which needs an elliptical, longish, rotund temple to enclose it. Such a temple formed the sacred centre of ancient Rome.

**Fire Worship by the Newly-Wed**

On page 170 of the volume titled **Rome and the Campagna** is a photo of the ruins of the temple of Venus in Roma... "and an altar upon which every newly married pair in Rome were expected to offer sacrifice..."

In India under the Vedic wedding the married couple has to sit by the sacred fire for hours to offer oblations to the chanting of the Vedas. This was exactly the custom in pre-Christian Rome because the people there followed Vedic culture.

On its pages 205 and 206 Burn's volume also refers to the worship of Goddess Juno Regina in pre-Christian Rome. A processional hymn in honour of Juno Regina was... performed by seven and twenty virgins... two white heifers were led at the head of the temple, before the procession..."

The tradition of including a sacred heifer in religious rituals is a Vedic custom. Likewise the expression 'Seven and Twenty' (instead of twenty seven) is Sanskrit phraseology (सप्तविंशति). In Vedic rituals those 27 goddesses are symbolically represented by as many batel nuts and reverentially worshipped. They are known as Matrukas.

On page 251, of his volume Burn observes "The temple of Serapis is named in the Curiosum Urbis... but nothing further is known about its site."

The term Serapis is the Sanskrit term 'Serpes' i, e cobra. In Britain (as pointed out elsewhere in this volume) the same

word is spelled as 'Seraph'. Obviously after iconoclastic assaults destroyed the statue of the reclining Vishnu the cobra coiling underneath remained unmolested for some years. Consequently what was earlier the temple of Vistae alias Vishnu, came to be known generations later as the temple of the cobra. With further iconoclastic assaults and modernistic zeal even that lonely, damaged cobra was assaulted and dismantled. Therefore, the current confusion about the identity of the location of the Serapis. The temple of Serapis and Vistae were one and the same. It is for this reason that one well-versed in Vedic lore must be associated with all archaeological diggings and study of pre-Christian sites throughout the world. Christian scholarship proves unequal to the task.

**Devalaya**

The church of St. Bartholomeo has long since been destroyed because it was originally a temple of Brihat Mahadeo (बृहद् महादेव) i, e. a large-size Lord Shiva. This indicates how names fancied to be Christian are in fact Sanskrit, Vedic.

Robert Burn records on page 288 of his book that "near the great drain was a spot called Doliola, in which, at the time of the Gallic invasion of 387 A. D. the sacred symbols from the temple of Vesta were buried for safety in small casks." The Latin term Doliola is the Sanskrit word 'Devalaya' (देवालय) meaning a temple. The symbols were obviously buried by neo-convert Christians under the false pretext of safety. Those ought to be dug out now.

On page 291 the author reproduces a photo of the "Round temple of Hercules, usually called the temple of Vista." Because Hari is the name of Vishnu, and Rama and Krishna are His incarnations. Heri-cul-eesh was Vishnu himself or any of his incarnations.

On page 298 of his book Robert Burn mentions temples of planetary deities (known as Nava-grahas i, e. नवग्रह in Vedic tradition), in the central temple complex of ancient Rome. According to Vedic tradition cosmic affairs follow the planetary time-clock. Therefore the planets are worshipped as vital pistons of the divine mechanism.

That Hercules alias Vesta alias Vishnu was the presiding deity in Rome is made clear by R. Burn's observation that the patron deity of Tibur was Hercules and the epithet Hercules is constantly given to the city by the Latin poets. Strabo states that Tibur was famous in his time for two things, its Herculeum and its waterfall. With the temple of Hercules was united a library... (the temple) most likely stood where the greater number of inscriptions relating to the cult of Hercules have been found...." (Page 397 of his book). The library obviously stocked Sanskrit Vedic scriptures, translations and commentaries.

Rome has thus a number of inscriptions, also actual drawings and paintings of Ramayanic episodes and other hidden documents in the Vatican. With such colossal evidence still available real, earnest, non-denominational scholarship will certainly be able to write an entirely new history of pre-Christian Rome. But all these historic assets are going waste because a Christian Rome seems to lack the aptitude, enthusiasm and knowledge to recall, sort out and recognize its own pre-Christian days.

Apart from important centres in India, Britain, Arabia and Italy are some more countries where gigantic statues of the reclining Vishnu were erected. Idols of Lord Vishnu have also been found in Russia and a number of other countries in the East and the West, testifying to the world sway of Vedic culture.

Rome was the pivot of Vedic Europe. Current accounts of Roman language, culture and history present us with a tangled conglomerate of Greecian, Phrygian, Egyptian, Pagan, Christian and many other influences.

Roman history gets remarkably clarified if it is realized that Rome has from time immemorial been the hub and pivot of Vedic, Sanskrit culture in Europe.

**Divine Vedic Triade of Ancient Rome**

That ancient Romans were Ramans viz. followers alias devotees of the Vedic incarnation Rama is further proved by the Triade

Capitolina which was the national symbol of the Roman regime.

The triade consisting of goddesses Minerva and June and god Jupiter is a 24-inch tall statue which was worshipped in the temple of Jupiter in Rome. The deities are three-seated figures of Minerva, Jupiter and June with their respective sacred bird mounts the owl, eagle and peacock.

The triade figured in a news item in the Times of India (a Bombay daily) on February 25, 1994 in connection with its attempted theft for shipment abroad.

The animal-mounts help one to identify Minerva as goddess Lakshmi, Jupiter as Vishnu and June as Saraswati. The name Jupiter itself is Sanskrit 'Deva-Pitar i. e. father of the gods.

Conversion of Romans to Christianity tore them away from their primordial Vedic roots and muddled-up the identification of various deities.

What was probably the tenth international Ramayan conference was held from April 13 to 17, 1992 at Villa Guliano in Turin, Italy.

Prominent among Italian scholars who had hosted the conference was Prof. Oscat Botto, head of the department of Oriental Studies, University of Turin. Other two participating local scholars were Dr. Victor Agostini, Executive in CESMO and Dr. Irma Piovano, Director CESMEO.

It is a pity that none of the more than 100 participating Sanskrit and Indological scholars from all over the world had the slightest inkling that the Ramayan was a world epic and Sanskrit was a world language and not of India or the Hindus alone.

Likewise though the conference was held in Italy the Italian scholars themselves showed no awareness of the Ramayanic tradition of their own country. For instance, the names of their two cities Rome and Ravenna derive from Rama and Ravan respectively.

The name Oscat Botto is the Sanskrit term Akshat Bhatt which latter is the same as Abott. Similarly the surname Agostini is from

Agastin, the famous ancient Vedic sage.

I wrote to professor Botto of Italy 's own rich Ramayanic heritage in the year 1993 in the context of the Ramayanic conference in which he had participated. I received no reply. Could it be that he did not receive my letter or as a Catholic Christian he took only a superficial interest in the conference presuming the Ramayan to be only a fictional Hindu tale from India and not a historical occurence of universal dimensions ?

The above picture of Lord Ganesh is from ancient Greece and Rome. It is reproduced from page 221 of a book titled - **British Discovery of Hinduism.** That book is a collection of essays by eminent British scholars. Among them is an essay by Sir Willam Jones, titled **Jones on the Gods.** The picture of Lord Ganesh from ancient Europe is an illustration in that essay.

Jones writes "The titles and attributes of this old Italian deity are fully comprised in two choriambick verses of Sulpitius and a further account of him from Ovid would here be superfluous.

Jane pater, Jane Tuens, dive biceps, biformis,
O cate rerum sator, O principium deorum.

The above lines are now attributed to Septimius Serenus, a lyric poet who wrote in the age of Hadrian, says a footnote in the book.

The couplet above says, "Father Ganesh (Janus), all-beholding Ganesh, Thou divinity with two heads, and with two forms. Oh! sagacious planter of all things, and leader of deities."

Ganesh was written as Janus in ancient Greece and Rome. He is known as a two-faced deity because the Ganesh icon that used to be placed in the top middle portion above the entrance used to have one face looking in blissful grace on life inside and the other keeping a watch on life outside the home, city or realm.

It is not only Ganesh but all deities of the Vedic pantheon who were worshipped all over the world just about 2500 years ago when there was no Buddhism, Christianity or Islam.

European scholars such as Sir William Jones who had a staggering pile of such evidence before them were so thoroughly possessed by the Christian ego that their benumbed brains failed to draw the right conclusions.

**Ancient Universal Ganesh Worship**

In the Luristan region of Western Iran in archaeological excavations undertaken in 1970 a strip bearing the engraven figure of the elephant God Ganesh was discovered. It was estimated to be of about 1200 B. C. The strip is now on display in a museum in Paris.

The Japanese revere Lord Ganesh and have named it Shaotan alias Kanjitan. The term Shaotan is the Sanskrit term Shiva-Tanay (i.e. son of Lord Shiva). Over 243 temples in Japan have Lord

Ganesh consecreted in them.

A book titled **Myths of Pre-Columbian America** by Mckenzie contains an elaborate description of Ganesh worship in the American continents in ancient times.

Hewitt's Primitive Traditional History also contains similar information.

The East and West Magazine (of Italy). Vol. IV (1958) page 328, and Vol. 18 (1968) also provides some details.

**Hindu Roman Empire**

Rome is named after the incarnation Lord Rama. This was possible only because Romans were Hindus and the Roman empire was an Hindu empire.

Venice, a city in Italy is the Sanskrit name Vanesh i. e. Lord of Forests indicating that its main shrine, a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva was located in a verdant forest when Venice was founded in hoary antiquity.

A large part of that ancient Hindu city has been swallowed by the sea, as happened with Dwarka, the capital of Lord Krishna.

The press reported on January 12, 1980 the finds of more than 30 dikes and ruins of buildings and monuments of the Roman empire submerged on the north-eastern edge of the lagoon city of Venice alias Vanesh, near the island of Torcetior.

Several Italian cities may be seen to be named after Hindu gods and mythological figures. Rome is named after Rama, Ravenna derives its name from Ravan, Verona from Varuna and Venice from Vanesh.

**Vedic Influence on the Greeks and Romans**

Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle are the four names that are generally known to most educated people of the modern world. While Pythagoras is popular for his especially mentioned

principle in Geometry, Aristotle is famous as one who laid the foundation on which almost the entire Western concept of ethics has been built. Plato and Socrates are remembered for their philosophy and wisdom respectively.

But what was the actual source of their knowledge which made them so famous primarily in the Western countries and subsequently through the spread of Western education all over the world ? This is a question that must be studied very carefully.

The painstaking researches of Garbe and Urwick show that Greek thought was profoundly influenced by the Vedic and Upanishadic wisdom. It was found that in those hoary times, Hindu Brahmins were present in Persia and Asia Minor and Greeks used to visit these regions and could drink at the fount of Indian wisdom becoming disciples of those learned Brahmins. Max Muller and Winternitz also accept this as authentic. Further Max Muller himself, on the basis of authentic information given by Eusobius, says that Brahmins used to visit Athens about the time of Socrates.

Plato, the father of much of Western thought and learning, in fact visited some parts of Asia on a cultural tour and visited India also, out of fascination for the Indian ideas from Pythogoras, to whom also he is deeply indebted. In this connection, Voltaire, the French thinker, says that the earliest. Greeks went to the banks of the Ganges in search of knowledge. Hopkins states that Plato is full of Sankhya ideas while William Jones was the first to point out the similarity between Pythagorean and Sankhya thought.

Dr. Berlzhiener says, "To the Vedic Aryans the central philosophic conceptions of organized nature was 'Rita' which includes natural and human order."

A closely related concept was 'Dham' i. e. of 'Dharma'. The Greeks emphas ze the creative energy made of 'Dham' and Romans through the Greeks derived their central conception of 'Ratum' Ratio, naturalis Ratio, Rita.

The Greeks and Romans, perhaps following the Vedic Pitru

Yagna and Sraaddha, believed in the cult of ancestor worship in the idea of Paterfamilias. Similarly the worship of the fire known to the Greeks and Romans was the Agnihotra of the Hindus.

Jacolliot states, "The Olympus of the Greeks is but a reproduction of the Hindu Olympus. The legend of 'Jason and the Golden Fleece' is nothing but an echo and enfeebled version of the Ramayan.'

The preponderance of the Vedic way of life and of Sanskrit in Italy can be clearly seen from the fact that even after professing Christianity for almost 1600 years Italians still practise Vedic rituals under a Christian label and speak a Sanskritized language.

The most interesting detail about ancient Italians was that they not only recited the Vedas, worshipped the Shiva Linga and performed fire worship but also sang the story of Ramayana in their households and painted Ramayanic episodes on their walls, plaques and vases as illustrated elsewhere in this volume.

**Buried Vedic treasures of Pompei**

Pompeii, a prosperous city in Italy was all of a sudden buried in A. D. 79 by the molten lava and ash spewed out by the erupting volcano named Vesuvius. Pompeii is the Sanskrit name Pampa Vesuvius is Vishwesh.

Among the buried ruins is a building complex known as Herculanium which is being explored through archaeological excavation begun in 1986 on the coast close to Naples. Skeletons of 80 persons found clinging to one another among the ruins testify to the panic that gripped the people in Herculanium when the ominous rumble and gurgle of the volcanic eruption started.

Some of the excavated chambers contained fabulous treasures. One ornament had in it a medallion depicting the image of Heli, the Sun God. The other ornaments found included gold rings, ear pendants, armlets shaped like coiled snakes, silver vessels, bronze and silver coins and a glass bottle for perfume.

Western scholars on whom the world has so far depended for a proper interpretation of historical and archaeological finds seem to be blissfully unaware that they stand in need of a proper reorientation. Since they have a long Christian tradition behind them they tend to forget that in 79 A. D. when Pompeii was swallowed up by a volcanic eruption Italy followed a kind of a Vedic culture (battered and shattered by the Mahabharat war, 5561 B. C.). Hercules is therefore a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit name of Lord krishna. Its proper spelling would be Heri-cul-eesh. Herculanium was the temple-complex of Krishna. Therefore it contained great treasure. The name Heli (yielding the name of the gas helium) signifies the Sun God in Sanskrit. His image on the medallion is a Vedic concept. The snake-coil gold armlet is also a typical Vedic ornament. The whole range of Western archaeological and historical discoveries so far need thus to be revised, reviewed and reinterpreted.

**Stupa in Rome**

Rome, the capital of Italy, is known as the eternal city because it is named after the incarnation Rama. To preserve the relics of holy men inside huge masonry mounds is a hoary Vedic custom. Such a mound is known as a stoop. In Rome there is an ancient site called Catacomb where there is what they call a Pyramid. Actually it is a stoop of the Essenese (i.e. worshippers of Lord Shiva) as noted on page 160 of the book ABC of Christianity by Joseph Bernard.

Early in the 1940's Benito Mussolini was the head of the Italian Government. The name of his eldest daughter was Edda which was the European pronunciation of the trm Veda. That illustrates how (like Veda-Kumaris in India) daughters all over the world were named after the Vedas. Incidentally that also indicates women were permitted to read the Vedas though their professional methodic recitation was another matter, which was a lifelong, wholetime dedication, not expected from women.

♦♦

A Vedic Kshatriya administrator of about 600 B. C. lying in state, in his burial chamber, discovered under a mound in Hochdorf village near Stuttgart city in West Germany.

He belongs to a time when the Sanskrit-speaking Vedic Daitya clan controlled Europe. 'German' is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term 'Sharman' by which these people were called by others. The European name Sherman therefore indicates an ancient Brahmin pundit.

The apparel and the ornaments on the body are identical with those which Mahabharat-time personalities wear on the Indian stage.

At the feet of the body is a metal cauldron ornamented with lion-figures since most Vedic Kshatriya male names sported the 'Simha' (i, e. lion) suffix and lions indicated sovereignty.

In the cauldron were found remnants of Mead a drink made from honey (i, e. 'Madhu' in Sanskrit). This too is significant since according to Vedic tradition the 'Madhupark' ritual entails offering a drink of honey to welcome or bid farewell to the honoured dear-ones.

In the foreground may be seen the chassis of the chariot used by the administrator during his lifetime. The chamber is lined with timber and rock to make it secure.

Hundreds of such Ramayanic episodes painted inside ancient homes, discovered all over Italy are displayed in books and reports concerning archaeological finds. However Christian scholars are blissfully unaware of what the pictures depict. Resolving such worldwide puzzles is one of the important functions of the present volume.

In the above picture the women in Hindu, Vedic apparel are the three wives of Dasharath, father of Rama. They are discussing the sharing of the fertility potion obtained from the putra-kameshti (पुत्रकामेष्टि) fire ritual. Kaikeyi (at the right) feeling offended looks away.

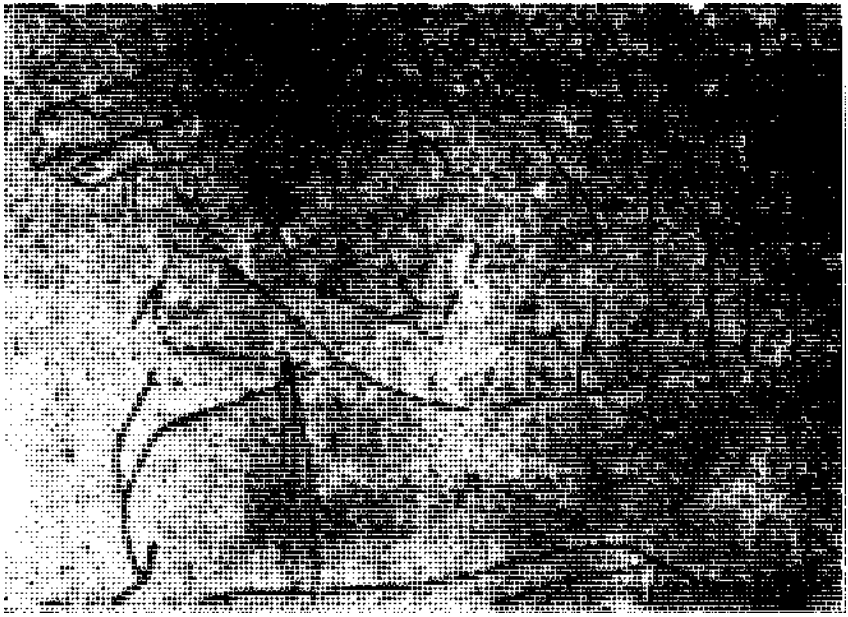
The great relevance of Italy's capital Rome (pronounced 'Roma') being named after the Vedic incarnation, Rama, and paintings caricaturing his life-story, found all over Italy, has been completely lost to modern scholars even within Italy itself. This underlines not only the pathetic ineptitude of modern scholarship but also the blighting effect that allegiance to Christianity has on the research acumen of a whole people.

A vigorous effort needs, therefore, to be mounted both within and outside Italy, to make that country aware of its lost pre-Christian Vedic

soul, by collecting copies of Ramayanic paintings for arranging them in chronological sequence, collecting pictures of Vedic deities such as Shiva and Ganesh whose idols are still found revered, remembered and fondly set up all over Italy, and by persuading the Vatican to cast off its Christian masque and shroud adopted early in the 4th century at the dictates of emperor Constantine's Roman legions. Prior to that harrowing overnight transformation the Papacy used to be a Vedic hermitage. Copies of the Vedas, the Upanishads, Ramayan, Mahabharat and numerous other Sanskrit scriptures and their local translations secreted away over 1500 years ago during that terrible sack, should now be looked for and brought out into the open. This however calls for an honest, non-sectarian and uninhibited drive to search for the great hidden Vedic truth.

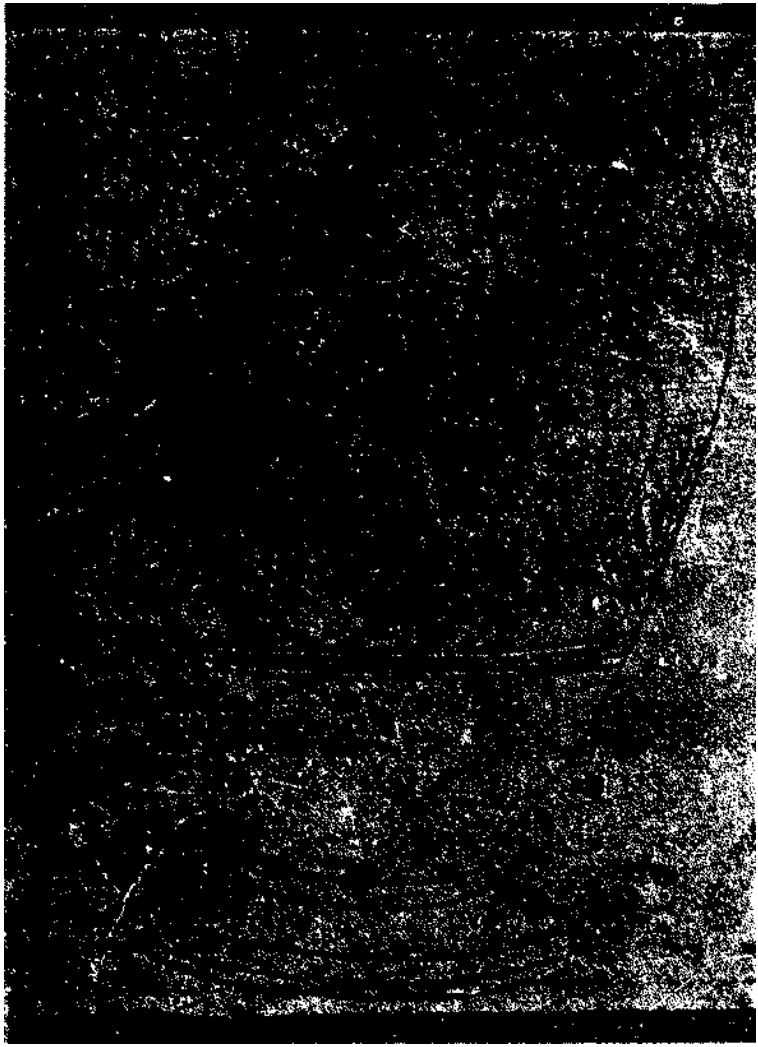
A Hindu festival being celebrated by the women of Bali island

Rome (capital of Italy) is named after the Vedic incarnation Rama. This detail of ancient history got obliterated from the memory of a Christian Europe. Paintings, such as the one above depicting Ramayanic episodes have been found painted inside ancient homes discovered in archaeological excavations in Italy. Those paintings had so far baffled scholars because any connection between the Ramayan and Italy was beyond their imagination. Rama, Sita and Lakshman are seen here walking in single file (exactly as described in the Ramayan) in the forest. Sita carries in her hand the Tulasi Manjari (seed-bearing twig of the sacred Basil plant).



Bharat the brother of Rama, leading his horse in the forest in search of Rama 's guerrilla camp. The row of spears at the right indicates that he is followed by his troops.

This is one of the hundreds of Ramayanic episodes found painted in ancient Italian homes belonging to the era when Italians spoke Sanskrit and studied Sanskrit scriptures as memebrs of the world Vedic brotherhood.



This is one among hundreds of painted ancient vases on display in the Etruscan Museum in the Vatican in Rome (Italy).

It depicts a Ramayanic scene of the monkey-chief Vali abducting Rumā, the wife of his brother Sugreev.

Such Ramayanic paintings in their hundreds, found all over Italy, prove that Rome gets its name from the Vedic incarnation, Rama, and not from the fictitious Remus and Romulus.

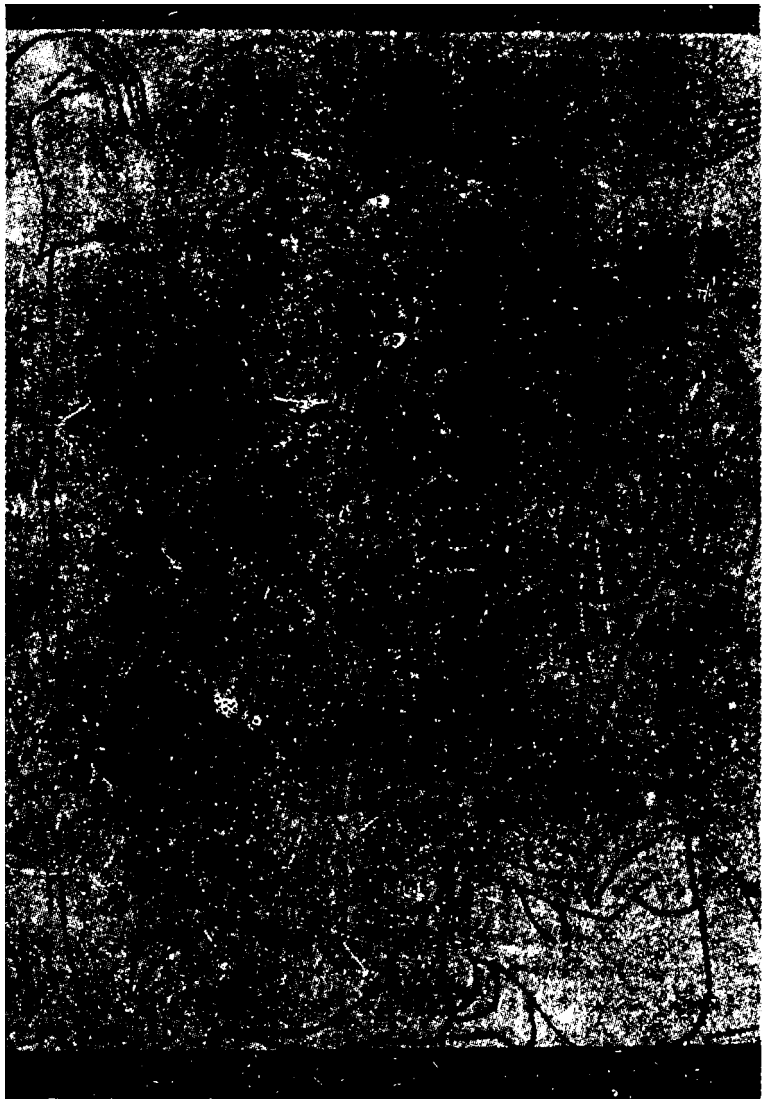
Scholars must hereafter collect and rearrange such pictures from Italy in their Ramayanic sequence to realize that the Ramayan used to be a world epic, revered, studied, recited and enacted as much in the West as in the East.

The so-called Etruscan civilization of ancient Italy must hereafter be studied as a part of the ancient Vedic world instead of being regarded as an isolated enigma.

An ornate, profusely illustrated German manuscript of 1174 A. D. by monk Harimann, at the Herzog August Research Library in Wolfnbuettel just south of Brunswick in Germany, also needs close examination for traces of the Ramayan and Mahabharat of ancient Europe. Harimann is a Sanskrit name signifying a person whose mann i. e. mind is concentrated on Hari, the Vedic deity.

One of the hundreds of Ramayanic episodes found painted on vases and house-walls in ancient Italy.

Rama's brother Lakshman (left) grappling with the monkey-chief Sugreev for dilly-dallying in placing his troops at Rama's disposal for the campaign against Ravan, (king of Lanka). Note the tail of the cowering monkey-chief (right bottom corner).

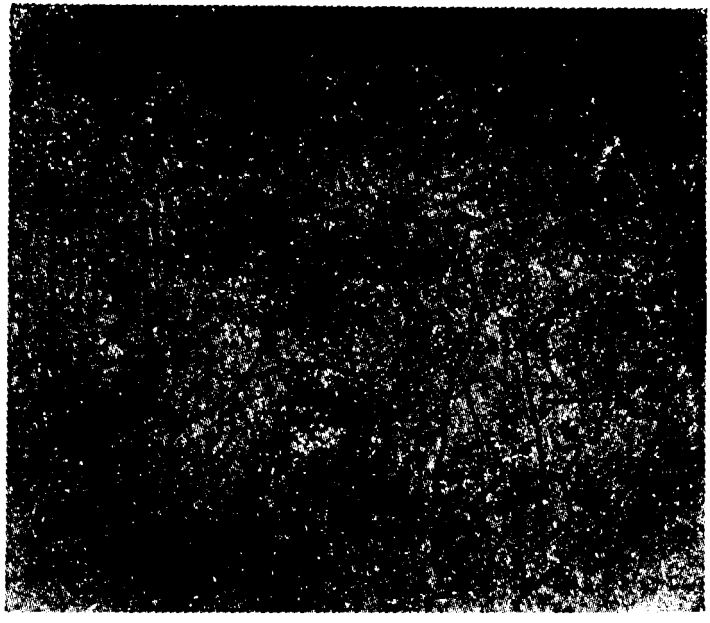


A Ramayanic scene found painted in an ancient Italian home.

Vibhishan, ready to leave Lanka in battle-dress to join Lord Rama, makes a last appeal to a defiant Ravan to release Sita (seen squatting at bottom right).

Since pre-Christian Italy 's Etruscans followed Vedic culture they named Rome after Rama and devoutly caricatured Ramayanic events on the walls of their homes. Such drawings are now on display in various museums in Italy.

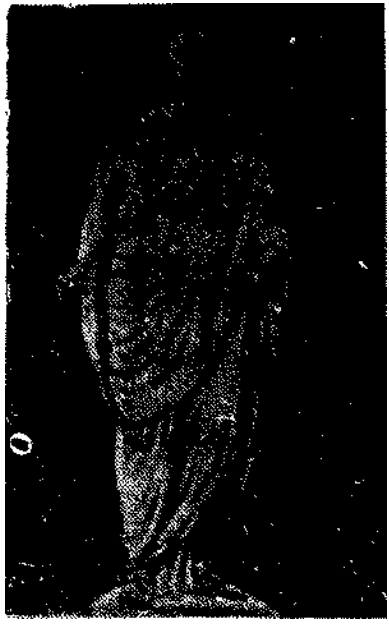
Note the Hindu-style apparel of Ravan and Sita.



A Ramayanic episode found painted in ancient Italian homes. Lava and Kush (sons of Rama) capturing a sacrificial horse released by their father, and driving it away to Sage Valmiki 's hermitage.

Hundreds of such Ramayanic paintings discovered by Italian archaeologists are languishing unnoticed and unrecognized because modern scholars fail to identify such caricatures as Ramayanic. The story of Remus and Romulus founding Rome is obviously a distortion of the legend of the two twin sons of Lord Rama, Lava and Kush who were nurtured in a forest hermitage by their mother.

Pompey, the Consul of Rome, wearing the sacred Vedic sandalmark on his froehead, indicates that ancient Italy was a part of the Vedic world. This picture is reproduced from page 237 of the **History of Rome**, by Smith, and the book titled - **Long Missing Links**, by Iyangar.



Ancient Italy's Etruscans (2nd century B. C. and beyond) were Sanskrit-speaking Vedists as is apparent from the above portrait of one of their emperors wearing a dhoti and holy sandal-paste marks on the forehead and neck. (The above photo appears earlier on page 185 of **Long Missing Links**, by Iyengar and on page 300, of the **History of Rome**, by Smith).

Idols of Lord Ganesh from India (at the left) and from Italy. Mark the close similarity.

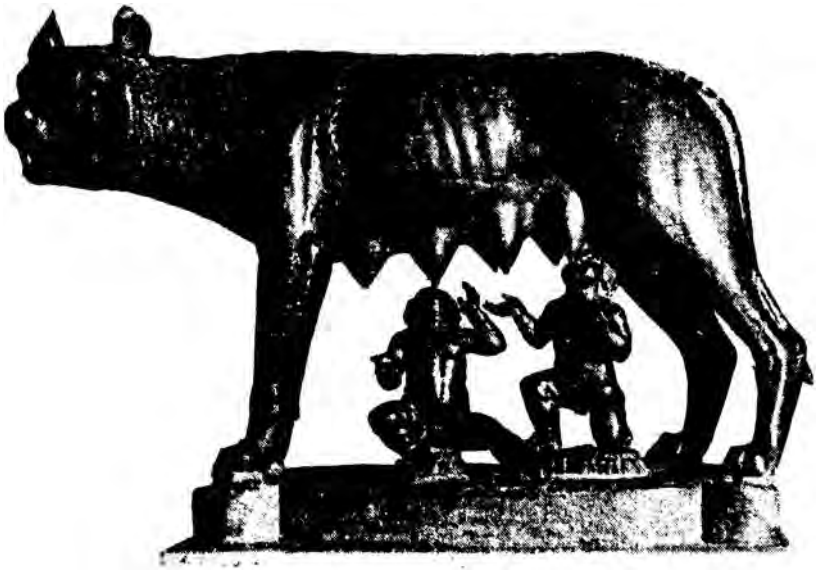
At numerous places in Italy idols and emblems of Lord Ganesh and His father, Lord Shiva have been found. Gigantic statues of Lord Shiva are even now unwittingly set up in public squares in Italy. In spite of such frequent, proliferating evidence there is hardly any attempt to investigate the Vedic past of Italy, in any part of the scholastic world. Is it Christian and Muslim sectarian allegiance and dogma which so stupefies the minds of scholars as to make them look upon such evidence with an impervious, dull, deadened daze and haze?

Lord Shiva standing over a public fountain at a road square in Bologna, Italy. Notice the trident in Shiva's hand. But the hoods of two snakes coiling round Shiva's neck have been substituted with birds because of a latter-day Christian sculptor's ignorance of Italy's Vedic past.

Throughout Italy, idols of Ganesh, Shiva and other Vedic deities found in archaeological digging have never been publicised by the Christian regime.

Yet so deep-rooted is the unwitting public remembrance and reverence for the deities that these gods, ousted from their temples (since converted to churches) continue to stand up and be counted at public places.

Emperor Tiberius of Rome in Vedic apparel wearing a dhoti and shoulder cloth with rest of the body bare. The name Tiberius is Sanskrit Tripuresh (त्रिपुरेश) i. e. Lord of three prominent centres. The river Tiber too is Sanskrit Tripuri i. e. flowing along three prominent townships.



Vrukodara (वृकोदरः) is a very common Vedic expression. It is used in the Bhagawad Geeta in describing the mighty Bheem as a Vrukodara signifying a tough, brave person nurtured and suckled by a (she) wolf.

The statue depicting Remus and Romulus suckling at the breast of a she-wolf is a cherished Roman symbol proudly depicted in Italian museums.

The capital of Italy, Rome alias Roma is named after Lord Rama, the Vedic incarnation. His wife Sita gave birth to a set of twins Kusha and Lava while in exile. The twins nurtured and reared by Sita in a forest hermitage which was her retreat, grew up to become valiant fighters.

The she-wolf suckling the two human babies is therefore an allegory for an angry, deserted and banished Sita who nurtured her twin sons in the forest.

That such a statue should be displayed as a national symbol in Italy is one more proof of Italy's Ramayanic heritage. And yet conversion to Christianity from 312 A. D. onwards has so deadened the sensibilities of Italian academics that when an International Ramayanic Conference was held in Turin in 1993 A. D. participating Italian scholars appeared totally oblivious of their pre-Christian Vedic past. Such is the blighting effect of Christianity and Islam on the minds of even the intelligentsia as to draw a total blank on human existence in pre-Christian and pre-Mohamed times.

# THE VEDIC PAST OF FRANCE, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

France having been converted to Christianity only about 1500 years ago, for millions of years earlier it was a Vedic country. That is why it has a great number of relics of those times.

To the west of Paris is a railway junction known as Sable which is a mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Shivalaya indicating that it was a township raised around a Shiv temple. That ancientmost shrine has been kept mysteriously locked and uninvestigated. A visitor from India (the late Dr. V. V. Pendse of Pune, who founded the welknown Dnyan Prabodhini institution), detected all the signs of an uprooted Shivling when he peeped through the barred windows.

The term entrepreneur is the Sanskrit term enter-prerit (अंतर्प्रेरितवर) neur i. e. a man with an inner urge (to start an establishment).

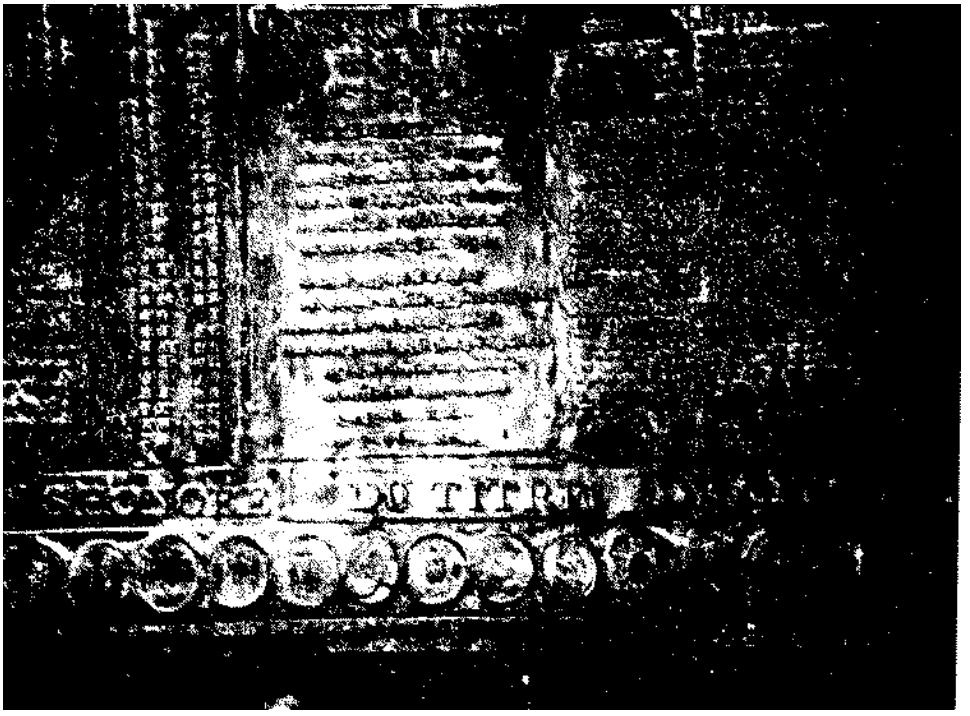
The word Casino if written as Sacino (since 'c' and 's' are interchangeable) reveals itself to be the name Sakuni, the official who headed the gambling establishment of the Kaurava court, in the epic Mahabharat.

The townships in France which end in 'lles' as in Marseilles and Verseilles get their name from the central Vedic deity around which they were founded. That ending represents the Sanskrit term 'alayas' (आलयस्) i. e. 'abode'. Consequently Marseilles is the Sanskrit term Marichalayas (मरीचालयस्) i. e. the township founded in the name of the Sun god, Marichi is one of the many names of the Sun in Sanskrit.

Likewise Versailles is the Sanskrit expression Var-ish-alayas

(वर ईश आलयस्) i. e. the abode alias shrine of the Great God (Vishnu).

On a wall alongside a road leading to the Eiffel tower is a stone tablet inscribed with the 1st chapter of the Sanskrit scripture Srimad Bhagavatam. Even if that tablet may have been put up by the modern ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness) it represents a miraculous re-sprouting of the ancient primordial Vedic culture of France.



The 1st chapter of the Sanskrit scripture Shreemad Bhagavatam inscribed on a roadside public edifice near the Eiffel tower in Paris (France)

In the north-east region of France in Alsace there is a small town, Ramatuel named after Lord Rama. Most other towns in France will also thus be found to be of Vedic Sanskrit origin.

The Christian exterior of modern France needs to be scratched and scrubbed to reveal its Vedic soul and body.

France's ancient name Gaul stems from the Vedic sage Gaulav (गालव) whose Vedic hermitage school used to be on the bank of the river Seine. Pravar in Sanskrit signifies a sage. Its current Western pronunciation is Friar. The plural of Pravar is Pravarance i. e. group of sages. It is that word which has led to the modern term France. Its ancient Keltic alias Celtic civilization was Vedic.

Though France, Spain and Portugal have emerged as three different countries in modern times, yet they together formed a compact Vedic region in the pre-Christian days.

The terms 'Franc' alias 'France' and 'French, Franchise' etc. are derivatives of the Sanskrit root 'pra' pronounced as 'fra' in modern-day European pronunciation. The Sanskrit root 'pro' signifies tending towards' (spirituality alias altruistic service). A Vedic monk is known in Sanskrit as Pravarh (प्रवर:). The suffix 'var' signifies a 'superior' calibre. The 'Pravar' of Vedic terminology is still in use in Europe as 'Friar'. Correspondingly, Hindu-cum-Buddhist monks in East Asian countries too call themselves modestly merely as 'Fra'.

In modern European parlance the root 'fra' signifies freedom, because 'Pravar' implied persons who had 'freed' themselves from all mundane cares and worries.

The addition of 'nce' is a nasal intonation signifying the plural of 'Fra' like the Sanskrit word Vidwans meaning the 'learned'. Consequently modern 'France' gets its name from the concentration of Vedic Friars alias Druid sages in that region. Since sage Gulav (गालव) was at their head in the remotest antiquity the impress of his name is found in the name Gaul. That the term Gaul signified the entire region comprising of France, Spain and Portugal is apparent

from the suffix 'gal' in that last name. Since (पुरतः) 'Puratah' in Sanskrit signifies 'frontal'. Terms like 'port' and 'portal' indicate that Portugal gets its name because it provided an entrance and exit to the Gaul alias Galav region and people. The term Gaelic is also of the same origin.

The term Spain originates in the Sanskrit word 'Spand' (स्पंद) connoting pulsation alias 'throbbing'. European terms such as 'spin, spun, spindle' derive from the same Sanskrit root. Consequently Spain gets its name from its ancient 'pulsation... throbbing' Vedic activity linking Europe with Africa.

Cadiz, a port in Spain had numerous Krishna temples as mentioned by Herodotus and other ancient Greek authors. Even the entire promontary there used to be called 'holy' because of the numerous temples dedicated to Vedic deities that were there. A towering Krishna temple with a row of tall, massive, rotund pillars in its front verandah used to be a familiar landmark with which mariners on approaching ships could identify the coast of Spain.

It is commonly believed that European Christian scholars are open to reason and are dedicated to their studies. This is only partially true because my experience is that Christian scholars are generally averse to question the existence of Christ and are not prepared to admit of any organized pre-Christian civilization in Europe.

Regarding France I had the same experience. The few Frenchmen, I talked to, were not at all keen even to study as an hypothesis that prior to Christianity France spoke Sanskrit and that it had a Vedic civilization. When I wrote to Mr. Stanley Hoffman, Douglas Dillon professor of the civilization of France, Center for European Studies, Harvard University, USA to find out what they knew of pre-Christian France I was informed that they knew nothing. The brief, brusque reply dated February 17, 1982 said "Many thanks for your letter. Unfortunately, I can be of no help to you since I know nothing about the pre-Christian heritage of France." In

fact it appeared to me from that reply that Western scholars never want to know anything of pre-Christian France because in their view France couldn't be of any worth civilization-wise, in pre-Christian times; that is to say, its existence as a country, as a nation, as a civilized entity is only due to Christ and Christianity. In the field of academics this is a horrific satate of affairs. It shows how allegiance to modern creeds and religions permanently damages the psyche of scholars. It persuades them to cut off all pre-Christian history of the world as unwarranted, irrelevant or useless in the very manner in which Muslims obliterate all pre-Mohammed history.

The implied notion behind remarks such as the one quoted above, in the minds of present-day scholars, that Europeans were virtual cave-men until Jesus pulled them out of their caves with his Christian magic, had its parallel later in the identical miracle attributed to Mohamed by people forced to turn Muslim.

Both these instances indicate how dangerous individual-centred fanatical creeds are. They invert all divine values and force their followers to misrepresent slavery as freedom and ignorance as wisdom.

Equating Christianity with modernism and progress, is doubly wrong because there never was any Jesus and also because until the Mahabharat war all Europeans (and all West Asians too) did have a flourishing Vedic civilization. It was only thereafter that they gradually receded into a state of ignorance, inactivity and oblivion because of their continued isolation from a Vedic India.

### Vedic Tuition

The whole of the European continent, along with the other parts of the world, had Vedic seminaries run by renowned sages. Their names are still associated with a number of regions. For instance, the Caspian Sea preserves the memory of Kashyap. Etruria of sage Atri, Palestine of Pulestin and Gaul, the ancient name of France of the Vedic sage Gulav.

These sages had a corps of assistants, disciples and apostles

known as Druids. That Sanskrit word, composed of two syllables, Dra-Vida signifies 'a seer and scholar.'

Franz Cumont observes "In Gaul, Druidism with oral traditions embodied in long poems, perished and disappeared."[1] That means that France has not only smothered its own Vedic civilization but has wiped out all evidence of it in its latter-day fanatic Christian zeal, exactly as Muslims did with their own Vedic past.

Casting a glance at the histories of countries like France and Spain it appears that these countries have often been seized by public frenzies during which they made a complele breakaway from the past, trying not only to disown it but even to obliterate it.

In the case of France this occurred at least twice in recent memory; once about 1500 years ago when it was seized with a neo-Christian fever and again in the later part of the 18th century during its convulsive anti-monarchial upheaval. In both cases large sections of Frenchmen themselves had to flee in terror seeking asylum in neighbouring regions.

Cumont's mention of oral traditions in ancient Gaul is important because only in the Vedic tradition students are expected to repeat all their lessons by heart and all texts of all sciences and arts are entirely in verse. Ancient Gaul included what we call France, Spain, Portugal and Swizerland.

**Namah Shivesh (नमः शिवेश)**

Cumont cites a curious inscription in France which is obviously a Sanskrit salutation to Lord Shiva, and yet Christian scholars have glossed over it and ignored it as though it were some insignificant, undecipherable titbit. But we regard it as a very important pointer to the existence of Shiv worship in France. And this is but natural when neighbouring Italy was a land of Shiv worship. But let it be understood that when we mention Shiv worship that is not to be mistaken to be some isolated cult but must be regarded

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(1) Pp. 20-21, Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism by Franz Cumont.

as an important pointer to the existence of total Vedic culture. Historians must also learn to deduce that when Italy and France are known to have practised Vedic culture, Switzerland could not but have been a link in that chain. Any pretence, therefore, that Switzerland or Albania or Finland had nothing to do with Vedic culture would be totally unwarranted.

Coming back to the inscription topic we quote Cumont to say that "there are dedications like Name Sebesio in the Louvre, that caused a number of dissertations to be written without anybody explaining it."[2]

The curious fact that despite a number of dissertations being written none could explain the meaning of those two simple Sanskrit words speaks for the poverty of Sanskrit and historical scholarship of those who wrestled with the topic. The inscription is Sanskrit meaning "Salutations to Shiva the Lord. Sebesio is the compound word Siva eesh i. e. Shiv the Lord." In popular parlance everywhere 'v' is very often pronounced as 'b' and the term Shiv-eesh becomes Sebesio. Shiv is in fact different from Mithra the Sun. Yet after the decline of Vedic culture in Europe the names, appearances, attributes and sexes of different Vedic deities all got mixed up. That is why one could find a salutation to Shiva engraved on a statue of Mithra. It could also be said that the Statue of Shiva is being mistaken for that of Mithra.

But in another sense the said inscription is not the least bit incongruous because according to the Vedic concept divinity is one entity. People represent it in different ways. Yet in the ultimate analysis, any deity whatever its name or form, is representative of the Supreme Being. That is why in Vedic chants several names are common to numerous deities. Each one of them represents divinity as a whole.

**Vedic, Sanskrit City—Names in France**

A forgotten fact of history is that the names of all important

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(2) Pp. 16-17, Ibid.

ancient locations in France and other European regions are of Vedic, Sanskrit origin. The analysis of a few names given hereunder should be helpful to all those interested in conducting further research of pre-Christian France and other parts of Europe.

**Cannes**

The real, ancient, original spelling and pronunciation of Cannes (Kannes) should be Sannes. In European languages 'C' was a substitute for 'S', though later 'C' was pronounced as 'K'. Therefore if the city name Cannes is spelled as Sannes it will be immediately detected to be the Sanskrit term Sanis i, e. Saturn. Obviously the city, Cannes in France was founded around a temple of Saturn and was a famous centre of pilgrimage for Saturn worship. The biggest and centremost cathedral in Cannes is obviously the site of the ancient Vedic Saturn temple.

**Marseilles**

Strabo, the ancient geographer records (on page 268, Vol. I) in his Geography that Marseilles had around it a protective wall. Inside it was the temple of the Delphian Apollo. That was a Sun temple. Since in Vedic terminology a Sun temple is known as Marichalayas (मरीचालयस्) the current name Marseilles is obviously a corruption of that ancient Sanskrit term.

**Verseilles**

Those studying French antiquities may find out whether the ancient deity to whom Verseilles owes its name, was Lord Vishnu or Shiva. All such names go back to the times when the Vedic sovereign there was known as Rai (now 'Roi') and the queen as Rajni (now 'Rene')

**Le Mans**

To the west of Paris the city, Le Mans is obviously named after the great ancient law-giver, progenitor and ruler of the human race, Manu (मनु)

**Toulouse**

On page 281 of Vol. 1 of his book Strabo notes that in Toulouse. there was a sacred temple held in great reverence by the inhabitants of the surrounding country." Obviously the deity in that temple was the Vedic Mother-Goddess because in India too there are places with identical names. For instance the family deity of Shivaji the great, was known as Tulaja Bhavani. Her temple township on a hillock about fifteen miles from Sholapur is known as Tulajapur. In the Saurashtra region also an important temple city is known as Talaja. Therefore places like Talaja and Tuljapur in India, and Toulouse in France are Vedic kins, being dedicated to and revering the same Mother Goddess Tulaja.The astrological sign 'Tula' alias Libra symbolized by a goddess holding (representing divine justice) a pair of scales, also commemorates that same goddess. Chateau (pronounced Shato) is the Sanskrit word 'kot' as in Amarkot.

Joan of Arc gets her name from the township of Sun-worship because 'Arc' (अर्क) in Sanskrit signifies the Sun, as may be seen from the famous Konark temple in India.

Such sample instances analysed in this chapter should give a new impetus to the search for the Vedic, Sanskrit derivation of all ancient place names in France. All this evidence leads to the conclusion that pre-Christian France was steeped in Vedic culture.

**Muni**

This gives us an important research clue that as elsewhere in the world several European cities are named after Vedic deities and that their historic churches are all pre-Christian Vedic temples and monasteries. The term monk, monastic and monastery derive from the Sanskrit word 'Muni' signifying a sage. Considered from this angle every Christian is the descendant of a convert Vedist alias Hindu.

**Paris**

The very capital of France, Paris gets its name from the Vedic Mother Goddess. To understand this one has to recall that during

Roman times Paris was spelled as Parisorium. That in turn was a corruption of the ancient Vedic, Sanskrit name Parameswarium. In Vedic terminology the term Parameswar signifies the Supreme God while his consort, the Supreme Goddess is known as Parameswari. Consequently, on the banks of the river Seine there used to be a famous, temple of the Mother Goddess. It was known as Paramsewarium. Therefore the township which developed around it also came to be known as Parameswarium. After the carnage of the Mahabharat war when Sanskrit tuition broke down and laxity in pronunciation set in the ancient Sanskrit name came to be lisped as Parisorium. After Roman rule ended the term Parisorium itself was abbreviated to Paris. But in actul pronunciation Frenchmen have further abbreviated it to 'Pari'. This is but a symbolic indication of the way Christianity has pulled Frenchmen further and farther away from their Vedic moorings.

**Sorbonne**

The well-known university Sorbonne derives its name from 'Sur-Bhanu' which means in Sanskrit 'Sun of the Gods' and hence signifies 'divine lustre i, e. the 'light of divine knowledge.'

**Notre Dame a Vedic Goddess**

The term 'Notre Dame' is usually translated as 'Our Lady' But that is wrong. Its real original meaning is 'Our Mother' alias 'Goddess.'

The famous Notre Dame cathedral of Paris, one of the biggest shrines of Europe, is that original shrine of the Vedic Mother Goddess. It was only in the 12th century that it got fully converted to its present form as a Christian church. Until then it used to be the temple of the Mother Goddess. Even now it continues to be the temple of the Mother Goddess but that poor Goddess has been baptised and made to forget her Vedic past along with her Vedic children, the people of France who were pounced upon by Roman troops and forced to accept Christianity.

But even though the temple of the Vedic Goddess stands converted as that of a Christian Goddess the shrine miraculously retains many

of its earlier Vedic attributes.

**Vedic Yantras**

All over the cathedral one may see various geometrical patterns such as squares, hexagon , octagons and circles with 12 or 24 spokes. In Vedic Goddess-worship terminology such esoteric designs are known as Yantras which represent the various creative circuits made use of by divinity in shaping the cosmos.

**French - a Dialect of Sanskrit**

French scholars, litterateurs, journalists, teachers and lexicographers would do well, hereafter, to look into the Sanskrit origin of French and consequently look upon Panini as their chief grammarian. To help them in this task a few leads are being given hereunder to serve as a head-start for all Europeans.

Frenchmen usually pronounce 'S' as 'Z'. This trait is seen all over the West. For instance, ths Sanskrit term 'Ishwar' meaning 'The Great Lord' (as applied to God as well) used to signify the temporal rulers all over the ancient world. The terms Caesar, Kaiser, Czar and (al) Azar (in Cairo) represent that same word spelled and distorted differently in various regions. This is a graphic instance of not only a uniform Vedic practice but also a common Sanskrit usage of ancient global life.

The European (fancied Christian) name Christopher is the Sanskrit, Vedic name Chrisnper i, e. a devotee of Chrisn.

Likewise since the Mother Goddess (Notre Dame) has been France's guardian deity the French surname Davidovita is the Sanskrit term Devi-daivata (देवीदैवत) signifying the family which has 'Devi' (i, e. Goddess) as its 'daivata' (i, e. deity)

The French surname Aron is the Sanskrit term 'Arun' signifying the red, mild, rising Sun. Mortin (i, e. Martand) is also a synonym of the 'Sun'.

The French term 'comme des garcons' is Sanskrit 'sommetu balakanam (सम तु बालकानाम्) meaning 'similar to children.' This gives

us a clue that in English as well as French the Sanskrit article 'tu' has assumed the softer pronunciations 'the' and 'des'. Also 'balacanam' changes to 'garcon' which indicates that 'g' replaces 'b' while 'd' is substituted by an 'r'; 'un peu' in French is the Sanskrit word (अल्प) 'alp' meaning 'a little'; est (pronounced as 'a') is the Sanskrit word 'esti' (अस्ति) meaning 'is'. French language scholars ought to study this aspect.

**Zodiacal Signs**

On the cathedral are drawn the 12 zodiacal signs of Vedic astrology. Had Notre Dame originated as a Christian cathedral it shouldn't have displayed Zodiacal signs because astrology has no place in Christian theology. Astrology becomes relevant only in the Vedic context where the human soul has a history of past and future births and Karma indicated and also induced by the zodiacal circle. The zodiacal signs also indicate that in the Vedic tradition idols representing the nine planets too used to be consecrated and worshipped in the Notre Dame Vedic Goddess temple in pre-Christian times.

**Vedic Texts**

Among the designs on the facade of Notre Dame are also shown two books, one open and the other shut. They are not the Bible but the Vedas and the Devi Mahatmyam i, e. sacred chants concerning the greatness of the Mother Goddess. Those books depicted on the cathedral are a continuation of pre-Christian symbols in the manner of the Zodiacal signs. To explain them away as the Bible is an afterthought improvised by Christian proselytization. Had the book been the Bible there shouldn't have been two. The closed book represents the Veda Samhita while the open book is the Devi Mahatmyam i, e. the chant of the Goddess.

**Yakshas And Sages**

The entire tall spire of the cathedral facade is studded with figures of saints, nuns, birds, beasts and demons. Decorating temple spires with such crowding figures is Vedic temple-tradition. Look at the towering Gopurams (spires) of well known temples in India

for a parallel. They are studded with sages, tigers, lions, demons yakshas etc.

**Ceremonial Washing of the Feet**

Ceremonial washing of the feet of persons held in high reverence, at important religious ceremonies in Notre Dame is a hoary pre-Christian practice which is still faithfully and meticulously carried out in modern-day France even though all Christian congregations wear suits and socks and shoes, and washing of the feet is never a Christian practice as such. Therefore, the ritual of washing the feet at religious ceremonies in Notre Dame is a carryover of pre-Christian Vedic ceremonies. Yet Christian scholars and lay persons pay no heed to such details. Even the Pope washes the feet of children and other sacred souls as a ritual in certain ceremonies (throughout the year). Yet even he doesn't realize that the tradition of washing the feet as a prelude to a welcome proves the pre-Christian Vedic past of his own august and sacred office.

Ordinarily untying the laces of one's shoes, pulling off one's socks, squatting on the floor with the trousers on, pulling up the trouser and having one's feet washed for nothing is all unthinkable in current European Christian practice for several reasons such as the weather, the etiquette of dress, Christian worship not insisting on removing shoes and socks, lack of washing arrangements near the altar, the cold climate of Europe and lack of any necessity to wash the feet when they are already clean inside the shoes and socks.

Yet, when in spite of so many adverse factors the ritual of washing the feet is very carefully observed at Christian ceremonies does it not prove that they are continuing a Vedic ritual in the garb of a Christian ceremony!

**Lotus**

The lily alias the lotus is a royal symbol of Hindu origin which was part of the royal French flag.

**Agincourt**

The battle of Agincourt is recorded in French history. The term Agincourt is the Sanskrit Agnikot signifying a walled township known for its fire worship.

**Ganesh**

"Ganesh... is depicted on a carving at Rheims in France with a rat above his head."[3]

Julius Caesar, the Roman general has recorded that the Gauls claim to be descended from Dis Pater namely the Father of the Gods. That is a Sanskrit, Vedic term (देवस् पितर्) signifying Lord Indra alias Vishnu. The Vedic past of France is proved by the testimony of Julius Caesar about ancient Frenchmen's belief in their descent from Lord Vishnu unlike modern French intelligentsia asserting monkeys to be their ancestors as per Darwin.

The old French word 'prestre' (signifying a priest) is a corruption of the Sanskrit word 'purohit'. The English word 'barrister' is also of the same origin. The French word 'detente' is the Sanskrit word (द्वैतांत) 'dwaitant' i. e. the end of difference of opinion.

The French word 'roi' meaning 'king' is the Sanskrit word 'raya' which is indicative of the Vedic traditions of French royalty. The French word Rene (meaning 'queen') is also Sanskrit 'Rajni'. The term 'rue' for 'street' is a truncated relic of the Sanskrit word 'ratthya' (रथ्या). Likewise the word 'boulevarde' signifying a 'highway' is the Sanskrit term (बलिवर्दः) 'baliward' meaning bullocks and therefore implying, a road wide enough for a herd of bullocks or a bullock-cart to pass. This has its equivalents in the English language in terms like 'Uksbridge' and 'Oxford.'

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(3) P. 37, Matter, Myth and Spirit or Keltic and Hindu Links, by Dorothea Chaplin, Rider & Co. Paternoster House, Paternoster Row, London, 1935.

**River Seine**

Paris, the capital of France is situated on the banks of the river Seine. That name was originally Sindhu, given by people proceeding from India who colonized France in remote antiquity. Since the French eliminate the last consonant the last syllable of that Sanskrit term got dropped. What remained was Seine, the current name which the French use for their river.

**Krishna in France**

Dorothea Chaplin mentions that "at Autun in France, a deity thought to be a Keltic fertility God is overcoming a serpent."[4] Christian scholars not bothering to distinguish between the various Vedic deities have conveniently lumped and damned them all as fertility gods to create a subtle prejudice in the readers' mind. The episode of overcoming the multihooded cobra, Kaliya is prominent in the life of Lord Krishna. Therefore, Autun obviously had an ancient Krishna temple at the spot occupied by its main cathedral.

A book titled **Mythes et Epopee'** by L. Dumozil is a compilation of the Vedic legends of France and Europe.

**Champagne**

A favourite drink and product of modern, Christian France is champagne. That word and the word 'shampoo' are derived from the Sanskrit word 'champi' implying rubbing, cleaning, massaging. Consequently champagne originated in France in its pre-Christian days as an Ayurvedic (आसव) 'asav' i, e. decoction for external and occasional internal medicinal use. Its current use as an intoxicant is an after-thought and as improper as the drinking of methylated spirit.

**The Language of Ancient Britain**

Prior to English developing as a separate language it is well known that the British spoke the same language as the French.

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(4) P. 25, ibid.

That was because the language or languages spoken all over Europe were variations of Sanskrit.

In this context Godfrey Higgins observes 'Speaking of the Gauls, Caesar says, that they had all the same language, with some little variation in their dialects. But he says it was usual with them to pass over to Britain to improve themselves in the discipline of the Druids, which almost proves that the two countries had the same language. And Tacitus says expressly, that the language of Gaul and Britain was not very different... ''[5] That is why French continued to be the language of the British Isles for a long period even in modern times.

**The Lingual Cleavage**

This indicates that not only France and England but the whole of Europe and the entire world once spoke the common language Sanskrit. With the eclipse of the world Vedic empire continents regions and later still individual countries drifted apart mistaking their mannerisms and corruptions of Sanskrit as their own separate languages.

**Manu Smriti**

Even Spain formed part of the same Vedic chain. About this Higgins adds ''Turdetani, the oldest inhabitants of Spain, were Celts; and we are told by Strabo that they had laws written in verse a thousand years before his time.''[6]

The ancient laws in verse referred to above are obviously those of Manu, the great law-giver since it is those laws which governed social life throughout the ancient Vedic world.

An additional proof of Hinduism alias Vedic culture governing the social order in Spain (and consequently in France and England) was that the promontary near Cadiz in Spain was known as holy because it abounded in temples of Lord Krishna and other Vedic deities.

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(5) P. 12, The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey, Higgins.
(6) P. 12, ibid.

**Forgeries in European History**

In studying European Christian sources as in studying Muslim sources one has to be very cautious about tendentious forgeries. This is suggested by Higgins' remark that "it is very probable that every manuscript of Caesar's (Memoirs) now existing has been copied by a Christian priest."[7]

In the light of the above remark let us examine the following noting supposed to have been made by Caesar about the French people viz. "The whole nation of the Gauls is extremely addicted to superstiton; wherein... they make no scruple to sacrifice man."[8]

At the time of Caesar, namely in the 1st century B. C. Italy and France being both European countries fairly close to one another, and both non-Christian, their standards of superstitiousness couldn't have been different. Therefore,it does not seem plausible for Caesar to condemn contemporary France as superstitious. Obviously that sentence is an interpolation by some latter-day Christian copyist of Caesar's commentarius.

What the Commentarius records in continuation of the previous suspicious statement, is quite plausible. It says that "Mercury is the chief deity with them (i. e. with the Gauls), Of him they have many images, (they) account him the inventor of all arts, their guide and conductor of their journeys, and the patron of merchandise and gain.Next to him are Apollo and Mars and Juipter and Minerva."[9]

The deities mentioned above are all Vedic. Their functions are also the same as defined in Vedic astrology.

Christián copyists of Caesar's Commentarius have also added forged illustrations of people being burnt alive in honour of the Gods. Obviously the motive of the Christian copyists was to incite the public to destroy the earlier Vedic culture and flock to the

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(7) P. 13, ibid.
(8) P. 78. The Commentarius of Caesar, English translation, London.
(9) Pp. 98-99 Caesar's commentarius, ibid.

Christian altar. Students of history and genuine researchers must hereafter be very vigilant in studying European sources. They must be constantly on the lookout for motivated forgeries of the kind mentioned above. Such interpolations are both in the text and pictorial illustrations. Since pre-Christian manuscripts had to be manually copied out from time to time during the Christian era, the copying Christians used the opportunity for liberal forgery with a view to glorify Christianity and condemn earlier culture as pagan, heathen and demoniac. This aspect of European history does not seem to be adequately known or sufficiently stressed.

**Calais**

The French city, Calais (though pronounced 'Kalay') is the Sanskrit word Salay indicating that it originated as an ancient Vedic school. Researchers should look for similar names in other countries too.

Ecole, the French word for 'school' is also the Sanskrit word 'sala' burdened with an initial 'E'.

The terms Casino and Cannes are twins. Cannes is Sanis i. e. Saturn while Casino if written as Sacino (because S and C are interchangeable) it can be seen to be the name Sakuni, the manager of the gambling establishment of the Kaurava court of the epic Mahabharat. It could be that the Casino at Cannes is the Mahabharat site where king Duryodhan challenged the eldest Pandav, Yudhisthir to a crafty game of dice at which the latter staked all and lost all.

Ramayan and Mahabharat events took place all over the world. To ascribe them all to locations in India alone, is as uninformed as villagers in Buddhist countries attributing events in Buddha's life to sites in their own regions.

**Ranikot**

In the volume titled the **Holy Blood and the Holy Grail**, its three joint authors—Michael Baigent, Richard Leigh and Henry Lincoln mention the Priory of Sion i. e. the Pravar-Shiv sect in the Rennes-le-Chateau (i. e. Ranikot) meaning the Queen's Castle

township in the Pyrennese region of France. Thus French language and ancient locations are of totally Vedic Sanskrit origin.

**Ancient Vedic Buildings in Spain**

The history of the Vedic past of Spain seems at present to be completely wiped out though it should be apparent to all thoughtful scholars that when the rest of Europe followed Vedic culture in the pre-Christian period, Spain couldn't be different. Lots of evidence of that lost, forgotten Vedic past of Spain must be lurking in numerous places. What has really happened is that a Vedic Spain was overrun and smothered first by Christianity. Later in 711 A. D. came the Muslim onslaught over Spain eclipsing its Christian past. Thereby Spain's Vedic past receded into greater oblivion. About 600 years later the brave Spanish people drove away the Muslims and contentedly retrieved their Christian soul. But in all these historical convulsions the Spanish people seem blissfully unaware that their Christian retrieval is only a half-way house. What they ought to get back is their original basic Vedic soul.

Around 1966 A. D. in my book titled **The Taj Mahal is a Hindu Palace** I first threw a hint about this, alerting scholars of Latin history that the antecedents of massive ancient edifices in Spain, easily attributed to the Muslim Moors, need to be seriously investigated in view of the Muslim penchant for claiming false authorship of captured buildings.

My deduction was well-founded for later Mr. Marvin H. Mills, adjunct professor in the School of Architecture in the City College of The City University of Newyork, making a preliminary study of the issue for a doctoral thesis under the Columbia University, wrote to me (in his letter dated November 15, 1983) "My belief, though it remains to be confirmed, is that the most important alleged Moslem buildings in Spain are not Moslem at all. They probably precede the Moslem era dating from 711 A. D. Much like in India the Moslems came as looters and conquerors, preying on a superior culture where they found generous amounts of buildings to choose from without the need or the ability to construct new ones. Thus I would guess that the (so-called) Mosque of Cordoba, the Alhambra,

and the palace city of Azhara outside of Cardoba as well as buildings in Sevile and elsewhere will turn out to be non-Moslem. In short, there is need to rewrite Spanish history as well as Indian history. ''

In a connected paper that professor Mills read in Chicago on November 4, 1983 at the 17th Annual Meeting of Middle East Studies Association of North America, based on his preliminary research-endeavours involving an archaeometric analysis of the so-called Muslim buildings in ancient Spain, Mr. Mills observed ''Two specific potentially fertile monuments for the application of archaeometry are the Taj Mahal and the (so-called) Mosque of Cordoba. Neither face Mecca. The (so-called) mosque that is part of the Taj complex faces due west whereas Mecca from Agra is 14 degrees 55 minutes south of west. It is oriented to the cardinal directions as would be typical of a Hindu temple in India. ''

Prof. Mills then describes how a wood sample he took from the rear, river-level doorway of the Taj and had it tested for carbon-14 dating by Dr. Evan Williams, Director of the Brooklyn College Radiocarbon Laboratory, proved that even that door was pre-Shahjahan. Similar samples taken from Fatehpur Sikri also proved that that township, usually attributed to the 3rd-generation Mogul emperor, Akbar, is also much more ancient.

Applying the same scientific methods to determine the origin of the ancient buildings in Spain by examining wood and brick samples professor Mills observes about the (so-called) mosque in Cordoba ''we have so little concrete evidence as to its origin that a definitive assertion at this point as to its Moslem provenance should be viewed with some doubt. ''

He then adds that the ''Doubt... begins with the fact that it does not face Mecca.... it misses Mecca by about 50 degrees. The (so-called) Mosque in Cordoba, and the Kaba may possibly be oriented towards the heavens in the same direction for the same reason but it does not follow that the (so-called) Mosque based its orientation on a Moslem veneration of the Kaba. ''

Professor Mills points out that '' there are several other questions

concerning this building which are troublesome." For instance, he asks "how can we be sure that the original Roman temple and the Christian cathedral that it was converted to are not in part or for the most part, still there?"

"There is a relating consistent stylistic continuity in the structure though it is said to have been built by the Moslem invaders over a 250-year period. The curiously elongated shape of stage three is not typical of mosque layouts. The facades have battlements and bastions which suggest a fortress-like appearance and function. Why did Abdur Rahman III have to rebuild the original minaret supposed to have been built earlier by al-Hikam I, with curious large gold and silver fruit and lily leaves decorations at the top which are inconsistent with Muslim practice? "Why are so many of the interior columns and capitals in the Visegothic and Roman styles? How were the Moslems of Spain able to decorate the (so-called) mosque in such intricate and beautiful mosaics when, according to Ibn Idhari, only one mosaicist was brought from Constantinople who taught two 'slaves' and returned home. According to Terrasse, being an infidel he was probably not even allowed in the (so-called) mosque."

It is quite probable from professor Mills' observation above that those ancient spectacular buildings in Spain are neither Christian nor Muslim but are earlier Vedic temples, forts and palaces. The fact that the mosaicist was an infidel indicates that the mosaic decoration is non-Muslim and therefore pre-Muslim. Moreover how could the so-called Muslim expert train two novice 'slaves' in mosaic art in such a short time and leave them to execute the jub all by themselves? The reference to 'slaves' arises from the wicked Muslim tradition of terming and treating all non-Muslims as slaves. The falsity of Muslim claims discovered all over the world proves that most Muslim historians have been liars and that hereafter every Muslim letter, word and claim in historical chronicles and documents must be subjected to the strictest scrutiny.

**Madrid**

The junior wife of King Pandu (father of the Pandavas) mentioned

in the Mahabharat, was Madri belonging to the Madra region. Obviously that Madra is modern Spain. The name of its capital, Madrid is a Sanskrit term (मादि-द) meaning 'giving away Madri, (in marriage to Pandu). It derives its name from the great event when Pandu was welcomed there. A huge wedding pandal was erected and other arrangements made for the large concourse attending the royal wedding. In course of time all those fixtures induced the growth of a regular township there, which is today 's Madrid.

In October-November 1983 and a few years earlier too the Spanish Queen Sophia and her sister flew all the way from Spain to pay homage to and seek spiritual solace from the Hindu Vedic saint-preceptor-priest sannyasin, the Shankaracharya of Kamakoti Peetham in South India. In mundane causation this contact may be explained away as arising from a chance persuasion by a common Indian acquaintance of the two parties. But that is too tenuous an explanation for Christian royalty of fashion-steeped Europe to be drawn to a priestly recluse of India, both speaking in different tongues.

Actually in such matters history must also take cognizance of the operation of unseen spiritual links, at times trailing over several past births. The Pope 's Vatican was nearer and also more easily accessible from considerations of language, mode of life and religious compatibility. The two Spanish princesses could have sought spiritual solace from him in the ordinary course. The reader may therefore, well imagine the strength of the invisible. spiritual bonds which drew the two princesses to the Shankaracharya of India obviously because of their ancestral links with India and Vedic culture. Modern scholars should, therefore, cast away their inhibitions and strive to rediscover the Vedic past of the European continent, lying hidden under a comparatively recent Christian crust.

Thus, the building that is being currently used as the Government secretariat in Panjim (Goa) has been branded in official Portuguese records as the Adilshahi palace. Modern scholars trained in the Western style of research assume that blundering Portuguese governmental dubbing as the last word in authenticity. All such

ought to learn hereafter to probe behind the Western branding.

A close archaeological examination will reveal that the building is a Hindu palace wrested by the Muslim Adilshahs themselves from Goa's erstwhile Hindu rulers.

Similarly, scholars when dealing with the so-called 27 mosques in Ponda say that only one of them viz. the Sofa Shahpuri Masjid remains somewhat identifiable. Others have all been destroyed. Obviously they were captured, ravaged temples. The 'Puri' suffix is an important indication that Sofa Shahpuri is an Islamic distortion of the Hindu divine name Shambhu Shivpuri.

The usual assertion that the so-called mosque was 'built' by Ibrahim Adilshah must be understood to mean that he captured that temple in that year. Such edifices can never be 'built' within one year. Its 30 x 30 metres masonry tank is also a Hindu feature.

The so-called Dargah of Ghazi Abdulla Khan Shahid (i, e. one slain while capturing a Hindu shrine) inside the old fort in Ponda; the Namazgah in Bicholeim wrongly ascribed to Akbar (son of Aurangzeb); the so-called Karoa mosque in Diu ascribed to Muslim rulers of Cambay, the so-called Bahadurshah mosque in Diu, and Fort Narva must all be studied as ancient Hindu edifices. The canards of their Muslim authorship must no longer be believed in.

Christianity, imposed on Europe and several other parts of the world through force, coercion and deceit has unfortunately buried all that classical history.

**Islam Too A Mere Burial Mound**

Just as Christianity has been shown above to be a mere graveyard of Vedic culture marked with a cross, Islam alias Mohamedanism too is a mere graveyard of Vedic culture. Islam has a much shorter history than that of Christianity. Islam was proclaimed in 622 A. D. Thus it is only 1373 years ancient. Like Christianity Islam too was spread with threats, temptations, taxation, terror, torture and tyranny. That is why in lands from Algeria to Malaysia and Indonesia swept by Islam not a single non-Muslim was suffered to live. "Submit to live as a Muslim or get killed" was the ultimatum which was

ruthlessly implemented.

Christians had invented, initiated and implemented that deadly practice much earlier. That is how in Western countries not a single non-Christian was suffered or allowed to live. Such cent percent conversions were the magic of the blood-dripping swords of Islam and Christianity.

**Exposing Conversion History**

It should be the duty especially of Muslim and Christian scholars to delve into their respective pre-conversion past and write an honest account of the quick ferocity with which cent percent conversions were effected in no time. Later all accounts of the coercion and cruelty were systematically buried and all neo-convert generations have been forced to believe that they all en masse turned Christian or Muslim being enamoured of Christian and Islamic preaching.

A Muslim or Christian who doesn't probe into that conversion history must not delude himself to be an honest academician, historian, thinker or citizen.

**Tragedy of Indonesians / Malaysians**

Indonesians and Malaysians though converted to Islam retain much of their Vedic charm, culture, gentleness and Vedic Sanskrit names and customs precisely because they succumbed to a few, sporadic ferocious Arab-Muslim raids but did not suffer from long Arab Muslim domination. Yet the ferocity of even those passing raids was so severe that almost all Indonesians and Malaysians were forced to proclaim themselves Muslim and submit to an Islamic veneer while unknowingly retaining their Vedic core. For instance, the name of the late Indonesian president Sukarno (as per Dutch spelling) is the name of Karna, one of the heroes of the epic Mahabharat. His daughter Meghawati Sukarno-putri also bears a totally delightful classical Vedic Sanskrit name.

With all that evidence Indonesians must now wake up and do two things. They must first investigate and write an exhaustive truthful account of Arab cruelty which in a few atrocious raids terrorized all of Southeast Asian residents into accepting Islam and secondly they

**should renounce Islamic veneer and proclaim themselves to be full-fledged followers of their agelong native Vedic culture.** ♦♦

Parade shield of king Charles V of Spain, made of steel, gold and silver is on display at the Royal Armory, Madrid. The deity in the centre with snakes coiling on the head and around the neck is Lord Shiva the Vedic deity of all warriors.

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**Footnote :** During their 400 and odd years of occupation of coastal pockets of peninsular Western India (Goa, Daman and Diu) Portuguese scholars like most other European scholars have, by their insensitive inadvertance and intransigence messed up and muddled Hindu history too. For instance, because the Portuguese wrested those lands from the Muslim Adilshah rulers of Bijapur they blindly listed all historic buildings as Muslim mosques, mausoleums and mansions without caring or tarrying to probe their Hindu origin. This was the natural consequence of one convert aggressor being ousted by another.

# THE VEDIC PAST OF TUNISIA

The 'ia' ending as in Russia, Siberia, Bulgaria, Austria is Sanskrit, signifying a region with a particular speciality. Thus Austria signifies a land of Astras i. e. missiles.

When it has a prefix 'IS' alias 'eesh' (or eeshus) signifying God (Lord Almighty) in Sanskrit it connotes a divine region. Therefore the 'ISIA' ending in Tunisia denotes a divine land. The initial syllable 'Tun' pertains to one of the many attributes of divinity in Vedic Sanskrit lore.

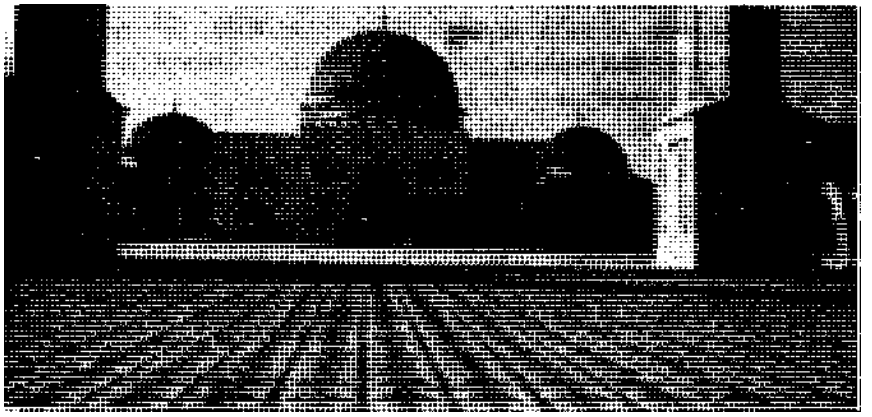
Tunisia is one of the 55 countries of the African continent. It is sandwiched between Algeria and Libya in north Africa.

Even the noun Africa if spelled and pronounced as Afrisa (since 'c' is also pronounced as 's' as in 'centre', 'civil', citation etc.) will reveal itself to have the Vedic ending signifying a divine land. Consequently regional names such as Africa and America if pronounced as Afrisa and Amarisa (i. e. immortal divinity) they could be immediately identified as ancient Vedic, Sanskrit names.

Though Tunisia's residents are all Arabs, who are mostly Muslim they are free from three Islamic drawbacks viz. polygamy, (banned since 1956), 'purdah' and illiteracy which shows the abiding effect of their pre-Islamic Vedic memories.

**Ruins of Roman Bath at Zaghouan**

The above photo of an historic scenic spot in Tunisia called a Roman Bath in modern tourist terminology is in fact a sacred Vedic Kund (alias holy tank in scenic, sylvan surroundings). It is like any other typical water-tank built around a natural water fount in India, identical in plan. The icons of Vedic deities consecrated in the arched wall bordering the tank were apparently destroyed by both European Christian and Muslim iconoclasts. But before Romans were forced to submit to the Christian yoke they followed Vedic culture. Consequently the pattern of their architecture continued to be Vedic even after their conversion to Christianity. Romans themselves were Ramans and therefore Vedic people.



**Mausoleum at Monastir, Tunisia**

The photo said to be a mausoleum is actually that of a captured Vedic temple in Tunisia.

Christian zealots first started the spree of capturing and converting individuals and turning Vedic temples into churches and mausoleums (e. g. the Westminister Abbey and St. Paul's in London.)

Envious of their success, three hundred years later a section of the Arabs too used the same gimmick of plundering, conquering, subduing and converting people in the name of a new, deceptive theology called Islam.

The above building is one such captured Vedic edifice dedicated to the Muslim captor. We arrive at the above conclusion from the following tell-tale evidence viz. (1) If the above palatial building was built over a dead Muslim where are the corresponding palaces which the deceased occupied when alive ? (2) If the successor of the deceased raised such a palatial edifice to house the body of the deceased where is the successor's own magnificent palace ? If neither the deceased nor his successor had any palace or mansion of their own would they have the financial means and the will to build a grand edifice to house a mere corpse ? (3) Now take a close look at the building itself. It is totally symmetrical, which is a Vedic trait. (4) Look at the base of the domes. It is octagonal, which is a Vedic speciality The three domes on a symmetrical edifice connote

the Vedic trinity while they are a misfit in Islamic practice since Islam has only one Allah and one prophet. For whom then is the third dome ? Readers should learn such cross-checking technique to explore the fraudulent claim of Saracenic alias Islamic architecture. The Monastir township is of Vedic Sanskrit origin akin to the word monastery meaning in Sanskrit an hermitage of Munis i. e. Saints.

♦♦

# THE VEDIC PAST OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Current histories of the British isles suffer from the same fault which other histories suffer, namely, that beyond two thousand years they draw a complete blank. This is but natural when we consider that even an average individual does not know any history of his own family, beyond two generations though that is his nearest and dearest topic.

Such ignorance of regional and national histories beyond 2000 years has been the bane of world public life in at least two respects. Firstly, it leads to more dissensions. Rifts get wider as time passes and people forget their primordial Vedic bonds, as children of common parents who lived amicably as one family while parents were alive, get estranged, separate and become inimical towards one another as time passes. If reminded of their nostalgic childhood-unity there is some hope of their coming together once again or at least cultivating mutual cordial relations.

The second fault arising from an ignorance of remote history is that several problems defy solution. And then, in trying to wrestle with them scholars acquire great reputations even by suggesting some absurd, haphazard, make-do solutions. Since those solutions are unreal they lead to more problems which further complicate the issue, with the result that human knowledge becomes a chequered, unsatisfactory patchwork.

This is currently the situation concerning the history of the

British isles. Accounts of Roman, Norman, or Anglo-Saxon strands don 't weave into a satisfactory fabric covering every issue. Scholars of British philology, theology, history, archaeology, heraldry and almost every other field of study have faced insoluble problems because a fact of basic significance has escaped them all namely that like every other part of the world, from time immemorial the language of the British isles was Sanskrit and its culture, Vedic. The validity of this finding becomes apparent when every problem of any branch of history will be seen to resolve itself on the basis of that doctrine.

**Sanskrit Origin**

Let us start with the very name England. That is of Hindu, Sanskrit origin. To understand this let us turn to the French who have an older and more continuous civilization than that of the British. *Moreover we have observed in the earlier chapter how the earlier language of the British Isles was French, because the French is a closer and nearer relic and descendant of Sanskrit.* The French word for English and the English people is 'Anglais'. The terminal 's' being silenced in French the name though pronounced as 'Anglay' it is a Sanskrit word originating in the Sanskrit term 'Anguli' i. e. a finger.

Ancient Hindu explorers and administrators who fanned over a virgin Europe looked across the English channel and called the British isles 'Anguli' ('sthan' or 'desh') i. e. a finger-size, finger-length land. If one imagines Europe to be a palm-size, palm-shaped continent, Great Britain appears to be the 'Anguli' namely (the extended) finger.

Anguli is also a standard as well as a variable Vedic measure. To select an adhoc local standard-measuring-rod for different measurements was common Vedic practice. Consequently the length of Britain from top to toe, having been chosen as a standard-rod in mapping Europe and the Atlantic and Mediterranean oceans Britain was designated as Anguli-sthan. That slso incidentally highlights the ancient importance of Vedic Britain.

The current terminal 'land' stems from Sanskrit 'sthan' as we shall presently explain. The Sanskrit word 'granthi' is spelled as 'gland' in English. Likewise the Sanskrit word lamp-'sthan' is lamp-stand in English. That proves that the Sanskrit terminations 'anth' and 'than' change to 'and' in English. Therefore, Angulisthan came to be spelled in English as Anguliand i, e. England.

In Sanskrit the suffix 'ish' signifies something 'in the style of'. In English too the suffix 'ish' retains its original Sanskrit meaning. Take the Sanskrit word 'baal' signifying a child. The suffix 'ish' when added to the Sanskrit word 'baal' the derivative 'baalish' means exactly what 'childish' means in English. By this rule the language of the Angul people (or land) came to be known as Angul-ish i. e. English. Therefore, Anglai and Angulish (i. e. English) are Sanskrit words deriving from 'Anguli.'

**Angul Country**

The Oxford English Dictionary (Vol. 1, p. 327) explains the term Angle as "The race of people of Angul". This fully justifies our conclusion, explained earlier, that the term England originates in the Sanskrit term Anguli-Sthan i, e. a finger-size, finger-length country because the Sanskrit word 'anguli' signifies a 'finger.'

The word Britain too is of Sanskrit origin. The Sanskrit term was Brihat-Sthan i, e. the Great Isles. In course of time Brihatsthan was corrupted to Britain in popular speech. The nick-name Britannia is a nearer remnant of the Sanskrit 'Brihat-sthaniya.' That Britain itself signified 'the Great' isles was forgotten in course of time but the memory of 'greatness' persisted. Therefore the term 'Great Britain' is an exact translation of the earlier Sanskrit term Brihat-Sthan.

Likewise Ireland is Arya land (आर्यस्थान) and Scotland is Kshatraland (क्षात्रस्थान)

**Hindu Royalty**

The conclusion that the words English, England, Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland are of Sanskrit origin is reinforced by the

fact that the British isles were first explored and ruled over by Kshatriya rulers who spoke Sanskrit. The last known Hindu sovereign of Britain who fought against Roman invaders was queen Bodicia alias Buddhi-isha (i. e. of superior or Godly intellect) of the Ishani tribe i. e. the tribe of Lord Shiva.

Though the names of other kings will have to be traced hereafter, yet there is a plethora of evidence to prove that the royal traditions of Great Britain and Ireland are entirely of Hindu, Sanskrit Vedic origin even to this day. The English word monarch is Sanskrit Manawarka i. e. the Sun among humans, since in Vedic tradition the monarch is always regarded as the sun of glory and power, sustainer of the realm. That is why in Vedic tradition the suffix 'Aditya' was many-a-time attached to the sovereign's name (e. g. Vikramaditya and Pratapaditya). In the same tradition the Iranian sovereign too continued the ageold Vedic practice of styling himself as Arya Mihir i. e. the sun of the Aryan (i. e. Vedic) culture, even after conversion to Islam.

Remembering that 'g' is also pronounced as 'j' as in 'genetics' and 'gerantology' we may see that the words 'regent', 'regency', 'regal', 'regnal', 'reign' (rajan), 'regime' all derive from the Sanskrit word 'raja' meaning 'king'. This could not be possible unless Hindu (i. e. Vedic) kings ruled the British Isles in the forgotten past, either exclusively or as part of a world-empire.

The word 'regime' is Sanskrit 'rajyam'.

The word 'royal' too is Sanskrit rayal derived fron Raya i. e. king.

The British monarch's bodyguard wears bright, orange coloured tunics, because that is the chosen Vedic colour of saints and sannyasins, of temple flags and of the battle-dress of Kshatriya soldiery.

**Vedic Terminology**

'Raya' is a synonym of 'raja' as may be seen in the words 'Shiva-raya', 'Rai-Bahadur', 'Raisen', 'Raipur' and

'Rayalseema'. In the Indian Telugu language a king is known as 'Rayulu'. King Krishna Deva Rai of the Vijayanagar empire was known as 'Krishnadeva-rayulu'. From this it is apparent that the word 'royal' is the mis-spelled Sanskrit word 'rayal'. Similar Sanskrit derivatives are 'dayalu' (दयालु) , i. e. 'compassionate' from 'daya', and 'krupalu' (favourably disposed) from 'Krupa'.

The word 'Majesty' is the corrupt form of the Sanskrit Maharaj-asti i. e. High Sovereignty. The English title 'Sir' is Sanskrit 'Sri'. Sir Roy Henderson is, therefore, Sanskrit Śri Rai Indrasen. Mr. a short form of 'Mister' is the Sanskrit term Maha-Ster (महा-स्तर) signifying a person of a high order, like Mahodaya.

**The Flag**

Hindu tradition speaks of the ten directions. Hindus believe that the sway of God and the king extends to all the ten directions. The high heavens above and the nether world are two of those ten. The remaining eight surface directions have each a special name in Sanskrit. Eight supernatural, celestial guards have also been assigned to those directions.

Consequently ancient Hindu orthodox buildings connected with royalty and divinity used to be octagonal or used to have octagonal features like bastions and kiosks to signify the royal or divine sway in all those directions. In this context when one studies the British flag one finds that it has a double cross signifying all the eight directions. In the Hindu royal and divine tradition that British cross is drawn in ochre which is also the Hindu regal colour.

The usual explanation in British heraldic literature that the British flag has three crosses namely those of saints George, Patrick and Andrews is untenable because in reality there are only two crosses one like the plus sign and the other like the letter X. If a third cross overlaps one of those two it violates heraldic convention. The triple-cross explanation is therefore a clumsy, untenable, haphazard after-thought.

**The Throne**

In Sanskrit, Hindu tradition the word for a throne is 'Simhasan' literally meaning a 'Lion Seat' since a Vedic sovereign is invariably crowned on a golden throne flanked by lion figures, because a Vedic monarch is expected to be brave like a lion in guarding his subjects. A Sanskrit verse glorifies a lion as the king of the forest by virtue of its own prowess. Therefore, the names of Hindu kings also usually ended with the suffix 'simha' i,e. 'lion' as may be seen in names like 'Jagat Simha' and 'Man Simha.' Therefore, the term Richard the-lion-hearted' and 'Napoleon' and Leonid are in the Sanskrit tradition.

In that tradition the British coronation chair i, e. the throne in Westminster Abbey has four gilded lion figures at the ends of its legs.

**The Sacred Hindu Stone**

Under the seat of that coronation chair is a shelf which holds an almond-coloured stone slab. That slab is a sacred relic associated with the coronations of British sovereigns from time immemorial, because it is a memento carried by ancient Hindu kings from India. The stone is of the same genre and Vedic ochre colour as the stone of the Red Forts in Delhi and Agra. Those forts were built by Hindu kings when Delhi used to be known as Indraprastha and Agra as Agranagar.

**Hindu Townships**

In India, walled townships and forts are known as 'Cote' which is the same as 'Kot' as in Siddhakot, Agrakot, Lohakot, Sialkot, Akkalkot, Bagalkot, Lalkot and Amarkot. In England too walled townships and castles still bear the Sanskrit names. 'Cote' as may be seen in names like Charlcote. Northcote, Heathcote and Kingscote.

The famous horse races at Ascot are not a freak sport of that place. They are a legacy of the hoary Kshatriya administration as is apparent from the name Ascot from Sanskrit Aswacote i. e. a city of horses.

The Sanskrit word 'cote' signifies the protective wall around a township. Therefore the coat which a person wears as protective apparel around the body, is also a Sanskrit word.

Likewise Agincourt in France, famous for the battle won there by King Henry III of England, is the ancient Hindu centre of fire worship with the Sanskrit name Agnicote. Under Vedic rule, fire worship was widely practised on the European continent and the British isles. The tradition still survives in Baletyne alias Balentine fires occasionally lighted all over Europe.

Schoenbaum 's book titled ''Shakespeare- A Documentary of His Life'' carries an illustration of young Shakespeare hauled up for poaching, before Sir Thomas Lucy. In the background is the walled castle or township 'Charlcote.'

**The 'Shire' Ending**

In Britain all topographical names are Sanskrit in origin. The ending 'shire' is Sanskrit 'eshwar'. Indian townships are known as Lankeshwar, Tryambakeshwar, Mahabaleshwar etc. Similary English locations are known as Lancashire, Warwickshire, Hertfordshire etc. The Sanskrit ending 'eshwar' surviving as 'shire' in modern English usage, signifies a township around a Shiva temple. Therefore, the suffix 'shire' is proof of Shiva worship having been prevalent in England and on the continent. Some specimen Shiva Lingas and icons of Shiva of those times may still be seen in the Etruscan museum in the Vatican in Rome and elsewhere in Europe.

**The 'Bury' Termination**

The ending 'bury' as in Bloomsbury, Sevenbury. Waterbury, Canterbury, Ainsbury, Shrewsbury, is the Sanskrit termination 'pury (i, e. a locality) as in Krishnapury, Sudampury and Jagannathpury. Sanskrit 'P' changes to 'B' as Sanskrit poat is English 'boat.' Distant Thailand which has townships with indisputable Sanskrit names has also townships called in the same manner as Cholbury, Rajbury and Fechbury. This again proves that the English 'bury' ending is Sanskrit 'pury.' Sevenbury is Sanskrit

Saptapury i. e. a group of seven villages.

**The 'Ton' Ending**

The ending 'ston' or 'ton' as in Ringston, is Sanskrit 'sthan' as in Rajasthan and Sindhusthan. Kingston is literally Rajasthan. Townships ending with the letters 'pton' as in Hampton, Northampton and Southampton have the Sanskrit termination 'pattan' meaning a 'township'. Northampton is Uttarpattan and Southampton is Dakshinpattan. Hampton is Hampi-pattan.

**Rivers**

The river 'Thames' pronounced as 'Tames' is the Sanskrit word 'Tamasa' (i, e. dark) since it is mostly enveloped in fog and is muddy. The river Tamasa is mentioned in the Ramayana.

The river Amber in Britain gets its name from Sanskrit Ambha (meaning 'water') says the Oxford Dictionary of Place Names and Proper Names. English rivers could not bear Sanskrit names unless the British isles were administered by Sanskrit-speaking rulers in ancient times.

**Rama**

Ramsgate is a well known township which is reminiscent of an ancient Rama temple. In India too it is not uncommon to have a Rama-Dwar. i. e. Ram's Gate as an important, sacred topographical location. Ramford has a similar derivation.

Names like Sandringham, Birmingham are corrupt forms of the Sanskrit Vedic termination 'dham' meaning 'abode.' Therefore Birmingham is a malpronunciation of Brahman-dham.

Names ending in 'gate' as Billingsgate, Queens Gate, Margate are the ancient term 'ghat' i. e. seaside or riverside stone-embankments.

**Religion**

The word 'church' is the Sanskrit word (चर्चा) 'churcha' meaning (religious) discourse.

The surname Churchill is from Sanskrit (चर्चा चालकः) 'Churcha-Chalak' i, e. one who conducts religious discourses. That indicates that Sir Winston Churchill 's forefathers had been priests.

The room in churches where holy clerical apparel is kept is known as 'Vestry' from Sanskrit 'Vastra' meaning apparel.

An idol of the Vedic Sun god Mithras of pre-Christian Vedic times was found in the debris around the Houses of Parliament in London during reconstruction work after the World War II bombing damage.

The word 'underling' in English is Sanskrit 'antarling' signifying a smaller, interior Shivling. Hindu Shiva temples have the customary double Shivalings. The one on the ground floor is big and prominent while the other in a pit in the nether storey is smaller and not very prominent. Similar other words in Sanskrit are antar-Jnan (i, e. inner knowledge) and antaratma (inner being or soul.)

**Tantra**

The word (तंत्रम्) 'tantrum' in English is the Sanskrit word 'tantrum' which indicates that Hindu mantra-tantra (religious and esoteric practices) were prevalent in ancient Britain. Minister is from Mantri.

The English surname 'Brahm' is Sanskrit 'Brahma' as in 'Brahmin'. The name Abraham too is a malpronunciation of Brahma the Vedic name for the Creator.

**Language**

English etymologists, philologists and lexicographers are in the habit of tracing English words to Latin and Greek roots rather than to Sanskrit direct. Greeks never ruled England. Therefore, English cannot be derived from the Greek language, English is as much a dialect of Sanskrit as Indian prakrit dialects like Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Bengali. Since Latin and Greek are themselves dialects of Sanskrit it could be that some English words have descended

from Sanskrit via Latin and Greek. But because Vedic, Sanskrit-speaking rulers ruled over England for thousands of years, numerous English words are directly derived from Sanskrit as will be apparent from the following instances; 'upper' is 'ooper', 'medium' is 'madhyam', 'Saint' is 'Sant', 'preacher' is 'pracharak', 'adore' is 'aader', 'man' is 'manav', door is 'dwar', 'cow' is 'gow', etc. Several rules of Sanskrti grammar also apply to English.[1]

Soup, the opening course of English meals is a Sanskrit word. Hence, cooks at the Jagannath temple in Puri are known as Soupkars. Modern Indian languages are derived from Sanskrit because Sanskrit was the ancient spoken language of India. Vice-versa when modern European languages are seen to be dialects of Sanskrit it is apparent that Sanskrit was the spoken language of ancient Europe too. That could be possible only if Europe practised Vedic culture and was ruled by Vedic kings.

**Coastal Nuclear Contamination**

The Environment Ministry of Great Britain issued a warning to the public on November 30, 1983 to "avoid unnecessary use of the beach near the Windscale nuclear processing plant in north-west England because the vegetation on the beach has been found to be radio-active." The contamination discovered was 1000 times higher than the level considered normal.

This little detail is of great significance because it provides two vital clues to an understanding of past events. The Vedic epic, Mahabharat records the havoc caused on the humans of those times by an identical contamination of sea-coast vegetation, proving firstly that Mahabharat is real history of a bygone age and that nuclear power and misslies had been developed in that age too. In fact the Mahabharat war details deal exhaustively with the devastating effect of numerous deadly missiles in the very terms in which nuclear scientists of our own age talk about them.

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(1) Readers interested in the Sanskrit origin of English may read P. N. Oak's book Fowlers' Howlers.

The event of the sea-coast vegetation contamination havoc is described in the Mausal Parva i, e. the Missile Chapter towards the end of the Mahabharat. It says that some mischievous teenagers of the Yedu tribe dressed a male colleague to look like a pregnant woman and approached a sage with the request to predict whether the offspring would be a boy or a girl. The irate sage, seeing through the game cursed that the 'birth' would be a missile which would annihilate all the Yedus. In course of time (so goes the story) the youth actually 'delivered' a missile. Thereafter, fearful of the predicted grim mass annihilation the young men pounded the missile and threw its bits into the sea. The reeds that grew in the sea there later (on the Dwarka coast) bore nuclear contamination. Later the Yedu tribe frolicking on the beach pulled out the reed and in a drunken brawl beat one another to death with it, thus fulfilling the prophecy about total annihilation. Obviously the concerned missile, an unexploded remnant of the Mahabharat war, was broken into pieces and dumped into the sea. But the contaminated vegetation it produced resulted in the annihilation of most people in the region, is the sum and substance of the account which may appear slightly garbled with some incongruous details.

**Aryans and Dravids**

Englishmen call themselves Aryans. That term has however mistakenly led to the belief that the Aryans were a race.

The word 'Arya' signifies Hinduism alias the Vedic way of life. This is easily illustrated by the Arya Samaj movement in India that believes in Vedic revivalism. So in admitting that they are Aryans Englishmen in fact admit that though currently they profess Christianity their forefathers practised Vedic culture.

This is further supported by the existence of the Dravid (Druid) community amongst the British too as in India.

In India the Dravids are a part and parcel of the Aryan i. e. the Hindu way of life. Similarly in England too the Druids (Dravids of old) form part of the larger Aryan English society.

The English word 'rice' derives from the Indian, Hindu Dravid word 'Arisu'.

**The Gayatri Mantram**

In India Dravids today are stauncher Hindus and more religious than their counterparts in the north ravaged by Islam. Similarly not only in Britain but all over Europe too the Dravids alias Druids are a closely knit, staunch religious group who still chant the sacred Gayatri mantram (the hymn to the Sun) in English as orthodox Hindus do in India in Sanskrit.

At the break of dawn on equinoxes and solstices they gather at the Stonehenge and at public heaths and commons and facing the east they invoke the rising Sun to 'energize our intelligence'. This is an exact translation of the Sanskrit chant 'Dhiyo yo nah prachodayat' (धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात्).

**Gayatri Mantra in Local Dialect**

Mackenzie says that the religion of Great Britian before Christianity was Buddhism and the Druids (Dravidians) in ancient Britain were Buddhists and constituted a social order which reserved to itself the mysteries of religion. This evidently shows that the religion of the British in the earlier ages, that is prior to Buddhism, was nothing other than Vedic religion and culture.

Recently, (around 1977 A. D.) in the heart of London, a temple of the Vedic God 'Mitra' (Sun) was excavated. The ancient Siva lings now on display in the Vatican in Rome are ample proof that temples of Lord Siva existed all over Europe prior to the spread of Christianity.

Sky worship, Shiva worship, observance of religious rites according to the lunar calender and recitation of 'Gayatri Mantra' translated into the local dialect were prevalent in ancient England. This clearly shows that the Druids were Vedic Pundits carrying on the mission of propagating Vedic culture through sermons in local languages.

Princep commenting on the Greek Church and Christianity says

the Buddhists of the West, accepting Christianity on its first announcement at once introduced the rites and observances which for centuries had already been in India.

Dean Inge, commenting on the teaching of Christian missionaries such as Plotinus, Caimant, Gregory, Augustine and the like says they are the ancient religion of Brahmins "masquerading in the clothes borrowed from the Jewish, Gnostic, Manichaean and Neo-Platonic allegories."

Humbolt says that Hindu customs and manners prevailed in America when the Europeans first founded colonies there. William Jones points out that the biggest temple of Mexico houses an image of Shiva, and the museums throughout South American countries have several figurines of Shiva and Ganesh, his Elephant-headed son, while the poetry of Peru bears the imprint of Ramayana and Mahabharata. Miles Poindexter says that the hymns of the Inca rulers of Peru remind us of the simple chantings very similar to that of Aryan Brahmins.

Syrian author Zenob says "the worship of the Hindu God Krishna was present in America in the second and third centuries before Christ. Temples dedicated to Krishna containing large images existed near the lake 'Van'. In the fourth century A. D. there were in America about five thousand followers of Bhagawata religion whose deity was Krishna."

According to Sir Henry Maine, the old Brehan laws of Ireland are Aryan. The Aswamedha sacrifice of Vedic culture survived till the 12th century A.D. in Ireland.

In the pre-Christian era a large part of Italy was known as Etruria, a corrupted form of the Sanskrit word meaning 'the land of the Vedic sage Atri.'

**Vedic Temples**

Hindu temples abounded in ancient Britain when Hinduism was the state religion. Ancient Hindu temples lie in unrecognizable ruins throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

One such famous temple existed on the Hill of Tara, alias Taragarh, (in today's Indian parlance), in Ireland. The Hill of Tara is consequently a sacred ancient site on which Sanskrit-speaking Hindu Kshatriya kings used to be crowned for centuries. The other famous temple is the well-known Stonehenge pre-dating the Roman conquest.

Under Roman rule London was known as Londonium. This is a corruption of the much ancient Sanskrit term Nondonium signifying a pleasing place.

**Shiv Samhita**

An ancient Sanskrit scripture, Shiva Samhita is well known in India to devout Hindus and to scholars. The same title is found listed among the publications of the Druids in Britain. Currently it is only a tiny booklet in English but its title clearly suggests that it is a rickety namesake of the original robust Sanskrit scripture.

**Britain's Hindu New Year Day**

Until 1752 A. D. England's New Year Day used to be March 25 (not January 1) which is just about the exact date when Hindus begin their new year. Every year new Hindu panchangs (calendars-cum-ephemeris) are brought out around March 25. This is crucial proof of the Hindu royal tradition having been rooted in ancient England from pre-Mahabharat times.

Footnote No. 52 to a research paper titled **The Origin of Observatories in India,** read at a conference in Scotland (10-19 August 1977) by professor K. D. Mathur of the U. S. A. corroborates that "as a result of certain astronomical tables received in Europe from the East, around 628 A. D. there developed a trend in Britain.... that the Britishers and Hindus had a common origin" (The Edinburgh Review. Vol. 10., p. 387, 1810 A. D.)

**VEDIC GUILD SYSTEM**

Julius Caesar who conquered the British Isles centuries after the extinction of Hindu rule there, records in his memoirs the

existence of two higher castes in Britain, Since the Hindu varna system alone has two higher castes above the lowermost Vaishya and Shoodra classes, this is additional proof of Hinduism having prevailed in the West. Therefore, the ancient way of life in Europe including the British Isles, usually dismissed as heathenism, was in fact Hinduism.

**Ayurved**

The Hindu medical system 'Ayurved' was practised in ancient England as may be concluded from English medical terms derived from Sanskrit. This is discussed elaborately in a separate chapter.

**Sanskrit Medium**

Education in ancient Britain and in fact in the whole of Europe used to be in Sanskrit as is also discussed at length in a separate chapter.

**Academic Degrees**

Academic degrees conferred in the Western system of education and its entire terminology is Sanskritic. This has been explained at length in a special chapter discussing the ancient Vedic educational system.

**Lexicographic Lapse**

English lexicography is guilty of a serious lapse. Whereas English dictionaries must first trace the roots of their words to Sanskrit, they resort mostly to Greek and Latin without realizing that those two languages themselves are descended from Sanskrit. Words are said to be of obscure origin if they cannot be traced to Latin or Greek or other popular sources such as old French and old English.

They have by and large ignored Sanskrit as a source language of English because the history they have learnt makes no mention of Hindu rule at the dawn of civilization when Sanskrit was the national language of the British Isles and the European continent.

This topic has been discussed at some length in a separate

chapter but hereunder we present a typical illustration of how and when philology and Christian tradition reach inexplicable dead-ends only the Sanskrit-Vedic tradition provides the master-key to solve their problems.

**Vedic Kshatriyas.**

The letter 'X', in the English alphabet represents the Sanskrit letter 'ksha.' That letter is of immense importance in Hindu tradition because it is the first letter in the word Xatriya (Kshatriya) signifying the warrior ruling class. As such the name Xavier is in fact an abbreviation of the Sanskrit term Xatriya-vir namely Kshatriya warrior. The retention of 'X' in the English alphabet is a very important piece of evidence of ancient Hindu Kshatriya rule over the British Isles.

A short form of 'Kshatriya' is Kshatra. Scotland is in fact 'Kshatra land'. The Sanskrit term Kshatra has led to 'Scot' in English.

Currently it is believed by historians that the people of Ireland migrated and founded Scotland. On the face of it this explanation seems absurd. How could Irish people become Scots ? But if Ireland is understood to be the Sanskrit term 'Arya' land and if Scotland is understood to be another Sanskrit term Kshatra land then it becomes quite plausible that the Vedic people settled in Ireland moved to the northern tip of Britain and called that region Kshatraland i. e. Scotland.

**Vedic Relics**

"In the north of England, near the Wall of Hadrian an inscription in verse in honour of the goddess of Hieropolis has been found."[1]

Hieropolis is the Sanskrit name Haripur as i. e. the city of Lord Krishna alias Vishnu. That such a deity was worshipped in England is an indication of the Shiva worship too being very common in the British Isles. I identified at least two mosaics of Lord Shiva,

(1) P. 112, Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism, by Franz Cumont.

found in Great Britain, on display in the British Museum in London in 1977. There might be many more lying undisplayed in its vaults. Of the two hung up on walls was a bearded figure holding a trident. The other was portrayed riding a buffalo (like the God of death, Yama) with a begging bowl slung at His waist.

Icons of the Mother Goddess, the consort of Lord Shiva, found in Britain are also exhibited in the British Museum.

Western scholars are in the habit of dismissing such finds as cult objects suggesting thereby that those icons belong to some stray, obscure sects but that the bulk of the population had nothing to do with it or that there was not much of a civilization to talk of in those remote days. All those notions need to be thoroughly purged.

The usual notion of the British Isles having remained deserted in the ancient past or at best having been inhabited only by monkeys or mere cave-men while countries like India had a flourishing Vedic civilization, needs to be drastically revised. Because all over the world in the remote past there used to be a flourishing Vedic civilization for millions of years.

It appears that prior to Julius Caesar's invasion the British Isles passed through a period of oblivion and obscurity. Consequently, there may have been a break in its history. But that must be recognised as a fact of history common to all nations and individuals. Just as every individual has his ups and downs; periods when he rides the high crest of prosperity, publicity and praise and periods when he is down and under, an insignificant nobody, nations too have their periods of glory, or depression and oblivion. Moreover being cut off from the European mainland Britain lacked a stable population or governance in the remote past off and on. Nevertheless evidence presented in this volume, in this chapter and elsewhere indicates that the British Isles constituted an important, active and busy component of the world Vedic-Sanskrit civilization.

Under the Vedic dispensation people worship a number of icons according to the individual mood, preference or convenience at any

given moment. But that doesn't constitute a cult. Each icon represents the entire immanent divinity which controls and sustains the cosmos. Therefore, the discovery of any Vedic deity anywhere is clear evidence of the existence of Vedic culture as a whole, just as homage paid to St. Xavier, Nicholas or Michael at any place is an indication of the prevalence of Christianity there and not of the cult of that particular saint alone.

## Gold Ring with Shivling

A paper read on May 13, 1830 by Lt. Col, James Tod, titled "Observation on a Gold Ring found at Montrose in Scotland,"[2] said.

"The ring of which a facsimile is annexed, was sent to me by a valued associate of our Society with the following letter :-

Upper Lodge, Bushey Park,
20th March, 1829.

My dear Sir,

You will at once appreciate the following curious circumstance connected with the ring that accompanies this letter.

It was dug up on the Fort Hill near Montrose, some years since, on the site of an engagement occasioned by the landing of the English during Mary's (about 1555 A.D.) minority and her absence in France... It required but a slight knowledge of Hindu mythology at once to claim for it an Eastern origin....

Most truly yours,
G. Fitzclarence

It will not be easy to assign a satisfactory solution of its discovery in so unlooked for a quarter... This mystic amulet has at once an astrological and mythological import. It represents the symbol of the Sun God Balnath, around which is wreathed a serpent guardent

(2) Pp. 559-571, Vol. II, Article XXVI, Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain.

with two bulls as supporters... This relic, therefore, must have belonged to some pious devotee...."

The ring mentioned above has a Shivling mounted on it. The discovery proves the existence of Shiv worship and consequently of Vedic culture in the ancient British Isles. Two photos of it appear on the inside of the front cover of the annual research journal for 1980 A. D. of the Institute for Rewriting Indian History, New Delhi.

Calling it an emblem of the Sun is, however, improper. This is an example of how, after the decline of Vedic culture in the West, all deities got mixed up. Whether Roman, Assyrian, Syrian, Babylonian, Egyptian, they were all Vedic deities such as Shiva the Mother Goddess, Ganesh, Lakshmi, Saraswati, Rama, Krishna, Vishnu and the Sun. But because the sects which revered them had long lost their connection with India the name, shape and attributes of the several deities had all got inextricably mixed up and messed up. Therefore, it needs to be impressed on Western scholars that they must no longer consider themselves as authorities on such matters. They must seek the advice of Indian experts in Vedic theology to identify the ancient deities discovered in the West.

**Vedic Festivals and Symbols**

Along with Vedic deities Vedic festivals also formed part of public life in the ancient British Isles as recorded at various places in volumes titled **Indian Antiquities.**

"The first of April, or the ancient Feast of the Vernal Equinox (was) equally observed in India and in Britain." (Page 71, Vol. VI, Indian Antiquities)

"The first of May (was) equally regarded as a phallic festival in India and in Britain." (Page 89, Vol. ibid).

"The circle and the crescent, the former the characteristic symbol of Brahma, the latter that of Seeva (i. e. Shiva) were conspicuous ornaments of the sacerdotal order of ancient Britain."

(Page 236, Vol. VI, Indian Antiquities).

**Hindu World**

Dr. John Wilson observes in his book titled **India 3000 Years Ago** (first published in 1858, recently reprinted by the Indological Book House, Varanasi) "It is admitted by every philologer of the present day that the Aryas and ourselves have sprung from the same original stock."

The preface to Vol. VI of Indian Antiquities (Pages XI-XII) rightly asserts "The Hindoo religion probably spread over the whole earth; there are signs of it in every system of worship. In England it is obvious Stonehenge is one of the temples of the Booth, (i. e. Buddha) and the arithmetic, astronomy, astrology, the holidays, games, names of the stars, and figures of constellations, the language of the different nations bear the strongest marks of the same origin."

The same volume VI contains a **Dissertation on the Indian Origin of Druids"** which concludes that the Druids of Europe were Brahmins from India.

**Stonehenge**

The Stonehenge is one of the most important archaeological sites of pre-Christian England. Almost all writers agree that it was a temple and an observatory. But no scholar is known to have explained the significance or the meaning of the term Stonehenge. They all easily assume that the term Stonehenge arises from some bare stones standing there today. That is yet another illustration of the faulty methodology of research followed these days all over the modern world. We shall elucidate this in the context of the term Stonehenge. The term Stonehenge couldn't have been improvised for that site after it was left with only some bare boulders standing. The term Stonehenge applied to the site from very ancient times when it was a full-fledged, functioning temple-cum-observatory. At that time it was a massive, plastered building. Therefore, the current assumption that the term Stonehenge arises from the stones standing there is obviously mistaken. Those stone

remnants are like bones of a carcass. The name is always of the living entity and not of its skeleton. Therefore, the term Stonehenge must not have any relation to the English word 'Stone', from the remaining random stones left standing there.

Our discovery, therefore, is that 'Stonehenge' is the Sanskrit term (स्तवनकुंज) Stavankunj i. e. a meditational bower.'' A few miles away is another location titled Woodhenge. Since the Sanskrit equivalent of 'Wood' is 'Vana' alias 'Wana', the original Sanskrit name of the location is (वनकुंज) Vanakunja i. e. a forest 'bower.' This gives one a new insight in detecting the Sanskrit origin of English names ending in the suffix 'henge' which is the Sanskrit word 'Kunj' meaning 'bower.' Considered merely as an English syllable the term 'henge' is meaningless.

The Stonehenge is a circle of huge boulders standing on the Salisbury plain in Wiltshire. Salisbury is the Sanskrit term ''Shaileshpury'' (शैलेशपुरी) i. e. the Township of (Shiv) the 'Lord of the Mountains' Wiltshire which is also the Sanskrit term Walteshwar (वल्तेश्वर) signifying Lord Shiva.

According to several renowned astronomers Stonehenge is an ancient sophisticated astronomical observatory because the circle of stones enables one to determine the time for solar and lunar years, and get navigational bearings by the stars.

Avinsky, a Russian claims yet another significance for the structure. According to him the five circular stone-groups there form a pentagram or five-pointed star, and that the sizes of the circles represent the varying sizes of the planets of our solar system, with an error margin of barely one per cent.

Currently only 16 26-tonne stones remain standing in the inner circle, while 11 lie flat.

Excavations have indicated that originally the number of boulders in the outer circle numbered 30, and in the inner one 40. There are also two 6.6 metre high stones standing in the configuration, and 12 visible stones forming a horseshoe.

Most of the rocks in Stonehenge are Sarsens i. e. sandstone, while others are blue stones.

**The Ancient Vedic Priest**

The British Isles still have their ancient supreme Vedic seat. But like the Papacy in the Vatican in Rome the ancient Vedic pontiff of the British Isles has also been forced to embrace Christianity from 597 A. D.

That ancient sacred Vedic seat is the Archbishopry of Canterbury.

Since the letter 'c' in English deputizes both for 'si' and 'k' it is advisable to try both those pronunciations to discover the original Sanskrit word. Applying that rule to the term 'Canterbury' let us pronounce it as Santerbury. Now allowing for English mannerisms let us substitute 't' with 'k' and 'b' with 'p' to rewrite the name Canterbury as Sankarpury i, e. the township of Lord Shiva. This will reveal that Canterbury had an ancient famous Shiv temple which was the headquarters of the head priest namely the Archbishop, the supreme Vedic pontiff of the British Isles. The biggest and most ancient church in Canterbury should be identified as the site of that ancient Vedic Shiva temple. Research undertaken along these lines is bound to reveal the traces of that Vedic Shiva establishment. The current Archbishop is the successor in that sacred Vedic line. Research must investigate the antecedents of the Archbishopry of Canterbury alias Sankarpury. I had addressed a letter to the Archbishop, Dr. Robert Runcie in 1983 suggesting that his office had a pre-Christian origin of Vedic Shiv worship. The reply received from the Archbishop's librarian was that the suggestion was interesting but they don't have enough staff to probe into their antecedents of such antiquity. The remedy lies therefore for some university scholar to undertake the research.

**Buddhism**

Colonel Meadows Taylor believes "Buddhism may have been preached in Britain as it was in Greece."[3]

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(3) P. 51, History of India.

As clarified elsewhere by us Buddhism is not at all a separate religion. When the Buddha attained fame in India for his great renunciation people flocked to hear his discourses. In those discourses the Buddha preached the same old Vedic-Upanishadic philosophy that had been ingrained in him. Therefore, all Vedic teachings preached in Vedic establishments all over the world in the post-Buddha era as the sayings of Buddha may have been preached in Buddha's name in Britain too.

Distant nations cut off from India later mistakenly believed that those teachings were of the Buddha himself. *The precise reason why Buddhism did not take root in India was that people here being in constant touch with Upanishadic teachings, were fully aware that Buddha's own teachings were not different.* In any case Taylor's reference to the spread of Buddha's teachings to the British Isles clearly indicates that in the post-Buddha era Vedic centres in Great Britain too, as elsewhere in the world, constantly invoked the Buddha's name as the latest master of Vedic theology.

**Elephant and Peacock Motifs**

One of the signs of the worldwide spread of Vedic civilization in Britain too is the prevalence of the elephant and peacock motifs in the art of regions where elephants and peacocks are not native fauna.

Sir Grafton Elliot Smith has observed that "the designs and beliefs centred around the elephants are... emphatically revealed in the antiquities of Scotland."[4]

Mosaics depicting peacocks and the Swastik found in Great Britain are on display in the British Museum, London. Peacocks are tropical birds native to India. Moreover, the peacock is also the mount of several Vedic deities. The Swastik is an important Vedic symbol. Therefore, the portrayal of peacocks and Swastiks in Great Britain is an indication of the ancient worship of Vedic deities prevalent there.

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(4) Preface by Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, to Dorothea Chaplin's book, Matter, Myth and Spirit or Keltik and Hindu Links.

**Krishna**

Dorothea Chaplin mentions that "in the parish churchyard of Penrith, England, there is a small figure with a halo on Boar-Stone who is.... vanquishing a serpent."[5]

Vanquishing the multi-hooded Kaliya being an important episode in Lord Krishna's life the church at Penrith was obviously a Krishna temple before being invaded by Christianity. The graveyard in churches are mute witnesses to the slaughter that ensued when Christianity tried to eradicate Vedic culture from Europe.

**Holy Vedic Trinity**

"Outside the west door of the church of the Holy Trinity which was originally at Dinnacair in Kincardineshire Scotland, but which is now in Banchory House is the stone (which) besides having a fish on it, is itself shaped like a fish."[6]

Every so-called church of the Christian Trinity was a quick and subtle substitute for the holy Vedic trinity of Brahma-Vishnu-Mahesh by invading Christendom. The said church was, therefore, a Vedic temple. The term Dinnacair is the Sanskrit term 'Dinkar' meaning the Sun. Likewise the term Kincardineshire is the Sanskrit term (किंकर्दिनेश्वर) Kincardineswar signifying Lord Shiva. The fish is a symbol and incarnation of Lord Vishnu. All this indicates that all the places mentioned above formed a big Vedic temple establishment. Consequently, it is apparent that Scotland had a very strong ancient Vedic tradition.

**The Boar Symbol**

The symbol of the boar "may be perceived in a carving on one of the inside walls of St. David's cathedral in South Wales, in a part of the edifice which is said to be the oldest portion. Tacitus refers to the boar as a religious symbol of the ancient

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(5) Pp. 20-25, Dorothea Chaplin's book, ibid.

(6) P. 27, Dorothea Chaplin's book, ibid.

tribe of Aestyi, whose language was Gaelic... A boar is also carved on the rock fortress of Dunadd in Argyll... The carving of the Knock-na-Gael boar... near Inverness has a deified name and a little... above the animal is the carving of a sun-disc.''[7] The London Times of September 20, 1929 carried an article on it by Herbert Craw. ''Fargus Mor, son of Erc, the first king of Scotland, is said to have been crowned in the fort of Dunadd when he arrived from Dalriada, county Antrim, Ireland, in the early part of the Christian era. Many small pre-historic objects have been discovered here, and it is possible that the history of the fort began sometime before this event.... the figure of a boar is sometimes hewn out of stone and placed over the grave of some hero. There is one of these on the holy island of Incholm, in the Firth of Forth, where the ruins of an old Abbey are still in existence, the surroundings showing such an ancient foundation that the precincts are looked upon as the 'Iona' of the East of Scotland..... A symbolic boar (was drawn) over the doorway of a shop. On the Mound in Edinburgh..... St Andrew's church, Penrith, Cumberland stands on foundations of great antiquity... all the boars have the plaited deified mane. Figures of boars in mythological form have been found at Hounslow in Middlesex... A curious figure composite in symbolism, sitting in a cross-legged attitude, with a symbolic boar behind it, was discovered at Meigle In Perthshire and there may be many others discovered and undiscovered.''[8]

In the above passage the name Erc is Sanskrit, meaning the Sun. Antrim in Sanskrit, means interior. Perthshire is the Sanskrit term Partheswar (पार्थेश्वर) signifying Lord Krishna.

**Ganesh**

Margate in Kent has a very ancient grotto which obviously was used by sages for meditation and Vedic chants. Ganesh[9] is represented in that grotto says Dorothea.

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(7) Pp. 30-31, ibid.
(8) Pp. 31, 32 ibid.
(9) P. 37, ibid.

**Scand**

Scand, the son of Shiva in Vedic lore, is the commander-in-chief of the army of the Gods. In Gaelic language 'Scandlock' means 'warlike' and 'scandal' means battle. From this it should be obvious that people speaking Gaelic practised Vedic culture. Lok alias lock in Sanskrit signifies a region inhabited by people.

In Wales the earth is called 'pridd'. Apparently this is a relic of the Sanskrit word 'prithvi.'

**Agam**

The Vedas are known as both Nigam and Agam. The word 'Agam' connotes 'arrival', while Nigam' signifies 'departure.' Consequently both those terms apply to the Vedas as dealing with the arrival and departure of life, birth after birth. In ancient Britain the "Ogam script was an occult manner of writing, and is in cryptic form. The wheel of Ogam is often seen in Keltic designs; and some fine specimens carved in stone find refuge in the church at Margam in south Wales."[10] Obviously the name of the script indicates the prevalence of Vedic studies in ancient Britain.

The golden ring which forms part of the Glasgow coat-of-arms is thought to be a solar symbol.

**The Cow and Mother Goddess**

In Vedic tradition the cow is a very sacred animal. One may see the "cow-face looking out from some of the carved rocks of antiquity in the British isles, and also in decoration of a later period in some parts of the country... At a very early period the Rishis and thinkers of ancient India established the worship of the great Mother Goddess... Innumerable figures of the mother Goddess have been discovered in Asia, Africa and Europe during the last hundred years."[11]

The Greek goddess Demater is Sanskrit Deva-Maatar i, e. mother of the gods.

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(10) P. 46, ibid.
(11) Pp. 52-55, ibid.

The Sanskrit word 'jwala'(i, e. flame) is spelled as 'Jwawl' in Welsh and Cornish.

**Serpent Symbol**

"The emblems of serpents are found all over Britain. At Alstonfield in Staffordshire there are three fragments of sculptured crosses... Here the Keltic plaitwork ends in a serpent head. (In) the Stafford Knot, the badge of the Stafford family, the two ends of the knot occasionally terminate with the heads of serpents... There is a device of a snake on an old earth-house at Airlie, Angus, Scotland... Near Loch Nell in Argyll, is a serpentine mound 300 ft. long.."[12]

**Dogras**

"At some time, during the 5th century A. D. Dogra was chief of the Druids in Britain.... It seems not unlikely that his name is in some way connected with the Dogras in Kashmir."[13]

Another Indian Kshatriya clan, the Cholas have also an ancient township Cholomondeley in Scotland commemorating their ancient sojourn in the British Isles. That term is Sanskrit (चोल-मंडल-आलय) Chol-mandal-alaya i, e. "an enclave of the Cholas."

**Lotus Motif**

"Although not indigenous to the soil, the graceful form of the lotus is much in evidence in the early handiwork of the Picts in Scotland. In the bridal song of a Welsh harpist there is an allusion to the lotus...

> Love sat on a lotus leaf afloat
> And saw old Time in his loaded boat..."[14]

A Keltic lotus leaf design also forms the framework of a window in the Cathedral of Iona.

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(12) Pp. 73-74, ibid.
(13) P. 81, ibid.
(14) P. 83, ibid.

**Dancing Around the Maypole**

"In India in mediaeval times when the spring festivities were celebrated with pomp and pageantry for three months, the people danced round the Maypole as they do in some districts in England at the present day."[15]

**Strewing Grass on Floors**

The roots of the Kusa grass are lopped off and the grass is strewn over the floor of the chamber where the religious Durga Puja ceremony is held in India around October.

A similar custom exists in Britain since Vedic times. The old custom of Rush-bearing is observed annually on the 5th of August or around that date, in the old church of St. Oswald at Grasmere in Westmoreland. The Rush-bearing tradition is also observed in Nottinghamshire on Ascension-Day.

There is a belief in the British Isles and also in India that a dog scratching the floor forebodes death.

**Festival of the God of Death**

The Samain festival in Scotland is associated with Saman, God of Death. The festival starts at midnight on October 31, when witches on broomsticks fly across the sky and owls, bats and black cats come out in the moonlight. This coincides with the Vedic **Sarva Pitri Amavasya** i. e. New Moon Day in October when libations are offered to dead ancestors. Saman is a corruption of Yaman alias Yama, the Vedic God of Death.

**Kent**

The name Kent in Britain originates in the Sanskrit term kanthi, a coast. The coastal sub-division of the district of Midnapur in West Bengal is know as **Kanthi.**

**The Vedic Margate Grotto**

Britain has a very ancient cave used for Vedic chants and worship.

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(15) P. 89, ibid.

The "mysterious beautiful and subterranean grotto was discovered about a hundred years ago at Margate in the Isle of Thanet. It is distinguished from other grottos on the British Isles on account of the excellent workmanship displayed in the interior, including true mosaic. The grotto comprises an entrance, a rotund, rectangular chamber and serpentine passages; and the walls, ceilings and archways are ornamented with symbolic patterns. On the walls there are heart-outlines, each containing a smaller heart.... as interpreted by the Hindus, a heart within a heart or a lotus within a lotus indicates the cycle of creation. A human heart with the aorta attached was compared by the rishis of old to a developed lotus bud with the stem attached. There are also two small hearts on a panel... the shell mosaic,which appears here and there glistens when light is thrown upon it... In the rectangular chamber... are the Sun, moon and stars... Kent was a sun-worshipping county, apparently as it has a white horse in its coat of arms. The grotto appears to be dedicated to Vishnu, the Sun, in the form of Narayan or to Varun. He appears to be standing in his characteristic attitude supporting the earth, which contains an emblem of the Trinity or human family. Above again is the Sun. In each of the four corners of the shrine is a large conch."

"The Margate grotto which might well be called the grotto of the conch, appears to have no counterpart in the British Isles. This shrine with its beautiful central pillar on which is the emblem of the turtle certainly shows designs based on the Aryan faith. The Sun is portrayed rising, setting and in full midday glory. Urns from which rise eternal flames, also find a place on the walls. The grotto possesses the properties of a whispering gallery; the entrance-way is thought to have been narrower originally, allowing a passage-way in single file only. The grotto resembles that which we know as a Catacomb. The grotto (is) of a pre-Christian character. The Sanskrit word Satha Khumba (शत कुंभ) would appear to be the origin of the term catacomb. Satha Khumba seems to have been a kind of Teertha or sacred spot which was always connected with water in some form or other."[16] The Margate grotto obviously resounded with Vedic chants in ancient times being used as a

Vedic training centre.

**Combe is Kumbha**

The term combe or combes is associated with a number of places in Britain. That is the Sanskrit term 'Kumbha' namely a pitcher. Places called Combe have generally water or a waterfall associated with them. ''Swanscombe in Kent has recently revealed some ten thousand-year-old pottery'', observes Dorothea Chaplin on page 216 of her book.

She adds that 'Comb' as a Scottish Lowland word was used to distinguish all such hills as are scooped out on one side in the form of a crescent. The bosom of the hill, or that portion which, lies within the lunated verge, is always denominated 'coomb'.

**The Snake Town**

Avebury is an ancient site in Britain with serpentine stone formations. Significantly the name (अहिपुरी) Ahipury (of which Avebury is a corruption) is in fact a Sanskrit term connoting a snake town.

The Isle of Angelsey also had a gigantic statue of Lord Vishnu reclining on the great time-serpent, which is described in a separate chapter.

**The Rag Tree**

''Houston in Renfrewshire in Scotland is Hua's Town in which there was a holy well. Mothers used to bring their sick children to leave them in the pure and possibly medicated waters. They put rags or garments on the branches of neighbouring trees, but some over-zealous Christian missionaries forced the people to abandon their tradition and had the well filled with stones.''[17] Hanging such rags on trees near holy shrines is a very ancient Hindu custom common in India.

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(16) Pp. 113-115 and 216, ibid.
(17) Pp. 115-116, ibid.

**Cremation**

Evidence of the Vedic practice of cremation being prevalent in ancient Britain is found in the form of urns containing sacred ashes preserved under elaborate stone shrines.

**King Bali's Gate**

Bali is the name of a famous Asur king in Vedic lore. He was vanquished and banished to the nether world by God Vishnu. Ballingsgate in London, formerly known as Belin's Gate is named after Belin, son of a British king and grandson of Cloton, king of Cornwall. On Belin's death his ashes were put in a bronze urn which was put on top of the arch of gate. Belin is a Sanskrit form of the name Bali.

**Tantrik Design**

The beautiful rose or wheel window with 16 segments in the old Bishop's palace at St. David's in South Wales and others of its kind have originated from Hindu tantrik designs. Since (देवि-द) Devi-da (alias David) is a Sanskrit term signifying blessed or donated by the Goddess St. David's church was obviously a Mother Goddess temple earlier.

**Sun**

The English name Martin is Sanskrit (मार्तन्ड) Martand i, e. the Sun. The arms of the Martin family consist of a Latin cross with the Sun disc appended to one arm and the crescent moon to the other.

In Vedic tradition the Sun-Moon symbols signify perpetual reign and fame for the ruling family.

The circle representing the Sun appears over Vishnu temples while the trident is raised over a Shiva temple. These symbols are found in several European churches which are ancient Vedic temples.

Perambulation

When making pilgrimages to holy wells, the Kelts circulated three times round the well in a clockwise direction as the Hindus do even today. Two Christian monarchs of England, Edgar and Canute banned well-worship.

Off the coast of Galway is Aran island deriving its name from the Sanskrit word (अरण्य) 'Aranya' signifying a forest. The island is full of stone relics of pre-Christian antiquity.

**Moreshwar**

In Scotland, specially in Morayshire, figures of bulls are carved in rocks. The place is an ancient Vedic temple site. Morayshire is a corruption of the Sanskrit name of the deity, (मोरेश्वर) Moreshwar. The place obviously abounded in Shiva temples which were destroyed by Christian zealots. The Bull, Nandin is the mount of Lord Shiv.

**Vedic Pilgrimages**

Pilgrimages were made to St. Nicholas' Church on the first Monday and Tuesday of May to commemorate a festival. A procession, with accompanying ceremonies still takes place near the summer solstice at Peebles in southern Scotland known as the Beltana festival. It was a pre-Christian holy fair and feast. On the summits of Peebleshire hills are several forts of which two most important are Cademuir and Cardrona.

Peebles had been an important healing centre in pre-Christian times. It abounds in holy wells. Those wells dedicated to various Vedic deities have their ancient Sanskrit names twisted to sound Christian such as St. Mungo and St. Ronan.

A holy spring here has a tank built around it 12 ft. below the ground. It has 36 pillars and holds 7000 gallons of water. There are two springs close by, one of fresh water and the other of sulphur in an horseshoe-type aperture. Britain has many such sacred wells. One is in Perth.

Ancient Vedic shrines in Scotland suffered great ravage at the

hands of Christian zealots and wars of chieftains. St. Andrews made to appear as a Christian name was a temple dedicated to the Vedic deity, Indra. The harbour there is built of ancient carved and cultured stones obtained from the debris of Vedic temples wrecked by Christian fanatics. The ancient Vedic Indra temple in Perth was pulled down and dragged to pieces. The county of Galloway was denuded of most of its archaeological remains, and ancient temples were converted into churches.

**John Knox the Knocker**

In Perth, after a sermon delivered by John Knox, all ancient artistic Vedic shrines were destroyed in one night. St. Paul's cathedral in London, which was an ancient Vishnu temple was also invaded at about the same time and its valuable contents were either plundered or destroyed.

**Saraswati**

Staffordshire has many relics of ancient Vedic shrines. The White Lady which so often figures in British legend is the Vedic goddess Saraswati.

**Sacred Rivers**

One of the many names of the Ganga is Dhur, and the word 'dwi' in Welsh for water is a derivative of Dhur. Keltic rivers were feminine in the Sanskrit tradition. The term 'Father' Thames is obviously an innovation since Tamise in French is feminine as Tamasa is in Sanskrit. That shows that France too has a river Tamise alias Tamasa of Ramayanic fame.

The Keltic river in Essex, spelled Ugley, is pronounced Hoogley as in India.

"It may not be very generally known", observes Dorothea Chaplin (on page 138 of her book) that "Margharita is a Sanskrit word meaning a pearl. This meaning is attributed to it by Mc Crindles' Greek historians in connection with Alexander's invasion of India."

The term Margarita (मार्गरिता or मार्गरिका) has two other Sanskrit

connotations signifying 'a woman devoted to truth' or 'devoted to the chosen path.'

**Manu's Land**

Several areas in Britain are named after Manu, the first law-giver and ruler. One is the Isle of Man. The other is Slamannan in Central Scotland. It means the 'upland of Manu' and Checkmannan (the smallest county in Scotland) i. e. : the 'Stone of Manu' according to professor Watson.

A map dated 1731 in the Public Library of Edinburgh states that Islay among the Western isles of Scotland is an abbreviation of the 'Isle of Ila' and it is said that Helmsdale and Helmsdale river in Sutherlandshire too are named after Ila the daughter of Manu.

**Pura and Pury**

The term 'Borough' in the British Isles is a corruption of the Sanskrit term 'Pura' i. e. an urban settlement, township or locality. Its feminine form 'Pury' indicating a smaller township, is also widely used in Britain as Bury. Therefore, these two terms Borough and Bury which are very common in the British Isles are emphatic proof of the existence of Vedic culture in Britain for millions of years. That Vedic tradition is so firmly rooted that it survives to our own day despite two thousand years of invasions by diverse peoples.

Goldsborough (near Whitby in Yorkshire) is a part translation of the ancient Sanskrit name Suvarnapur (i. e. the city of gold). That and Flamsborough Head district abound in ancient ruins of Vedic settlements. Farnborough is located on a very ancient site. Its church was an ancient Vedic temple. The plaque in that church is believed to be the oldest in England.

Jedburgh Abbey in the Scottish lowlands is the Sanskrit term Yedupur Abbey signifying a temple dedicated to Lord Krishna. That Abbey is still an architectural gem despite the havoc wrought upon it by Christian zealots.

**Edinborough the City of the Vedas**

Dorothea Chaplin very rightly surmises that Edinburgh connotes the city of the Vedas. We arrive at the same conclusion but in a different way. Our explanation is that the Vedas had come to be pronounced as Edda after the advent of Christianity in Europe. Scandinavia's ancientmost scripture Edda is an echo of the Sanskrit Vedas. The Sanskrit form would be (वेदानाम् पुरम्) Vedanampuram like Hastinampuram. In India there is an ancient city called Hastinapur (i. e. a city of elephants). Likewise Edinburgh in Scotland is a corruption of the Sanskrit term Vedinpur alias Edinpur i, e. City of the Vedas.

Dorothy Chaplin's explanation (on page 139 of her book) is "The city of Edinburgh with its famous beacon is surrounded by a halo of romance. Arthur in Scotland seems to be identical with Aedh, or Aedhan, the Fair one, Keltic god of fire. So conspicuous a figure in legend and romance as King Arthur, whose Seat is a landmark all over Edinburgh and far beyond, would seem also to be identified with Edinburgh itself. This beacon, is now known as Arthur's seat, the Gadi of Arthur, and one of the spots from which the mystic Aidh or Torch of the Vedas, spread its illuminating rays in all directions for the material and spiritual enlightenment of humanity ? The word 'aidh' in the Vedas is thought by Maxmueller to mean a torch. Edha (with a short 'a') is a synonym of 'indhan' or fuel which builds up the sacrificial fire... As so many names in the British Isles are admittedly of Sanskrit origin, it seems within the range of possibility that Burgh and Borough originated from pura..."[18]

The Christian term Michael is a corruption of the term Manukul i. e. one descended from Manu.

The Town Council of Peebles owns a silver arrow described as a 'flattened stalk of silver with a barbed point.' It is 15 inches long and is preserved in the Hall of the Royal Archers in Edinburgh.[19]

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(18) Pp. 139-140, ibid.
(19) P. 164, ibid.

This is obviously a pre-Christian relic.

**Deepawali in Scotland**

Deepawali, the festival of lights is the gayest and longest festival in the Vedic tradition. In that festival all houses are wreathed in rows of oil lamps and all members of the household and visitors are sumptuously feasted on snacks. A relic of this survives in Scottish tradition, "One of the forms of the Hallow E'en festivities in Scotland is that of the Procession of Lamps, which are made of turnips hollowed out and given a human face or that of the Sun and Moon... The fact that it takes place in the autumn leads one to think it may be a reflection of Divali. The artistry displayed in cake-making at this time, is remarkable."[20]

**Dhenu The Cow**

An old Gaelic Ms the Book of the Dun Cow indicates that the Sanskrit word Dhenu for a cow was in use in ancient Britain. Even the word 'cow' is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term 'gow'.

**Devi Sant**

St. David (David Sant-i. e. devoted to Devi, the great goddess) the patron saint of Wales, practised rigid austerities and to whom much legend attaches. He was a Vedic sanyasi (recluse). South Wales, notably Dewisland in Pembrokeshire has numerous Vedic relics. The term Dewisland is Sanskrit Devi-sthan i, e. the sanctuary of the goddess. The term Pembrokeshire is a corrupt form of the Sanskrit term Tryambakeshwar i. e. Lord Shiva or a locality where the Chief deity is Lord Shiva.

**Vedic Stage Plays**

In ancient Vedic tradition all forms of public entertainment such as dance, ballet and dramas were woven around the doings of gods. That in ancient British tradition too religious themes alone formed part of public entertainment is strong proof that Vedic

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(20) P. 179, ibid.

culture has been Britain 's (and in fact that of the whole world's) primordial heritage. About this Dorothea Chaplin observes 'British miracle-plays of mediaeval times (belonged) to the ancient faith of the Britons (i. e. Vedic alias Aryan or Keltic). Morality plays are allegorical (wherein) abstract ideas take personal form. Allegorical or mythological figures are created by the dramatist for this purpose. The play of the Wether, written by John Haywood and performed at Malvern in 1732 was... described as a new and very merry interlude of all manner of Wethers. It was printed in 1533. The central figure was the Sky God (i, e. Lord Indra) and can have been no other than Dis Peter or Dyes Pitar, the Heaven Father of both Hindus and Kelts. The play envelops a philosophic truism presented with humour, yet none the less a fact for all time. The mythological covering veils the philosophy.''[21]

**Om in Welsh Tradition**

''The language of the Welsh is thought by some to resemble Sanskrit. George Barrow maintains that Gaelic possesses more Sanskrit words than Cymrie. (Like Sanskrit Welsh is pronounced as it is spelled). In Welsh tradition it is said that God realized His name thus, Ill and that this is the word, the first event traditionally preserved. These strokes are three beams of light, the foundation of the alphabet leading to knowledge. In Hindu tradition AUM (the combination of three sounds A U M) represents the same idea. The word uttered by the Almighty was the literary and musical sound in the universe, according to the people of Wales; and in the eyes of the Kelts, music in common with literature is sanctified as being of divine origin.''[22] This is exactly Vedic tradition too.

The above extract is a clear indication that the letter AUM was as much revered in the British Isles, as the origin of all knowledge and speech, as it is revered in the Vedic tradition in India.

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(21) P. 185, ibid.
(22) Pp. 192-194, ibid.

**Complicated Spelling**

Several locations in the British Isles retain their ancient, long-winding Sanskrit names and titles but their pronunciation has obviously been distorted or shortcircuited.

A city in Wales has a tongue-twisting name made up of 58 letters namely :-

LLANFAIRPWLLGWYNGYLLGOGERYCHWYRNDROBWLLILANTY SILIOGOGOGOCH

The railway ticket of the place has all those letters printed on it but the impossible name is pronounced in short as Clanfair Piji. That name of the town, in the west Wales island country of Anglesey, is currently mistakenly believed to mean. 'St. Mary's church in a dell of white Hazel trees, near the Rapid Whirlpool, by the Red Cave of the Church of St. Tysilio, That is obviously a Christian plaster shrouding the earlier Sanskrit wording.

We here offer the guidelines for any Sanskritist to try to unravel that Sanskrit name which obviously refers to the temple of the reclining Lord Vishnu and Brahma and Shiva who constitute the holy Vedic cosmic Trinity. We have already described in detail elsewhere in this volume that the Isle of Angelsey had a gigantic statuary representing the Vedic Trinity. As such it bore a long Sanskrit title appropriate to its supreme importance. The 58-letter spelling of that place is the fossilized relic of the grand Sanskrit title of that divine site and sight.

That lengthy slithering spelling represents the distortion of a long Sanskrit compound sentence spelling the divine importance of that ancient city as is often encountered in the novel titled Kadambari written by the ancient Sanskrit poet and author, Bana Bhatta.

A parallel contemporary example of long Sanskrit titles for famous or important cities may be quoted from Siam alias Thailand The title of Ayuthia (their ancient capital) and now Bangkok runs into 162 letters as under :-

Krung thep mahana Khonobonoboworn ratan Kosin Mahinitarayudayaya Mahadilokpopnoparatana rajthani buriromud omrajhiwas mahasatarnamo rupimarna Varasatitsakattiya Visanukamprasit.

That long title signifies 'A city of angels, great city of immortals, magnificent jewelled city of the God Indra, seat of the king of Ayuthia, city of gleaming temples, city of the King's most excellent palace and dominions, home of Vishnu and all the gods.'

We venture to suggest that if some Sanskrit expert and genius wrestles with the long 58-letter title of the Welsh city he may also be able to resolve it into meaningful words adding up to a long and colourful title of that great city of vanished glory, like that of the Siamese capital. The word 'Church' has been substituted for the word temple in the original title of that Welsh city. The 58-letter title would, I suggest, resolve into something like the following in chaste Sanskrit-Seat of the Supreme divinity Lord Vishnu and the holy Trinity, Creator, and sustainer of the world and the navel of the cosmos etc, etc.

Britain has many names which make absolutely no sense in English but are very meaningful Sanskrit terms. For instance Manmouthshire is (मन्मथेश्वर) Manmatheshwar i, e. Shiva the Lord of the God of Love. Balliol is Ballal (बल्लाल) name of the elephant-headed god Ganesh.

Names

Names 'Bagot' and 'Paget' of old Staffordshire families are corruptions of the Sanskrit word 'Bhakta' connoting a 'devotee'. We come across corresponding names 'Bhagat' in North India, and 'Bhagwat' in South India.

The English surname Roy is found both as Roy and Rai in India since it is a Sanskrit name signifying a king, lord or master.

Sheila is an English name of Sanskrit origin, signifying a woman of character.

The name Sarah is an European abbreviation of the Sanskrit goddess Saraswati as 'survey' is the short form of the Sanskrit word surveykshan (सर्वेक्षण).

The term 'Syr' in old Welsh and 'Sir' in modern English are malpronunciations of the Sanskrit honorific 'Sri.'

**Rebirth**

The Vedic doctrine of rebirth or reincarnation appears in Wales in the form of Teliesin or Taliesin, Chief Bard and one of the Three Primary Inventors. Taliesin was a rebirth. He is sometimes equated with Ossian or Oisin, son of Fingal in Scotland, whose mother was a Hind.'' Sin is the Vedic ending 'Sen'.

**Royal Emblem**

''The King's Dragon sometimes faces the Queen's Lion when they support the royal arms, and in some cases he takes the form of a gryffin. Both of these are Hindu emblems of Siva and Vishnu.''

''The University of St. Andrews has a crescent in its coat of arms which is a sign of Siva of the Hindu Trinity.''[23]

''One may see a dragon among the designs on the tiles in the Pyx Chapel of Westminster Abbey.''

The Dun Cow conspicuously carved in stone occupies an honoured position on the tower of Durham cathedral indicating that is was a temple of the cowherd Krishna.

The Sanskrit word Hrid meaning 'heart' is written as Cridhe in Gaelic. That is why heardiologists are known as Cardiologists.

In September 1911 near Dormington in Hertfordshire, a gypsy child died, whereupon the parents broke up the van in which they lived, and which had cost them. £ 80, to make a funeral pyre.[24] Such was the hold of Vedic traditions on their minds that they

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(23) Pp. 196-201, Ibid.

(24) P. 202, ibid.

couldn't help cremating their child even at the cost of burning their own mobile home as it were.

**The Holy Grail**

"The legend of the Holy Grail, so widely spread in Europe, is full of mystic meaning.... If the quest for wisdom was not pursued seriously the Grail vanished. Only to those whose condition of mind permitted was the Holy Grail visible."[25] This is as per Vedic tradition.

**Manu**

As per Vedic tradition Manu was the first man on earth. In fact the English word 'man' itself connotes 'a descendant of Manu'. Manu is known as Vaivasvat i. e. son of Vivaswan, the Sun, That is to say Manu was the first being created by the Sun Himself.

If we find that Manu is regarded as the father of humanity in other parts of the world too where people are no longer Hindus that should be a sure enough indication that Vedic culture existed all over the world.

Such evidence is, indeed, provided by Dorothea Chaplin, She observes "Of the Isle of Man Canon Kermode remarks' It is tantalizing that of the many names which occur in our Manks inscriptions none have with certainty been identified with any historic personage.' (Zeitschrift fiir Celtische Pilalogic, 1897). Professor W. A. Craigie of St. Andrew's remarks of the Isle of Man, called Mon in Iceland, that it has for the genitive Manor, and that the mutation may imply an original nominative, Manu, whence the genitive Manu of Gaelic names. Thus the central point in Iceland appears to be the mythic figure of the great Hindu law-giver as in the Isle of Man and some districts of the British mainland."[26]

Iceland, currently sparsely populated had in the ancient times a flourishing Vedic community. This is apparent from the above evidence as well as the preponderance of Sanskrit words (such as sambandhi i, e. a relation) in their language.

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(25) P. 208, Ibid.
(26) P. 213, ibid.

**Rudra in Monmouthshire**

It has already been explained earlier that Monmouthshire (alias Manmatheshwar) is the Sanskrit name of Lord Shiva and also this township. The angry form of Shiva is Rudra. And surprisingly enough (or should it really be a matter for surprise?) there is a place called Rudry in Monmouthshire, obviously 'the temple of Rudra.' Rudry is the exact Sanskrit form. An enraged Shiva is known as Rudra.

Muni

"The important ecclesiastical centre of St. David's in South Wales, suggests association with Hindu allegory in its old name of Muni... the daughter of Daksha and the mother of Narad."[27]

**Gauri**

"Chaurykirk the old name for Elgin Cathedral, (is) possibly from Gauri, the Goddess of the hearth and home. Gauri is the wife of Siva whose vehicle, the Bull, is so much in evidence on pillar stones in this district."[28]

**Bharadwaj**

The Gaelic deity Budwas was originally Bharadwaj grandson of Brihaspati. Bharadwaja's descendant was Drona from whom the hill fort of Cardrona received its name.

Tactical troop formations known as 'vyuha' find a mention numerous times in the Mahabharat. Among them the Chakra-vyuha is the most popular and survives to this day in Hindu Vedic parlance. Such concentric defensive walls rising in tiers exist on the Malvern Hills in Herefordshire, notes Dorothea Chaplin. This is doubly significant. Firstly, it proves that Mahabharat accounts are not imaginary and secondly, that Scotland alias Kshatra Sthan in the British. Isles does indeed preserve some very ancient Vedic military traditions even in concrete masonry. ♦♦

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(27) P. 216, ibid.
(28) P. 217, ibid.

Above is the British coronation chair kept in Westminster Abbey, London. Every new British sovereign is crowned on it. At its four legs are golden lions. Two front ones are seen at the bottom. To crown a Sovereign on a Lion-seat (Simhaasan in Sanskrit) is inviolable Vedic tradition. The rickety, vexed lions here are a typical Indian pattern seen at numerous historic sites in India. Even the word (spelled in old English as 'Cing') is the Indian word Singh corrupted from Sanskrit 'Simha' (meaning a 'lion') because every sovereign was called upon to be as brave and vigilant as a lion in protecting his subjects.

Above the lions but below the Chair-seat may be seen a piece of rock. That is the almond-coloured, crude Stone of Scon. None knows its history prior to the 12th century A. D. What is known, however, is that the Stone of Scon's sacred association with the British coronation chair is indispensable and inviolable.

That stone is obviously from India because regarding even stones as sacred is Vedic custom. Its ochre colour too is of Vedic sanctity. The name Scon is a truncated pronunciation of the name Scand, son of Lord

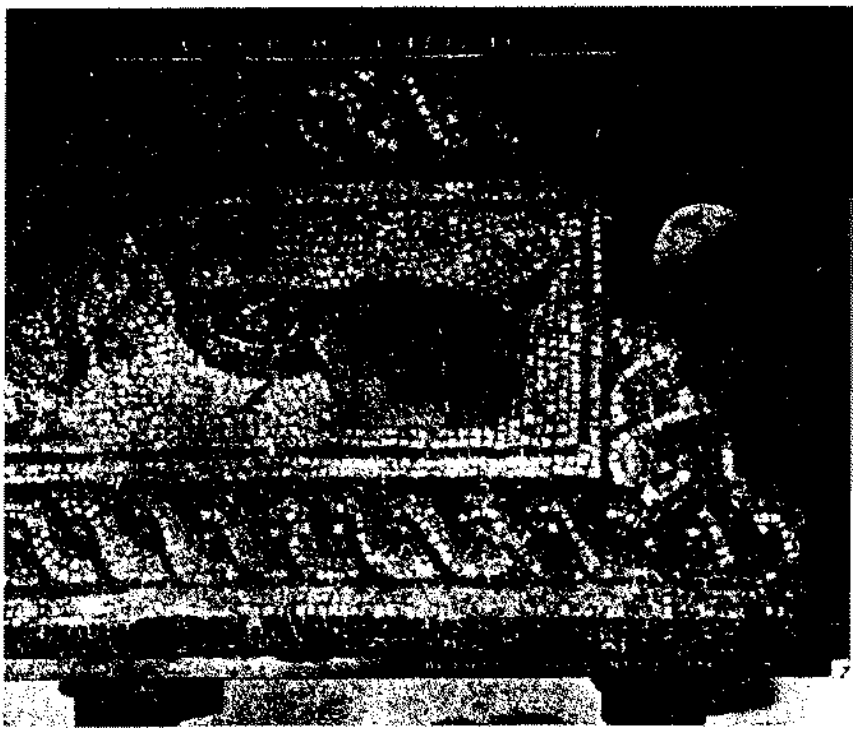
Shiva, and commander-in-chief of the armies of the Gods. One of the Purans (i, e. ancient Vedic histories) is named as Scand Puran.

The stone was carried from India, in times immemorial by Vedic Kshatriyas who administered the world. They always retained the stone under their administrative seat so that even in distant lands they may never forget the Vedic ideals of providing a clean, simple, honest, strict and impartial Vedic administration. It is that tradition which still remains wedded to the British throne.

This statue of sage Agasti is from Java (Indonesia).

Agastya a Vedic scholar known for his exemplary character, great erudition and arresting personality had made such a splash in the ancient world that everybody from emperors (such as Augustus Caesar) to ordinary recluses (such as St. Augustine) felt proud to bear his name. Even the adjective 'august' (personality) derives from Vedic sage-scholar Agasti's spell-binding personality.

Such statues of Vedic sages and deities abounded all over Europe too but they were cut down by neo-Christian zealots.



Courtesy, British Museum, London

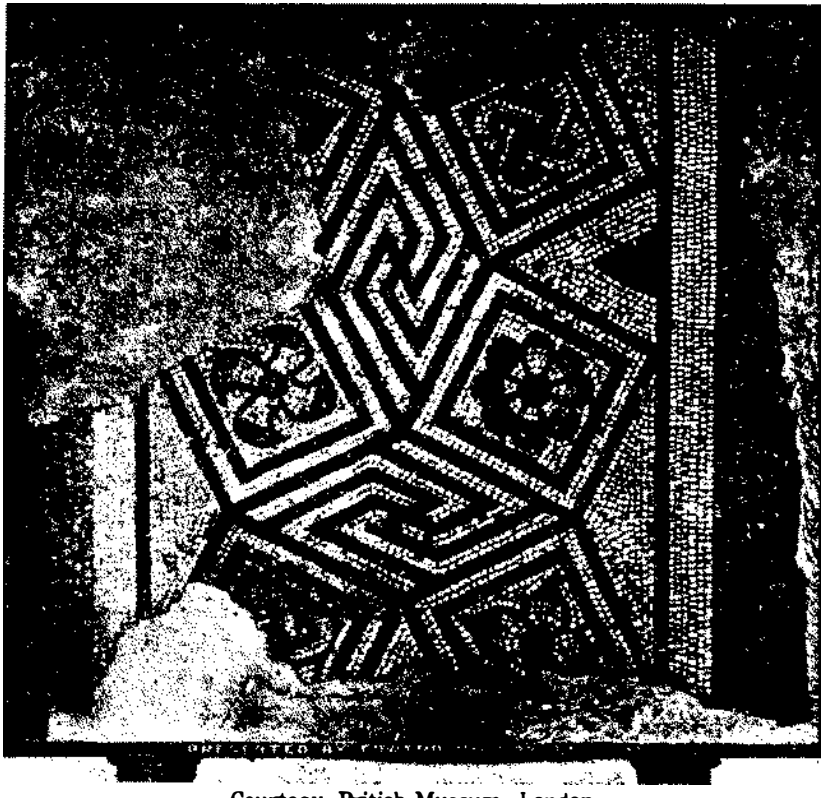
Though the peacock belongs to tropical regions yet it was a popular motif in ancient Vedic Europe. Above is the photo of a mosaic dug up in the British Isles, exhibited in the British Museum, London.

The peacock is considered holy and is the mount of a number of deities in Vedic tradition, such as Saraswati.

This is one of the visual proofs of the Vedic past of Great Britain.

Note the entwining serpent design of the picture frame. That too is of Vedic origin because multi-hooded cobras are invariably associated with Vedic deities.

From this we conclude that such mosaics were laid out at ancient Vedic temple-sites in Europe and the British Isles.



Courtesy, British Museum, London.

An ancient British mosaic exhibited in the British Museum, London. Note the Swastiks and the eight-petalled lotus (foreground, centre) which are Vedic motifs.

Sites where such mosaics have been found were obviously occupied by ancient Vedic temples. Yet Western historians and archaeologists seem to have been generally unaware of the topographical and theological significance of these finds.

A statue of Roman Catholic Mary Queen of Scots in Westminster Abbey, London. Numerous such statues of the dead elite kneeling, bending, prostrate or on horseback are on display in the Abbey. Though Christians their palms are joined in prayerful submission to divinity in the Vedic 'Namaskar' style, at the time of death. This is graphic proof that even after hundreds of years of conversion to Christianity ancient Vedic traditions persist to our own day all over Europe, unknowingly. Thousands of visitors from all over the world visit the Abbey everyday and yet none draws any historical conclusions from such graphic details. This underlines the necessity for greater and sharper vigilance and awakening in detecting crucial historical evidence. This also illustrates how current methods of historical research skip over a plethora of such very valuable evidence even of a concrete, graphic, visual kind.

# THE VEDIC PAST OF IRELAND

Ireland is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Arya Sthan i. e. a land of Aryan (viz. Vedic) culture. An alternative explanation is that it was known as Aranya Sthan i. e. forest land. Ireland and Irish life are therefore replete with relics of their Vedic past despite their having been converted to Christianity over a thousand years ago.

The Encyclopaedia of Ireland records "It seems clear that Irish kings were sacral in character, performing priestly functions on behalf of the people."[1]

This is precisely the Vedic tradition. The most illustrious Hindu ruling family of India namely the Maharanas of Udaipur also proclaims itself as playing a similar role.

Ireland was (in ancient times) divided into 150 kingdoms or Tuatha each ruled by a king (ri Tuathe) and federated with its neighbours under an over-king (known as ruiri)... Clann Cholmain of Mide (was) the chief dynasty of the Southern Ui Neill... The social unit was the large joint family.... in 908 (A. D.) Flann Sinna, king of Tara defeated and killed Cormac Mac Cuilennain, king bishop of Cashel at the battle of Belach."[2]

The word Tuatha signifying a kingdom is a corrupt form of

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(1) P. 82, Encyclopaedia of Ireland, Allen Figgis, Dublin, 1968.
(2) Pp. 82-83, ibid.

the Sanskrit word 'Devasthan' i. e. 'Divine land'. The term 'ri' signifying the ruler is the Sanskrit term 'Rai.' Likewise the term 'Ruiri' signifying a 'king of kings' is the Sanskrit term 'Rai-Rai' The large joint family is also an unmistakable Vedic trait. And the name of the king (Flann) Sinna is obviously 'Simha' i. e. 'Lion' the Vedic suffix of Kshatriya names. The name Cholmain is obviously the name of a famous Indian Kshatriya clan, the Cholas.

**Tara the Ancient Hindu Capital**

In the county of Meath in Ireland is an open, grass-covered, uneven spot known as TARA. It is a highly hallowed location though there are almost no relics left there. It is the legendary site of the coronation of ancient Vedic kings. And since the main vehicle of those days was the Rath (i. e. chariot) the archaeological notices marking various spots in that area call each spot 'Rath'. Those obviously indicate the sites where the chariots of the ancient Vedic monarchs of Ireland, were parked.

Even the name Tara is a Sanskrit word for a star. In India a hill-fortress, Taragarh was also the capital of a vedic monarchy in Ajmer city. The legendary TARA in Ireland has an identical significance

The Ballintubber Abbey in Mayo County looks like an ancient Vedic school. Even the term Mayo is the Sanskrit word Maya.

Cormac's chapel at Cashel in the Tipperary county has two pillars with spiral carvings at the entrance as are common in Hindu temples in India. Even the name Tipperary is the Sanskrit term Tripurari i. e. Lord Shiva.

**Vedic Recitation**

The Encyclopaedia states "Irish literature existed long before the introduction of writing by the Christian missionaries in the 6th century... All Celtic peoples had a learned and priestly class called Druids... all of whom were separate facets of an oral tradition passed from one generation to another by the joint memory of the elders, by the passing from one ear to another, by the chanting

of the poets. This chanting was in the rhythmical alliterative styles and in a form of language so archaic as not to be readily understood by the ordinary people. "[3]

The details mentioned above indicate that until the introduction of Christianity, around the 6th century the tradition of Vedic recitation continued unbroken in Ireland and other European countries.

**Ayudh Maran**

The Sanskrit term 'Ayudh Maran' signifies an instrument of death. Godfrey Higgins mentions[4] a King Lugh Reobhdearg of Ireland, of the line of Eiramon. Higgins quotes a tradition of a judge of that illustrious line of monarchs "who had the **lodhan Moran** (an) ornament worn on the breast; and if anyone gave false sentence, the lodhan Moran would close round his neck, till he had given the proper verdict and it would do the same if put on the breast of a witness, if he was delivering false evidence. Hence it became a proverb to threaten a witness with the lodhan Moran... It was found 12 feet deep in a turf bog in the county of Limerick on the estate of Mr. Bury... it is made of thin plated gold."

Among the Ancient royal Irish names mentioned above Lugh Reobhdearg is the Sanskrit name 'Lakshman Rai-bhadra.' The line of Eiramon is obviously of Arya Manu the first human monarch according to Vedic tradition. Ayudh Maran is Sanskrit meaning the fatal weapon.

**The Vedic Bardic Tradition**

We have pointed out elsewhere that the English synonyms 'poet' and 'bard' are Sanskrit words. Vedic monarchs had poets alias bards attached to their courts. That Irish royal courts had a strong bardic tradition is an additional proof of Ireland having been a part of the Vedic world. Higgins notes "All the Irish, Scotch and Welsh accounts agree in the substantial part of the history of the Bardic institution. One of the most renowned of the kings of Ireland has been much celebrated for his establishment or regulation of the

(3) P. 346 ibid.

(4) P. ixix, The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey Higgins, London, 1829.

order. A great school or college of these people was established by this king, and every chieftain had one or more of them to record the history of his clan. At the time alluded to above, in Ireland, they were ordered to collect the ancient records of the country, and to these bards in future was entrusted the care of preserving them and continuing them... In Iona in very ancient times a collection of books was made. The Irish say the same thing took place in their colleges or Drudical monasteries in several parts of Ireland... the learned have regretted the dispersion and consequent destruction of the library of Iona in the stormy period of the Reformation. The unhappy state of Ireland for the last 2000 years, is quite enough to account for the destruction of their institutions similar to that of Iona, and of most of their manuscripts."[5]

Those who misleadingly accuse the Hindus of default in maintaining historical records and writing histories may learn from the above noting of Higgins that the bards alias poets were entrusted with maintaining court records and writing histories. If they wrote in verse that was because versification was the vogue in every branch of ancient learning. If certain bardic records which have come down to us contain only the ruler's praise and not much of history that may be due to serveral reasons namely the other portion may have been dropped out being unimportant, unintelligible or irrelevant to later generations; the ruler may be deserving all the praise; the eulogy may be necessary to inspire the younger generation, etc. etc.

But it should be clear to everybody that the bards alias poets were the ones entrusted with recording history in the Vedic system.

Ireland was distinguished in ancient times from Britain as Eirn or Iarne. This is the Sanskrit word Aranya (अरण्य) and suggests that the whole Island used to be covered with a dense forest. It was an ancient tradition to name large forested tracts as Aranya or Aranya pradesh. There is one such region in Indochina.

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(5) Pp. 83-84, ibid.

Naimisharanya (नैमिषारण्य) is another similar term which figures in ancient Sanskrit literature. Daharan is in Iran. Bahrein is a similar name.

"The Rev. Mr. Faber says (Origin of Pagan Idols. B. IV, Ch. V, p. 380) The religion of the Celts, as professed in Gaul and Britain is palpably the same as that of the Hindoos and Egyptians; the same also as that of the Canaanites; the Phrygians, the Greeks and Romans... Mr. Faber then goes on to show that the Phoenicians, the Anakim, the Philistine, the Palli, and the Egyptian shepherd kings were all descendants of Cush i. e. Cushites; which the translators of the Septuagent always render by the word Ethiopians, which in fact, in the Greek language means nothing but black (but not necessarily Negroes).... Mr. Faber observes (B. III, Ch. III). It is a curious circumstance. that the ancient Irish should also have had a Zaradusht and that they and the Persians... should have designated his mother by the name of Daghda or Dughda. The close resemblance between the religion of Persia and that of the British Isles was observed by Borlase and the complete identity of the old superstitions of the Druids, the Magi and the Brahmins, has since been satisfactorily established by Vallency, Wilford Maurice and Davies."

The above extract corroborates the main theme of this volume that all people of the ancient world had the same culture as the Hindus. Consequently Zaratushtra was only an interpreter of the Vedic tradition in the language of his times. Therefore the so-called Parsees are a part of the primordial Vedic culture. If in our own times communities like the Buddhists, Christians, Muslims and Parsees appear different that is because in the ups and downs of history they have been cut off by time and distance from Vedic culture. Therefore, the more we delve into the remote past we see those differences narrowing down and pointing to the common Vedic culture.

**Tara**

About the significance of Tara, Dorothea Chaplin records "The

name of Tara, the mother of Budh (Mercury) is familiar throughout India. The temple of Kalasan in India, is thought by Dr. Stutterheim, a Dutch professor to have been built by Tara of Royal lineage... The founder of Kalasan may have been the husband of the Princess Tara mentioned in a copper plate inscription in the University of Nalanda. The mythological Tara is the goddess of war and often has a terrible aspect. Her colour is blue... Tara is called Neel Saraswati (i. e. the Blue Saraswati). Tara in Ireland, presiding over the halls of justice, would be another aspect of Eithna, goddess of learning among the Kelts."[6]

Dorothea adds (on page 48 of her book) "According to some accounts Eithna... was fed on milk brought from India by Angus Og and Manannan.... The cows were certainly divine animals."

"Tara in Ireland was called the great House of the thousand soldiers. In Hindu mythology Tara is a war goddess" (Page 62 of Dorothea Chaplin's book).

**Balaprastha**

The city of Belfast in Ireland has a Sanskrit origin. The Sanskrit word Balaprastha (बलप्रस्थ) is being malpronounced as Belfast. Balprastha connotes a strongly fortified place and so is Belfast. Around it are a number of ancient fortresses.

**Vedic Culture of Ancient Ireland**

Lt. Gen. Charles Vallancey notes in the preface to his book that "the Irish and the Welsh complain of the devastation of their manuscripts by the first Christian missionaries, by the Danes, Norwegians and others...."[7]

This explains how the evidence of Vedic culture was systematically wiped out by Christianity from the whole of Europe. Later when

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(6) Pp. 40-41, Matter, Myth and Spirit alias Keltic and Hindu Links by Dorothea Chaplin.

(7) P. VIII, Preface, **Collectania De Rebus Hibernicus** by Lt. Gen. Charles Vallancey, Printed by Craisberry & Campbell, 10 Backlane, Dublin, 1804.

scholars tried to collect manuscripts and other evidence of the ancient Vedic culture of Europe, those attempts too were set at nought by hostile Christian elements. Vallancey cites specific instances to bear out this conclusion.

On page XX of the preface to his book Vallancey asserts "The Druid religion of the Britons was founded on that of the ancient Irish, which was, in great part that of the Brahmins... by no other means could the deities of the Brahmins have been recorded in the Irish manuscripts." *That indicates that the pre-Christian manuscripts in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland were all of Hindu, Vedic, Sanskrit scriptures and records of Hindu royalty.*

This is further supported by Vallancey's statement on page 22 of his book that "Sir William Jones allows the Irish language great affinity with the Sanskrit."

**Hindu World Empire**

On page 1 of his book Vallancey observes "In my last publication, I began their (i. e. of the Eire-Coti) history from the Punjab... They were known to the early Greek historians by the name of Indo-Schythae.The Scythian empire seems to have extended from Egypt to the Ganges, and from the Persian Gulf and the Indian Sea to the Ganges."

This bears out the thesis of this volume that the unitary, universal world empire gradually disintegrated after the Mahabharat War. Consequently, at the point of time referred to by Vallancey a large chunk of that broken world-Hindu-empire still encompassed all the land mass from Egypt to Calcutta and of course beyond upto China and Japan.

**Irish Reverence for Sindhu**

Sindhu, the Sanskrit name of the Indus river has great sanctity in ancient history. All people seem to cherish its sacred memory. For instance, the Japanese Shintoism is Sindhuism alias Hinduism. Likewise "Seghdu in Irish signifies the delightful country... it is one of the most delicious plains in the world, and one of the four

paradises.''[8]

**Hindu Deities of the Irish.**

''The Pagan Irish had most of the deities of the Hindoos... Their altars still exist in Ireland under their names. By the mode of argument used by Dupuis the Irish may be said to be Hindoos. In the preface to my **Prospectus of an Irish Dictionary, page XXIII,** is a list of 18 deities, in common with the Pagan, Irish and the Brahmins... It is worthy of remark that the two greatest rivers in Ireland, the Seanon (Shannon) and the Suir, are the names of the two greatest rivers of India, viz. the Ganges and the Indus or Sindh... The Euphrates in Babylon was named Sur.''[9]

**Vedic Fire Worship**

''In an island in Lough Deargh, in the river Seanon, are seven churches and a round tower; all seven to contain a sacred fire. This conformity of seven churches must have succeeded so many Pagan altars, the foundation of which we may trace to the Brahminical religion. 'Fire! seven are thy fuels. seven thy tongues, seven thy holy faces, seven thy beloved abodes, seven ways do seven sacrificers worship thee, thy forces are seven.' Fire is called in the Veda Sapta Chita, which seems to allude to seven consecrated hearths'' (Religious Ceremonies of the Hindus, Af. Ref. Vol. 7).''[10]

**Durga**

''There are two lakes and one river in Ireland, named after Durga; one in the county of Donegal, another through which the Seanon passes, in which is an island with seven churches and a tower.''[11]Obviously all those churches were temples.

**Yama**

In Vedic Hindu tradition Yama is the God of Death. He was

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(8) P. 28, ibid.
(9) Pp. 32-34, ibid.
(10) P. 35, ibid.
(11) P. 39, ibid.

known as Seomna alias Seom in Ireland "the Saman of the Pagan Irish, the judge of Hell, who rewarded or punished the departed by metampsychosis according to their good or bad deeds in this world... His festival is still kept in Ireland on the eve of the All Souls Day called Oidhche Saman."[12]

We have already explained elsewhere in this volume that the Vedic practice of paying homage to all of one's ancestors on some day during the dark lunar fortnight in September has been retained even in a Christian Europe as the All Souls Day which is a translation of the Sanskrit term 'Sarv Pitri Amavasya'. That the God of death, Yama should be worshipped on the day previous to the day of the dead ancestors is significant.

"From ancient Irish manuscripts it appears... the Pagan Irish worshipped Budh... Budh and Daghdae are epithets of the Sun in Irish... All these deities we have found in the ancient manuscripts of Ireland, written centuries before our knowledge of them, among the Indians..."[13]

Since the whole of Ireland got its name from the Sanskrit terms Aranya (i, e. forest) and Aryasthan (i, e. the Arya region) its districts are known as Bun. In Sanskrit the term Vun (वन) alias Bun signifies shady areas covered with foliage. Thus Irish districts bear names such as Bun-Mahon and Bun Laby. Mahon is Mohan, the epithet of Lord Krishna while Laby is from Lava, the son of Rama. Consequently Bun-Mahon implies a Krishna forest.

An old name for linen in Irish is India because holy linen used as sacred apparel during divine worship used to be supplied by establishments in India.

Goddess Kali's name exists in Irish as Coal or Cal meaning death or black. In India too 'caal' signifies the end or death of a person and black colour.

At Adoir in the county of Limerick are the ruins of several

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(12) P. 39, ibid.
(13) Pp. 42-46, ibid.

abbeys which are former temples. Madras city in India too has a suburb called Adyar.

The ancient Irish manuscripts were written on tree leaves in the ancient Vedic tradition. That is why the Irish word 'duile' (the Sanskrit word is dul) signifies both the leaf of a tree and the page of a book. This may be noticed in many other languages too. In English for instance, for turning the page the expression used is to turn the leaf.

**The Gowlan Shiv Temple**

"The Gowlan stands on an eminence... At the root of the hill is a temple. It consists of nine stones in a circle and Lingam ... in the centre."[14]

**Shiv Church**

Near Killarney in the county of Kerry is an Aghadoe Church. It has an imperfect Ogham inscription obviously disfigured by Christian invaders. The deity's name inscribed is Som. As in India that was a Somnath temple of Ireland. It is currently looked upon as a church. Agha in Sanskrit means Sin, and 'Doe' alias 'Dev' means God. Therefore that edifice is obviously an ancient Vedic temple of Lord Shiv who is a refuge from sin or an absolver from sin.

The name Killarney too is Sanskrit. The term Killaarnav in Sanskrit connotes a fort commanding the sea or close to the sea.

**Cow Coinage**

Since the ox and cow are prime animals in Vedic culture ancient Irish currency bore the image of kine. The 'Cow' of eight groats is the usual popular expression for half-a-crown (i. e. two farthings) in south and west Ireland.

Arithmetical figures formerly used in Ireland were Indian.[15]

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(14) P. 179, ibid.
(15) P. 202, ibid.

The Irish names for money in general are Cears (Kears), Com Kim), Cios (Kees), Capar (Kepar), Piosa, Mal and Ana. The similar Indian names Kapardik, Cowrie, Paisa and Ana are well known.

As per Vedic custom festival days in ancient Ireland were determined with reference to the phases of the moon.

**Royal Jewels**

The jewels that ancient Irish kings wore, were similar to those worn by Hindu kings in India such as pearls in the ears, a crown of gold, gold chain around the neck and finger rings. Their names too are oriental. Irish women's hair-plaiting and ornaments too were of the Indian style.

When anklets, bracelets and cups of gold were dug up from several places - like the Bog of Cullen in the Tipperary region, experts doubted their Irish origin and workmanship. Some opined that they could have been plundered from Srirangapatnam after Tipu's defeat and death. Everyone in Dublin who had been to India was questioned. But on close examination they declared that the jewellery was not of Indian workmanship. So close is the similarity between ancient Indian and Irish jewellery.[16]

**Temple Jewellery**

In Ireland there are caves with pre-Christian altars and Sun worship tradition near Athlone. Since people offered their wealth at temples, the temples served the purpose of national banks and the priests officiated as bankers. Crowns and breastplates of gold have also been found buried at temple-sites during the Christian invasion.

**Astronomy**

"A plate of numerals from an Irish ephemeris now in my possession" notes Vallancey (on page 315 of his book) "compared with those of the Indians and Arabs.... are exactly the same." This indicates that the ancient world was guided by the Vedic almanac.

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(16) P. 257, ibid.

**Christianity Caused Set-Back in World Education.**

Vallancey adds "It is a remarkable circumstance on record that when the rest of Europe through ignorance or forgetfulness, had no knowledge of the true figure of the earth, in the 8th century, the rotundity and true formation of it should have been taught in the Irish schools" (Page 315 of Vallancey's book).

In view of the above statement the general notion that 400 years ago Galileo first discovered that the earth was round and revolving, turns out to be unworthy of credence.

In fact another very important conclusion we reach from Vallancey's disclosure is that it was Christianity which dismantled the ancient scientific Vedic educational system throughout the world and ushered in an era of uninformed dogmas. Christianity, for instance, decided for itself that the world was created in 4004 B.C. and on that basis mounted its make-believe axioms to tutor the public with.

Muslim clergy did the same in regions of the world where they held sway. Thus between them Christianity and Islam dragged almost the whole world behind them to the abyss of stark dark ignorance and forgetfulness.

"The Hindu Zodiac", says Sir William Jones "was invented before the dispersion, by the first progenitors of that race. It was not borrowed from the Arabs or Greeks." Astronomy had been a favourite science in ancient Vedic Ireland. The Irish "reoght" (night) is obviously the Sanskrit word "ratri."

Vallancey notes (on page 284 of his book) "that great astronomer, Barrow, concludes his observations on the cycles of the Brahmins, with his opinion that the Hindoo religion spread over the whole earth; that stonehenge is one of the temples of Boodh—and that astronomy, astrology, arithmetic, holy days, games etc, may be traced to the same origin."

This is a very discerning observation indeed because every human activity originated in Vedic culture. The game of chess, for instance, which is played all over the world, is of Hindu origin. The game of cards too was carried all over the world from India by the Gypsies.

♦♦

# ENGLISH IS A DIALECT OF SANSKRIT

Since this volume is written in English, in this chapter we shall deal only with English, as a specimen to illustrate our finding that every language on earth derives from Sanskrit because Sanskrit was the first divine language bestowed on humanity by divinity.

Compilers of English dictionaries, and in fact, compilers of all dictionaries whether in Europe, Arabia or Persia would do well to recast their lexicons on the basis of Sanskrit etymology.

To bring this new finding to the notice of lexicographers I addressed a letter dated September 18, 1972 to the Chairman of the Board of Editors, Webster's dictionaries, G and C Merriam Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, USA. A similar letter was also addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Editor of Oxford Dictionaries in England. The letters ran as under :-

Dear Sir,

I wish to bring to your notice a serious lacuna in your lexicography. Perhaps it has escaped the notice of your panel of experts that they must primarily look for the Sanskritic source of English words. Non-realization of this important fact has resulted in wrong philological and etymological explanations.

For instance, take the word 'widower.' This is being explained as 'widow+er.' Let us see whether this is right. If 'labour+er' signifies a person 'doing' labour 'widow+er' would mean a person

who makes a woman a widow. Carried to its logical etymological meaning, 'widower' as explained by you would apply to the murderer of a woman's husband, who thereby renders her a widow.

This error has persisted because your experts seem oblivious of the fact that the words 'widow' and 'widower' are mis-spelled Sanskrit words 'Widhwa' and 'Widhur'; that is to say the word 'widower' does not derive from the word 'widow.'

Likewise the words 'truth' and 'untruth' are Sanskrit 'ruth' and 'unruth' (ऋत and अनृत). Just by knocking out 't' the Sanskritic origin is revealed. Similarly omit 'h' and the word 'that' turns out to be Sanskrit 'tat' and 'they' may be seen to be Sanskrit 'tey' (ते).

The prefix 'para' as in 'para-psychology' and 'paramilitary, is Sanskrit. 'para' meaaning 'different kind of.' 'Rama' as in 'panorama', 'cinerama' is Sanskrit, 'known' and 'unknown' are 'jnan and unjnan'. Other negative prefixes like 'a' in 'amorphus', un as in 'unknown' and dis (as in 'disengage' and 'disease') are all Sanskrit. The word 'debt' is Sanskrit 'datta' meaning that (amount) which is given.

Nouns like 'dentistry' and 'trigonometry', are Sanskrit 'dant-shastra' and 'tri-guna;matra.' The prefix 'mal' (as in malevolent, malignant, mal-administration, mal-practice and mal-adroit) is Sanskrit, meaning bad, dirty, contaminated or foul.

Suffixes 'ic' and 'fy' as in 'Britannic, geodesic, solidify, petrify' are Sanskrit as in 'arthic' mrutyupraya, prastarapry.' Words like 'navigability' are pure Sanskrit compounds being 'navi-ga -bal-ity.' 'Aggressor' is a Sanskrit word meaning 'agre' (forward) and 'sar' is to move.

Such instances can be legion. It would be advisable, therefore, for you to primarily associate Sanskritists with the compilation of the future editions of all your dictionaries. Only when Sanskrit derivations are not found then may you explain your words on other bases.

P. N. Oak,
president,
Institute for Rewriting Indian History.

The Oxford Dictionary office replied that they would not like to abandon their 150-year tradition.

Webster's justified their position in their reply of September 26, 1972 as under :-

Dear Mr. Oak,

We have received your letter of September 18. We are glad to be able to assure you that the editors responsible for etymologies in the Mariam-Webster dictionaries have always been acquainted with Sanskrit. You will find many such derivations recognised in our dictionaries, as for example at **Avatar**, Nirvana, Suttee, Swastika, Yoga, to name only a few. It is on the other hand quite impossible historically that any large number of English words especially those that have been in the English language since its beginning in the early centuries of our era (such as **widow, truth** and **know**) could have been taken from Sanskrit, a language whose very existence was unknown to the **Anglo-Saxons.** The words listed above as examples of true derivatives of Sanskrit did not come into English until the 18th century (some of them even later), when the Sanskrit language first became known to a few European scholars. There are a few still earlier English words (such as **lac, raj, banyan**) which were introduced in the 16th centurey from India by travellers, not directly from Sanskrit but from its descendant modern Hindi.

The similarity in sound and meaning of English **widow** and Sanskrit **widhwa** which has misled you is due to the fact that the two words are indeed related, but not as daughter and mother. The truth is that both are derived independently from the name for a woman whose husband has died, in the still more ancient language, Indo-European, which was the ancestor of both Sanskrit and English, as well as most of the languages of modern Europe. There is no more justification for claiming that the English word

comes from the Sanskrit than for saying the Sanskrit comes from the English. Linguists call such words 'cognate' or 'akin' to one another. You will find the cognate Sanskrit Vidhava listed among other similarly related words in other sister languages in the etymology of widow in Webster's Third New International Dictionary.

None of the English words you mention in your letter can conceivably be derived from the Sanskrit words you cite as their sources. In several cases (as with know and that) they are cognate to the corresponding Sanskrit term, and this is stated in the unabridged Dictionary, but in others there is no kind of relationship whatever (as between English debt and Sanskrit datta).

Sincerely yours.
F. Stuart Crawford.

To that my reply dated October 5, 1972, was :-

Dear Mr. Crawford,

Thank you for your elucidative reply of September 26 to my letter of the 18th instant. Apparently our views differ because we have been thinking on different historical wavelengths.

I am writing this not in a spirit of controversy but by way of a free exchange of thoughts.

You are absolutely right in pointing out that according to (the currently accepted) historical concepts if European nations came into contact with India only four centuries ago how could Sanskrit have been the basis of English and European languages ?

But our research here questions those very historical concepts.

Permit me to cite here a vivid instance of the radical change that our research has brought about in historical thinking. Take the case of the famous Taj Mahal in Agra. This had been assumed for the past 300 years to be a mausoleum built by the 5th - generation Mogul Emperor Shahjahan. Our research has established that it is an ancient temple-palace complex which Shahjahan only commandeered. He removed the idol, dug a pit and buried his

wife in it (if the grave is not a fake) and inscribed the Koran on the exterior. This, incidentally, upsets all notions about the so-called Indo-Saracenic theory of architecture. Our book propounding this thesis is titled : '' The Taj Mahal is a Hindu Palace'', the third up-dated edition of which is now ready for publication. You will find it on the shelves of the Library of Congress in Washington and in the libraries of at least 20 universities which are members of the Library of Congress Book Procurement Program. This finding is already being quoted in books and examinations.

Our other books, so far published, which have brought about a radical change in traditional historical concepts are: Some Blunders of Indian Historical Research; and Agra Red Fort is a Hindu building.

Two other books ready for publication are; Some Missing Chapters of World History; and Delhi 's Red Fort is Hindu Lalkot.

Some other books are under way.

As regards our historical findings which affect world lexicography the different steps of our research are as follows. Firstly, we have reached the conclusion that human history is not just 5000 years old but is much older. Secondly, a book titled : **The Sphinx Speaks** written by a member (since dead) of our Institute, Dr. J. P. Singhal, proves, citing modern scientific data that the Vedas are hundreds of thousand years ancient and not of 1400 B. C. or there - abouts as held by Maxmueller. Thirdly, my book : **Some Blunders of Indian Historical Research** points out that Arya is no race but the Indian (what we now call HINDU), Vedic way of life and that far from 'Aryans' from outside streaming into India, it was the Aryans (i, e. Hindus) from ancient India who went and spread all over the world. Their language was Sanskrit and hence all major languages of Europe and Asia are derived from Sanskrit. It was in this context that I pointed out in my letter of September 18 that words from all European languages must as far as possible be explained with reference to Sanskrit.

May I suggest that this latest piece of research be brought to the notice of your panel of experts to enable them decide whether

their traditional notions need any amendment.

Sincerely yours,
Sd/- P. N. Oak

The correspondence quoted above proves useful in knowing the exact stand of English lexicographers. What they believe is that Sanskrit and Hindi words started entry into English only about 400 years ago when Europeans began trading with India. Other seemingly Sanskrit words are not those of Sanskrit but are from its ancestor the Indo-European language is what they believe.

There are several illogicalities involved in that traditional stand of Webster 's Dictionaries.

Thirdly, the claim that East-West contact began only about 400 years ago is not right. Wasn 't there a similar contact in the 4th century B. C. during Alexander 's invasion ?

Were not the Americas known or at least claimed to have been discovered by several mariners from distant lands before Columbus ?

So, what we find from history is that besides the big invasions or trade relations that have got recorded in recent history there always have been similar contacts earlier too. The world is round and moving, and like pebbles in a revolving drum people of different regions of the world have never stopped mixing with one another. Even when there were no aircrafts, automobiles, railway trains or steamships people did visit distant lands on foot, by bullock carts or on horses, camels, donkeys, yaks and boats, out of sheer wander lust, or on pilgrimage or for military conquests. Kalidasa 's **Raghuvansh** records a massive chastising invasion of Persia by the Vedic emperor Raghu. Let us, therefore, first get rid of the idea that ours is the only age in which people of the world mix with one another. This has been an eternal process. Let it also be known that fast and slow means of transport are relative terms. In every age both fast and slow modes of transport have co-existed and people of the world have always kept moving and mixing with whatever transportation that was available including walking.

The other point, that modern Europeans heard for the first time that there was such a language as Sanskrit only about 400 years ago and therefore European languages couldn't have been derived from Sanskrit before that period is also illogical.

This is just like saying that "since I first knew that there was a country known as England at my age of 10 in 1927 England could not have had any impact on my life or that of my ancestors before 1927." This can be proved factually absurd because England had consolidated its imperial hold on my country (India) at least one hundred years before my birth, and therefore, whether I knew of it or not, doings of the English Parliament and the British sovereign and of their officials had affected not only my life but also that of several of my forefathers.

The fact that Anglo-Saxons heard of Sanskrit as a language only about 400 years ago, is a statement of the above type, which is right in one sense but wrong in another. It would be right to say that modern Anglo-Saxons, like grown-up children, became consciously aware of Sanskrit about 400 years ago. But Sanskrit has existed all along, all over the world for millions of years. Like children remembering nothing about their infant-days the Anglo-Saxons remembered nothing about their connections with Sanskrit in the earlier ages.

Moreover, there is another reason for their ignorance of their Vedic-Sanskrit heritage. The ancestors of modern Anglo-Saxons (and in fact the ancestors of all, whether Europeans, Africans or Asians) were a part and parcel of the Vedic-Sanskrit world. Hence they had no outside view of it just as a person cannot look at his own back (without a mirror) all his life. Then followed a long era of shock and coma after the shattering effect of the Mahabharat war. Like a person suffering a brain injury, the world's memory of its Vedic past was blanked out. Then came the invasions and ravage by Christianity and Islam further dividing and dismembering the world and completely alienating it from its Vedic past.

The other contention in the Webster's Dictionaries' letter that

words seemingly common to Sanskrit and European languages have been inherited by them, from an earlier, common Indo-European language, is absolutely imaginary, spurious and indefensible. Which was that language? What was its script? Where are the people who spoke it? Was it spoken only in and all over India and Europe? The very name Indo-Eurpoean (language) is absurd. Similarly could there be an Indo-Asian language? Such questions expose the hollowness of that claim. In fact this is precisely the flaw in current presumptions. Instead of trying to search for the bottom and the source of all concepts modern scholars have contented themselves with some half-baked, haphazard, ill-digested, make-believe explanations to persist in their dogmatic belief. Instead of insisting that there existed some unknown common source-language in the distant past why not these scholars admit that that worldwide source language was Sanskrit itself and none other! The origin, extent and script of Sanskrit is fully known while even the name of that other imaginary, ancestral common language is unknown.

After the above elucidation of the general issues involved we shall now cite some specific instances of how lexicographers have committed grave errors in their philological and etymological explanations of a kind for which even a school-boy is taken to task.

Consider the word 'auto-mobile' This is explained as auto : self, and mobile move. The corresponding Sanskrit term is 'atma-bal' (आत्म-बल) which gets spelled in European or even Indian Bengali mannerism as 'automo-bal' The first Sanskrit syllable atma (alias 'automo') signifies 'self' while the other syllable 'bal' (alias 'ble') signifies power or strength. Consequently, to divide the term 'automobile' as auto plus mobile is wrong. The proper syllables would be 'automo-bile'. Even a Sanskrit learning school-boy would be expected to know this. But lexicorgraphers, supposed to be top-rung masters of the language are unaware of it because the history they have learned at school has not taught them that Sanskrit was the world's only language for millions of years from the first generation onwards.

In their defence if lexicorgraphers cite words like autogiro, autograph, auto-harp, autolysis, autonomy etc. to point out that English 'auto' alias 'autos' is a Greek route meaning 'self' we would like to point out that that is the specific flaw in their thinking. They mustn't stop their search half-way at Greek or Latin or old French or old English or Arabic. In every case (as far as possible) they must trace the root to Sanskrit. In their etymological explanation of the above words English dictionaries must explain that 'atma' (meaning 'self') is the Sanskrit root which has either got abridged as 'auto' or has been wrongly spelled as 'automo.'

Another cognate instance of the above type is the word 'automatic'. There too the term mustn't be divided as 'auto-matic' but 'automa-tic' (आत्मतिक) i. e. something that 'tics' by 'automo' (alias atma) i. e. self.

Let us now consider the word 'patient'. This has two contradictory meanings in current English. As an adjective the word 'patient' connotes a person, who is calm, cool and collected. But as a noun (i. e. a doctor's patient) the word 'patient' signifies a person who is very uneasy from physical discomfort and is, therefore, restless and uneasy. How do such two contradictory meanings attach to a single word 'patient' in Englih ? Lexicographers do not seem to have thought over such problems. They parade some Latin or French root and be done with it. Those contradictory meanings get explained only when we reach back to Sanskrit.

In Sanskrit the word (शांत) 'shaant' signifies a state of 'calmness' while (अशांत) 'a-shaanta' connotes 'turmoil' and 'restlessness'. When the letter 'p' gets (uselessly) prefixed to both we get a single pronunciation 'p-shaant' alias 'pashaant' for two words with a single spelling but with two contradictory meanings. That is why the word 'patient' has two contradictory meanings in English.

**Historical Ravage**

Why and how does the letter 'p' get attached to the two words ? The answer is that such interpolation of additional letters or dropping out of some letters, is the result of historical ravage. Just as forts

and palaces get battered through hostile assaults or are altered to meet new needs, a language too undergoes mutilation and repair.

Therefore, in English and every other language Sanskrit origins could be detected by removing interpolated letters or substituting missing letters.

The Sanskrit word 'hesty' (हस्ति) signifies an elephant. Substitute 's' with 'f' to realize that the English term 'hefty' denotes an elephantine personality. In Islamic terminology the Sanskrit term 'hesty' very appropriately denotes an important personality.

In English the letter 'p' has contaminated and plagued several Sanskrit words. In numerous cases the letter 'p' remains attached as mere dead wood and as an unnecessary burden or a useless appendage with nobody ever pronouncing the 'p'. Instances of this kind are the words 'psychology, pfizer, pneumatic, pneumonia and psychic.'

In another category of European words the letter 'c' has sometimes been added as a useless appendage to the original Sanskrit word. Take the word cottage, the Sanskrit word is ottage (alias otaj). Similarly in the name 'Caesar' the original Sanskrit name is 'aesar' alias 'eshwar' but an initial 'c' has stuck to it like a parasite. In such cases the proper course for lexicographers would be to separate the appendage and reveal the main, original Sanskrit word. But lexicographers have so far failed in this duty because of their faulty tuition in world history during their school days.

Contrarily there are words in English which can be detected to be Sanskrit with some of its letters missing. Take the word 'ape'. Considering the letters 'a...p...e' its pronunciation ought to be 'api'. Add the initial missing letter 'k' and we get the original Sanskrit word 'kapi' signifying an 'ape'. Drop the intruding letter 'b' from the spelling of 'bungalow' and it will be found to be the Sanskrit word 'ungalaya (अंगालय) i, e. the abode of the (human) body.

Take the Sanskrit word 'dhame' (meaning 'home'). In European languages Sanskrit 'a' is replaced by 'o', therefore,

'dhame' came to be spelled as 'dhome'. Later, due to historical upheavals the inital 'd' was dislodged yielding the present word 'home'.

Likewise, there are numerous Sanskrit words in English which are being spelled with an additional 'a' attached at the beginning. A few specimens are mentioned hereunder to guide readers to discover many more :-

Able, apple, abbot, Abraham, assassin, aqua, apothecary. Eliminating the initial 'a' from the above words the Sanskrit terms are-bal, phal, bhat, Brahma, sahasin, qua and pathyakari. The meanings remain identical (बल, फल, भट, ब्रह्मा, साहसिन्, क, पथ्यकरी) meaning respectively-strength, fruit, priest, the first human ancestor, adventurer, water and chemist.

The term 'serenade' is explained by English dictionaries as derived from 'serano' meaning 'fresh air' in old French. In fact that word is the pure Sanskrit term (स्वरनाद) 'swarnaad' meaning 'the sound of music'. This would indicate how etymological explanations in English dictionaries are mere amateurish kite-flying.

Snake leads to the word 'sneak'. Surreptitious has the same meaning, why? Because in Sanskrit the term 'surp' signifies a snake. The Sanskrit word (पत्र) 'patra' is being spelled in English with an initial 'l' as letter. ' The word 'sinister' is Sanskrit (सुनीचस्तर) 'su-nich-ster' i, e. 'stooping too low.'

The Sanskrit words ruth (ऋत) and unruth (अनृत) are being used in English with an additional 't' as truth and untruth. But there are many other words in English sprouting from the Sanskrit word 'ruth' (i, e. truth). The two words 'right' and 'write' have an identical pronunciation but differ in their meaning and spelling. Yet they too derive from the Sanskrit word 'ruth' i. e. truth. Because anything that a person gives in writing is (generally) the truth since it cannot be denied, retracted or changed. Likewise that which is right is obviously the truth i. e. ruth. Consequently the term 'errata' is Sanskrit (अ-ऋत) 'e-rit' viz. that which is not true. Pregnancy is Sanskrit (प्र-जननस्) pra-jananas i. e. a

pre-delivery state.

The Sanskrit word 'Varsh' (वर्ष) signifying 'years' may be detected to be retained as it is in English, with a little insight. Rub off the tail of the letter 'y' to write the word 'years' as 'vears' to realize that the word years is vears=varsh.

The Sanskrit word 'kearn' (alias karna) if clipped of its initial 'k' and last 'n', would be seen to yield the English word 'ear' retaining the original Sanskrit meaning.

The English word 'mukh' continues to be misspelled in English as 'mouth.' If the English word is pronounced as 'mooth' it will be detected to be the Sanskrit word mukh.

The Sankrit word 'sthan' has been spelled as 'land' in European languages in the same way as the word 'hast' is spelled as hand. The Sanskrit word 'granthi' is spelled in English as gland. This indicates that 'r' and 'l' have frequently interchanged their roles in English and Sanskrit. Thus the word 'fertility' is the Sanskrit word 'falati-iti' (फलति+इति).

Take almost any word and it shall be found to be of Sanskrit-vintage. Consider the word 'interior.' This is the Sanskrit word (अंतर) 'anter.' The English word 'enter' (i, e. to go inside) is again the same Sanskrit word. Similarly the term 'intercourse' (आंतरकोष) is Sanskrit 'anter-kosh (i. e. entering the inner cavity). The word 'entertain' is of the same base because it implies satisfying a person's 'innerself. Sanskrit words and expressions thus continue to be used in English by adding or withdrawing a few letters or by changing the pronunciation. Sanskrit words 'mass' (मास) and 'maasik' are masquerading in English as 'month' and 'menses' indicating the interpolation of 'n'.

The term 'spectacles' may be divided into two parts 'specta' and 'cles' to realize that they are Sanskrit words (स्पष्ट+करस्) spashta-karas i. e. a device making (the visual) vivid. There 'c' should retain its alphabetical pronunciation as 'si.'

In the same manner the term 'pleased' is the Sanskrit word

(प्रसीद) praseed; 'cruel' is the Sanskrit word 'cruer' (क्रूर); and cramel (क्रमेलः) is camel; hrt (हृत्) is 'heart'; asylum is (आश्रयम्) asrayam; tumul (तुमुल) is tumult; curriculum is gurukulam (गुरुकुलम्); because 'gow' is cow; entrepreneur is (अंतर्प्रेरितनर) 'enter-prerit-nar' i. e. a person with an inner urge. Therefore 'enterprise' is 'enter-prerit' (अंतप्रेरित) viz. 'that which has emerged from an inner urge. The word 'urge' is the Sanskrit word 'oorja' (ऊर्जा) i. e. 'energy.' Conscience is the Sanskrit word (संशस) 'sanshas' i. e. that which governs or counsels properly. 'Wheat' may be noticed to be a near relation of words like 'vitality' and 'vitamin', whose Sanskrit origin is 'jivit' (जीवित) i. e. life-giving'; canto is kaand; poetry is bhata-ri (भाटरी); integrated is (अंतर्गत) antargat, vesture is (वस्त्र) vastra; I'm is (अहम्), aham; 'that' is (तत्) tat; end is (अंत) ent; wicked is (विकट) wickat; cow is (गौः) gow; yesterday is (ह्यस्तनदिन) hyastanadin; serpent is (सर्प) serp; palace is (प्रासाद) praasaad; astute is (अस्तुत) a-stut; vocabulari is (वाचावत्री) Vacha-bal-ri; succinct is (संक्षिप्त) sankshipt; accepted is (अक्षिप्त) akshipt; long is (लंब) lumb; load is lad (लद्); dismay is (विस्मय) vismay; humanity is (सुमनइति) sumana-iti.; prayer is (प्रार्थना) praar (thanaa); Yoke is (योग) Yog; war is (वार) waar; you is (यूयम्) yuyam; they is (ते) tey; caligraph is (कलाग्रथ) calaa-grath; rage is (राग :) raag; synonym is (समनाम) sama-naam; supple is (चपल) chapal; icon is (ईशान्) ishan; new and novo are (नव) nava; sweat is (स्वेद) swead; sit is (सद्) sud; castle is (कस्थल) kasthal; alcohol is (अल्+कोहल) cohol (meaning a decoction of rice in Sanskrit) with the Arabic prefix 'al' attached to it; madeira is (मदिरा) madira; man is (मानव) manav; door is dwaar (द्वार); roam is (रम) rama; nose is naas (नास); come is the Sanskrit word (आगम) aagam with its initial 'a' dropped and 'g' pronounced as 'k'; mind is (मन) mana; protest and prostate are both (प्रस्थित) pra-sthit; coat is (कोट) koat; underling is (अंतरलिंग) antarling; bridge is (व्रज) vraj; pedestal is (पादस्थल) paadsthal; podium is (पादियम्) paadiyam; cycle is (चक्र) chakl alias chakr; mort as in mortal and morgue, is Sanskrit (मृत्यु) mrutyu; tree is (तरुः) taru; daughter is (दुहितर) duhitar; radio is (रवद्यु) rava dyu; vodka is (उदक) udaka; medium is (माध्यम्); adore is (आदर) aadar; preacher is (प्रचारक) pracharak; night is (नक्तम्) naktam; upper is (उपर) oopur; water is (वारि) waari;

ball is the Sanskrit word (फल) phal since it is round like a fruit; the word foot is Sanskrit (पाद) paad as explained elsewhere; 'see' is only the last bit of the Sanskrit word 'pashya' with the initial letters 'pa' omitted; igni (as in 'ignition') is the Sanskrit word 'agni' (अग्नि) meaning 'fire'; case is Sanskrit (कोश) kosh; cucoon is (कौषून) caushoon; paramount is (परमअंत) param-unt; su-param is supreme; court is kot (कोट) i. e. a place enclosed by a (high) wall; problem is the Sanskrit word (परिभ्रम) viz. that which tends towards an indecision; stadium is the Sanskrit word sthandilam (स्थंडिलम्); oil is 'taiil' in Sanskrit; progeny and progenitor are Sanskrit words; tally is from 'tula' in Sanskrit which signifies weighing; comparing or matching. Watayan (वातायन) in Sanskrit is the origin of 'window' in English. This may sound far-fetched but a little reflection will convince. Window signified wind + ow (i. e. allow) an opening to admit the 'wind' exactly as signified by the syllable 'wata' + ayan in the word watayan. That is why their initial letter 'w' is identical and so is the meaning of the first byllable.

'Miscellaneous' is the Sanskrit word 'Misritam'. The word 'chain' if rewritten as 'shain' (because 'c' is pronounced as 'si' in the English alphabet) may be realized to be the Sanskrit word 'shrinkhala.' Since 'sports' is the Sanskrit word (स्पर्धस्) 'spardhas' 'sportsman' is also the Sanskrit word (स्पर्धमान or स्पर्धमानव) 'spardhaman' alias 'spardha manav.' Panini 's cue and catch-word encompassing the entire range of vowels and consonants is 'al'. That explains the origin of the English word 'all.'

The word 'lazy' is 'alasi' in Sanskrit. The initial 'a' dropped out and the remainder 'lasi' came to be spelled as 'lazy' instead of 'lasi' alias 'lacy.'

The term 'lice' in Sanskrit is 'luca' (pronounced as 'luka') Since 'c' is also pronounced as 'k' in English, the Sanskrit term (ल्युका:) 'luka' came to be spelled as 'lice' in English but pronounced as lyes and not as 'like' or 'lyke' or 'luka.' Brow is 'bhru' in Sanskrit, Sweat is swead; sanguine is Sanskrit Sanjiwan (संजीवन).

The English words 'plead' and 'pleader' are derived from 'pleased.' That word 'pleased' is the Sanskrit word (प्रसीद) 'praseed' as explained earlier. In Indian legends a person practising penance or approaching his superior, fervently pleads 'bho praseeda' (भो: प्रसीद) meaning to say 'Sir be pleased - to grant my prayer, or decree the suit 'in my favour.' Consequently repeated pleas made to a superior to be pleased yielded the words 'plead', 'pleader' and pleadings, especially because the French pronounce the word 'please' as 'play.'

The English word 'supreme' is 'suparam' (सुपरम) i. e. 'highest.'

The Sanskrit word 'janma' (meaning 'birth') has led to English words such as gynaecology and genesis.

The Sanskrit word 'stha+bal' is the orign of English words stable and table.

A little 'plastic surgery' will reveal the Sanskrit origin of any English word. For instance, the Sanskrit equivalent of the English word 'thief' could be spelled in the rambling English manner as 'Sthien' (स्तेन:). From that drop the initial 's' and substitute the last letter 'n' by 'f' and one arrives at the English word 'thief'.

**Dictionary Following the Beaten Track**

The Deccan College Research Institute at Pune in India is compiling a multi-volume Sanskrit-English dictionary. My suggestion to them to add this new dimension to the proposed lexicon, viz, of tracing English words to their Sanskrit origin, fell on deaf ears. Such innovation calls for a new vision, courage, drive and initiative which obviously the compilers lack both because of their academic training on European lines (namely of regarding Sanskrit as one of several ancient languages) and the usual 'regulation' mentality of confining themselves to a beaten track.

The Oxford and Webster's dictionary people on the other hand perhaps consider themselves too high and mighty to suspect any basic weakness in their lingual stand. With a little less than two centuries of dictionary-making experience behind them they are

likely to consider any suggsetion for a basic alteration as coming too late in the day and too frivolous to be attended to seriously.

But it needs to be pointed out here that the foundation of their dictionaries is faulty not so much from a lack of knowledge of the language itself as from a mistaken notion of the history of linguistics. The history-teachers of dictionary-makers failed to inform the latter that Sanskrit was the first language that humanity spoke universally for millions of years before Sanskrit broke-up into other languages.

Therefore, compilers of dictionaries must take a lesson from H. W. Fowler (one of their own fraternity) who warns in the initial pages of the Concise Oxford Dictionary that "A dictionary-maker, unless he is a monster of omniscience must deal with a great many matters of which he has no first-hand knowledge. That he has been guilty of errors and omissions in some of these he will learn soon after publication."

Here we have discussed not an ancillary or an ordinary error but a fundamental one namely the need for changing the very basis of etymology and basing all lingual derivations on Sanskrit. That alone will be consistent with history and philology.

The reader shouldn't imagine that the few words mentioned in this chapter are the only ones which could be connected with Sanskrit. We reiterate that the whole of English (and every other language) is entirely derived from Sanskrit because historically Sanskrit was the first language which devolved on all humanity from divinity at the start of the cosmos, and remained the only language of all humanity for millions of years. Other languages are splintered freaks of Sanskrit. Therefore, no language was ever developed by any cave-men anywhere.

We simply cannot deal with the Sanskrit derivations of all the words in English here because that would mean a recostruction of the entire English dictionary. Ours is just a volume dealing with world Vedic history; consequently, we can at best devote only a chapter or so to point out the right direction to philologists,

etymologists and lexicographers. If they pay no heed they do so at their own peril.

The greatest irony, perhaps, is that dictionary-makers are ignorant of the Sanskritic origin of the words 'diction' and 'dictionary' themselves which form the very basis of their profession.

Diction is the Sanskrit word 'deekshan' (दीक्षण) signifying 'guidance' given to the pupil. Consequently, the word 'dictionary' is the truncated form of the Sanskrit word (दीक्षांतरी) 'deekshantary' i. e. an aid to resolve difficult words forming part of the 'deekshan' alias guidance.

This, will be further clear when we consider the word 'disciple.' There, so far as the English pronunciation is concerned, the letter 'c' is unnecessary because even when written as 'disiple' the pronunciation remains unaltered. Yet 'c' continues to stick to that word because it has a Sanskritic usage. The only caution necessary is in detecting the proper place of 'c' in the spelling of the word 'disciple.' Historic upheavals have misplaced 'c'. Let us put that letter in its proper position and rewrite it as the Sanskrit word 'deekshapal' (दीक्षापाल) that is one who abides by the tuition or guidance given (by the Guru).

Thus we can go on and on giving any number of instances.

The English pronouns 'you' and 'we' are truncated forms of Sanskrit 'yuyam' and 'weyam'. She is 'saa' (in) Sanskrit. and 'it' is tat.

The English verb forms - 'to go, to eat, to sleep' are all patterned on Sanskrit equivalents (गंतुम्) 'gantum', (खादितुम्) 'khaditum', (स्वपितुम्) 'swapitum.' So, who says Sanskrit grammar doesn't apply to English! People are apt to repeat such unverified claims and cliches to mislead their rivals in arguments.

Besides, the illustrative words and terms mentioned in this chapter, we have from time to time shown in other chapters too how the seemingly English or European terminology of every branch of human activity is Sanskrit and only Sanskrit.

**Grammar**

Rules of Sanskrit grammar apply to English. For instance, in Sanskrit the 'er' and 'um' endings respectively signify the comparative and the superlative. That rule is known in Sanskrit as the (तर तम भाव) 'ter' 'tum' bhava. It applies to English four-square in as much as the comparative degree in English too is expressed by the 'er' ending as in 'lighter', 'brighter', 'lesser', 'harder', while the superlative has the Sanskrit 'um' ending as in 'optimum, maximum.'

The Sanskrit termination 'praya' as in 'mritapraya', 'jalapraya' is corrupted to 'fy' in English as in 'solidify' and 'purify.' Since this is a very vast topic requiring independent study the above instances should suffice to guide researchers.

The Sanskrit rule of 'Sandhi', (संधि) i, e. mixing of neighbouring syllables also applies to numerous languages. For instance, in English words 'in-legal' and 'in-limitable' get pronounced as 'illegal' and 'illimitable.' There it may be noticed that the last letter (n) of the first word (in) acquires the sound of the succeeding letter. (l). This rule is of Vedic Sanskrit origin. For instance, in Sanskrit the term Jagatnath (i. e. Lord of the Cosmos) is pronounced as Jagannath because the last letter (t) of the first word (Jagat) changes to 'n' since the initial letter of the succeeding word is 'n'.

The Sanskrit origin of the term champagne is explained in the chapter dealing with France. The terms dumb, mute, mummy (corpse), mum originate in the Sanskrit 'mook' and 'maun'.

The term 'God-father' is an exact translation of the Sanskrit term Devas-Pitar (देवस् पितर्) also pronounced as Zeus-Pitar, and consequently as Zupiter alias Jupiter.

The term 'bombast' is Sanskrit bomb-asti (बोंबअस्ति,) i. e. sheer bravado. Identical expressions (बोंब मारना, बोंब मारणे) are used in Hindi and Marathi which are accepted dialects of Sanskrit.

**The Lingual Smithy**

Caught up in the heavy traffic of historical forces Sanskrit, the Divine Mother-Language of all humanity lies crushed, prostrate and groaning almost in the throes of death even in its own homeland India. It is therefore the filial duty of the entire international community to revive the study of Sanskrit in every academic institution.

The different regions of the world have pulled away her limbs mistaking them to be their own separate modern language. That is why those limbs, scattered around the world, pulsate with the common life-breath of Sanskrit. Bereft of their lively Sanskrit link those languages will be nothing but dead wood and bone.

English is one such dismembered limb of Sanskrit. All those interested in revitalizing or at least realizing its filial linkage with Sanskrit, may set up an international workshop to do some plastic surgery for gradually reintegrating English with Sanskrit.

In order to begin that process with English let us realize that English being nothing but mangled and maimed Sanskrit every letter, syllable and word of it originates in Sanskrit. In detecting that Sanskrit link one has to remember that sometimes the original Sanskrit word continues in English with a garbled or truncated spelling or pronunciation. At times only the basic letter, sound, syllable or letter of Sanskrit survives in the English word. All such detection and reconstruction calls for the cooperation of a group of imaginative and gifted language-experts with a tender reverence for Sanskrit. Such qualities and dogged determined effort in forging the long link with Sanskrit will alone give the striving literary group the insight and inspiration necessary for success.

We cite hereunder a few instances to give an initial push to start the process of such lingual rethinking and reconstruction. That task may be conveniently divided into different sectors. One such sector could be time-measurement. In a separate chapter we have already explained its Sanskrit nomenclature. Here we may add a few more terms of that same sector. Take the word 'Second'.

This is the Sanskrit word 'Scon' alias kshan (क्षण) and yet its spelling and pronunciation have got mangled beyond easy detection.

Minute could be the Sanskrit word 'muhurtam' or 'mit' signifying a small unit (of time). All that seems to survive of it in the English word are the sounds of letteres 'm' and 't'. The letter 'u' has been replaced by 'n'.

Take the word 'caution'. Substitute 'c' with 's' because the alphabetical pronunciation of 'c' is 'si'. The word 'caution' could then be rewritten as 'Saution'. Let us now recollect that Sanskrit 'd' sound has many-a-time been displaced in English by 't' (as 'dhanya' becomes 'thank' and 'dent' changes to 'tooth'). Therefore let us further rewrite the word 'Saution' as 'Saudion.' At this stage we can easily identify it as the Sanskrit word 'Savadhan' (सावधान) which like a prodigal wandering away from its basic Sanskrit home becomes unrecognizable in its English habitat.

The word 'current' when similarly rewritten as 'surrent' (सरन्त) will be easily known to be a Sanskrit word. The term 'serpent' is of the same genus because a serpent moves like an (electric) current alias stream. That is why a stream alias river is known as 'sarita' (सरित्) in Sanskrit.

The Sanskrit word 'chitram' (चित्रम्) has been garbled in English as 'chequered'. Similarly the word (चारित्र्यम्) 'charitryam' has been jumbled up as 'character.'

The Scottish prefix 'Mac' as in Macmillan and Macdonald or Macdonell is Sanskrit (महत्) 'Mahat' i. e. 'big' or 'great' as in 'maximum' i. e. 'mahattamam' (महत्तमम्) in Sanskrit.

The term 'usurpation' is Sanskrit (उत्पाटासन) 'utpatasan' where 'utpat' is to pull away' somebody's (आसन) 'asan' is 'chair' alias seat. Champion is the Sanskrit word Sampanna (संपन्न).

No more could be done in this initial, solitary volume resurrecting world history, except solving a few sample examples as practice exercises and pointing out a few direction-finders. But these should be enough to induce wise, sincere and learned lexicographers of

every language (or at least of English) to climb out of their mistaken etymological ivory-towers and stand on the Sanskrit pedestal to realize the real basis of their language.

The term 'spy' is a garbled pronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'pashya' (पश्य) meaning 'observe.'

The term 'anger' is Sanskrit (अंगार) 'angar' i. e. burning coal. The English expression 'burning with anger' is a repetition of the Sanskrit sense of 'angar'. Mars is known as Angarak (अंगारक:) in Sanskrit because he connotes anger. and fire.

'Prophylactic' is the Sanskrit compound (प्र-फलक्तिक) Pra-phalac-tic meaning 'that which induces beneficial results.' Vachas (वाचस्) is the Sanskrit word for 'speech' while a talented speaker is known as vachaspati (i. e. master of speech). Obviously the English word speech is a garble of the Sanskrit words 'Vachas'. Thus there is nothing in any language and any human speech which is non-Vedic and non-Sanskrit.

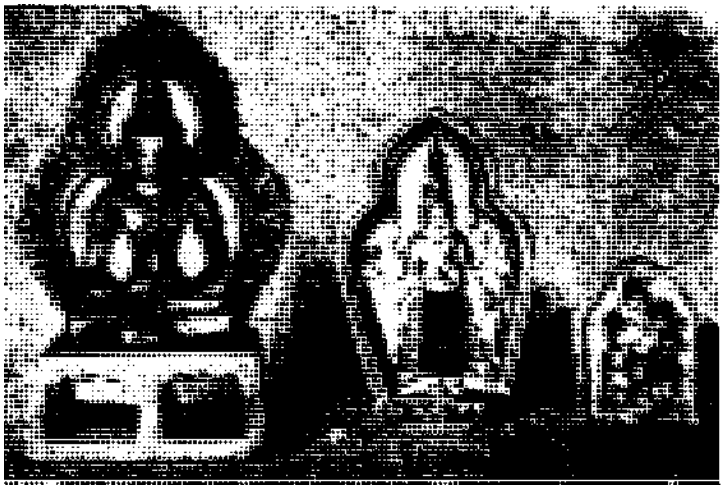
Even expressions of abuse in English are Sanskrit e. g. 'Damn it!' is the Sanskrit DAMAN meaning 'crush it' or 'suppress it.'

The common invective 'You silly cow!' used against women in English parlance is an expression used in the Mahabharat epic while dragging Draupadi to the Kaurav court and while banishing the Pandavas to the forest.

The English exclamation 'Ahoy!' is Sanskrit 'Aho!'

Hullo! derives from Sanskrit 'Hulla' because 'a' is intonated as 'o' in English

♦ ♦



The bronze idol at the left is that of the Vedic deity of Longivity (that is Sanskrit lumb-jeev-i-i, लंब जीव इति.)

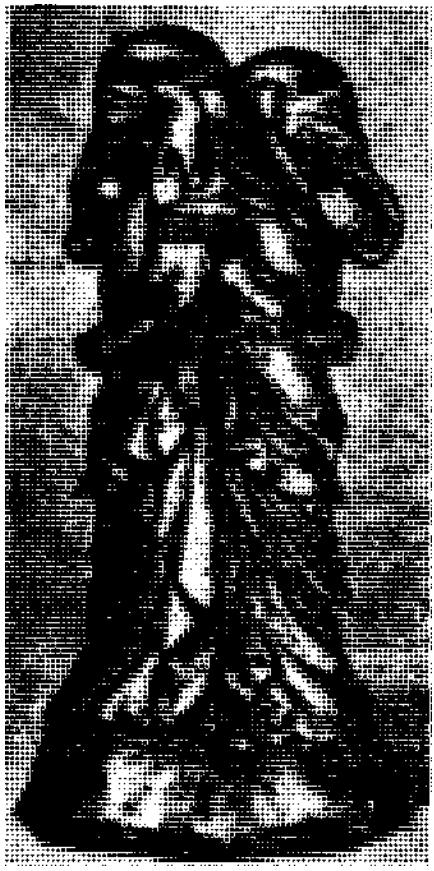
It was found along with a Sanskrit palm-leaf manuscript of Ayurved (the Vedic medical system) in Siberia.

That Ashtang-Ayurved text and the icon are on display at the International Academy of Indian Culture, 22 Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

The two ceramic idols at the right are among the hundreds of representations of the Vedic deities on sale in bazars in Mongolia.

These idols and many others found throughout the world testify to the prevalence of Vedic culture during pre-Christian times.

In countries which misbelieve themselves to be Buddhist the ancient Vedic deities are fitted into some make-believe Buddhist legends.



Courtesy, Itihas Patrika, quarterly research journal, Sept. 30, 1983, THANA (India)

The above representation of the Vedic deity, Ganesh consecrated in temples of ancient China and Japan provides a clear proof that before turning totally Buddhist those two countries, along with the rest of the world, practised Vedic culture.

The Japanese and Chinese know that deity as 'Shoten' alias 'Kangiten'

in modern parlance. By themselves those words wouldn't have enabled any individual to visualize that the deity meant was Ganesh; so far away have those Chinese and Japanese words deviated from the original Sanskrit. It is only because we have actual icons of Lord Ganesh to go with those terms (Shoten alias Kangiten) that we can identify them as signifying the deity Ganesh. The last syllable 'ten' (in Shoten and Kangiten) is the Sanskrit term 'Deo' (देव) alias 'Devata' (देवता) since Chinese Taoism is 'Deo-ism' i. e. Vedic philosophy. Consequetly the term 'Shoten' is an abbreviation and corruption of the Sanskrit term (शिव तनय) son of (Lord) Shiv. Incidentally this analysis should be useful to scholars to trace Chinese and Japanese words to their Sanskrit source. For instance, the English word 'cup' and the equivalent Japanese 'koppu' both derive from the Sanskrit word 'kuppi (कुप्पि:) signifying a bottle, receptacle or a can.

Japanese scholar Hajime Nakamura's observation, representing the current general academic view that 'Brahminical divinities' migrated to (China and) Japan in the Buddhist garb and as a part of Buddhist pantheon suffers from several errors. Firstly, since modern scholars assign the Buddha only to the 6th century B. C. Nakamura's observation amounts to saying that prior to Buddhism China and Japan had no worthwhile life, civilization, culture or history, which is wrong. Humanity has a history reaching back to milions of years.

The other error is the use of the term 'Brahminical divinities.' Branding Vedic culture as Brahminical is totally wrong. There is no Brahminical culture as such. Brahminism is only a 1/4th component of Vedic culture which includes three other equally important classes namely Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.

The third error is a serious chronological blunder namely it ought to be realized that Vedic culture being millions of years ancient icons of Vedic deities such as those of Ganesh have been revered and worshipped in China and Japan all along from time immemorial and are not post-Buddha acquisitions.

The fourth error is the belief that those Vedic deities went to Japan under the 'Buddhist garb.' If Buddhism was different from Vedic alias Hindu culture (as is generally assumed) would not Vedic idols be severely shunned and left back in India out in the cold rather than be carried to be consecrated and worshipped in China and Japan in the name of Buddhism!

The fifth error is to imagine Buddhism to be some sort of a substitute or rival of Hinudism alias Vedic culture. That is an ageold worldwide academic blunder. The Buddha was nothing more than a simple devout Vedic Hindu monk who had renounced palatial princely life. That is why his idols too got added to the earlier Hindu pantheon. There was never any confilct, no rivalry, no substitution and no supplantation.

Over 200 temples in Japan still have in them such icons of Lord Ganesh in the twin male-female standing embrace form. Such images of Ganesh though not known to exist anywhere in India at present, must be found somewhere in India because they couldn't have all migrated to China and Japan without leaving some prototypes back in India.

The image shown in the photo is so skilfully made that once it appears as a pair standing back to back while at another time it may appear to be in a frontal embrace.

One of the pair has an head-dress which has apparently been the model for the Arab head-gear which indicates that along with Shiva Ganesh also used to be worshipped in pre-Islamic-Arabia. Ganesh used to be consecrated and worshipped on a special altar in the royal palace in Japan too in July/August on the Ganesh Chaturthi day as per Vedic tradition since time immemorial. Even now Ganesh (alias Shoten) is invoked and worshipped by the Japanese in the Vedic tradition, when seeking good luck, fortune or success in professional endeavours. Merchants of Kansai worship Shoten in Hoshanji temple on Mount Ikomei in Nara. The biggest Ganesh temple in Japan is in Osaka city where a permanent priest is on duty to conduct ritual worship of the deity.

In China an image of Ganesh may be seen in the rock-cut temple at Tun-huang and another in a similar rockcut temple in Kung-hsien. Around the Ganesh are depicted other Vedic deities too such as the Sun, the Moon, Cupid and the nine planetary divinities.

Such rock-cut caves all over the world from the locations mentioned above, in China, to the Margate grotto in the British Isles and numerous edifices which were once temples but have since been converted to churches and mosques used to reverberate to Vedic chants in the hoary past.

Looked at from the purely mundane, atheistic point of view the Ganesh image is a grotesque, heterogenous, incongruous combination. And yet for millions of years it has evoked the highest reverence throughout the

world. None knows its origin, how it began, where and when? This is yet one more manifestation of the divine mystery that shapes human life and therefore history must take cognizance of such spiritual forces too.

On the southeastern coast of China in Fujiyan province at Quanzhou may be seen the ruins of a Hindu temple. It has a Shivling over five metres tall and numerous Tamil inscriptions. As late as 1950 A. D. issueless Chinese women used to invoke the blessings of the deity for motherhood.

The carvings there depict an elephant reverentially placing a lotus on a Shivling, a cow secreting its milk on the Shivling in a kind of a devout milky showerbath for the deity, the Narashimha incarnation tearing the entrails of the tyrannical ruler Hiranyakasyap, a flying Vishnu mounted on an airborne garud alias eagle, Krishna playing the flute in Vrindavan, a prankish child Krishna carrying away the apparel of bathing women, the legendary subjugation of the multi-hooded cobra, Kaliya, Lord Shiva bearing the force of the Ganga stream pouring down from the high heavens, Hanuman on his flight to Lanka and numerous such Vedic legends.

The Greeco-Roman deity, Janus alias Ganesh is said to have had two faces when installed at entrances to homes and towns. One face looked inward while the other looked outward to ensure bilateral felicity. It could be that the Greeco-Roman idol of Ganesh was of the Chinese/ Japanese variety illustrated earlier.

Such graphic proofs far from being misinterpreted as connoting some vague Hindu influence here and there must be regarded as links of a worldwide ancient Vedic culture.

# THE VEDIC PAST OF AFRICA

In our own times Africa is believed to have been a continent which for the most part was opened for colonization by the Arabs and Europeans. But for this, it is believed, that Africa is a dark, unexplored landmass, covered with wild, primordial forests and vast stretches of sandy deserts.

The above notion is partly true. That is to say Africa did lie neglected and abandoned for a very long period of time. But before that it did have the Vedic civilization like every other part of the earth.

Vedic connection with Africa can be traced back at least to the Ramayanic times i. e a million years ago.

Africa was then known as Shankh Dweep i. e. the conchshell land because it is shaped like that. The English word conch is the Sanskrit word 'shankh' itself. This will be realized if 'c' is allowed to retain its alphabetical pronunciation 'si'. In that case conch could be written as 'sonch' i. e. shankh.

In the world war of the Treta Yuga, in which Rama vanquished Ravan, relations of the latter, named Mali and Somali fled. They were Kshetraps i. e. governors of parts of Shankh Dweep. Consequently, the two African states, Mali and Somali still bear their names.

**Rhodesia**

The term Rhodesia is fancied to be of European origin but

that is not true. The European name Rhodes is itself of Sanskrit origin. Rhid-desh in Sanskrit means 'heartland' i. e. the 'heart-region'. As explained elsewhere the 'ia' ending is Sanskrit. The name Sir Cecil Rhodes (after whom Rhodesia is said to be named) is itself Sanskrit 'Sri Susheel Rhidayesh' meaning the fine-charactered Lord of the Heart. The name Susheel (alias Cecil) is very common in India.

Tanganyka is the Sanskrit term 'Tung Nayak' i. e. 'the great leader.'

Zanzibar is an African corruption of the Sanskrit name Kanchipur.

**Dar-Es-Salaam**

Tanganyka and Zanzibar have recently merged to form Tanzania. Their port-city Dar-es-Salaam is the Sanskrit term (द्वारेशालयम्) Dwar-eeshalayam i. e. Gateway of the Temple of God.

The African Swahili language and other local dialects including Arabic, are all corruptions of Sanskrit. For instance, the Swahili word 'simba' for lion is the Sanskrit term Simha.

Ethiopia alias Abyssinia is also one of the countries of that great continent which had for a long time been plunged into an era of darkness, neglect, overgrown forests or sandy deserts due to cataclysmic upheavals. Yet even in its fragmented state we may still detect distinct traces of its Vedic past.

About the lingual kinship between India and Ethiopia John Reinhold Forster observes in a footnote, "Many of the oriental languages are distinguished by this peculiarity, that a small variation in a character causes a new syllabic variation with a different pronunciation. This is the case, for example, with the Ethiopic alphabet, which has 26 characters and each of them is varied by seven vowel marks. There are also 20 different marks for the dipthongs so that the whole alphabet consists of 202 marks and characters. All the component parts in the alphabet of the Burmans in Pegu and Ava are contained, but with some variation, in the Ethiopic alphabet of Gheez and Ambhar; have the same value and

are joined together in the like manner. It appears to me historically certain that Peguan Burmans obtained from India the writings extant in Sanskrit. There is reason to suppose that the Ethiopic alphabet was brought to Ethiopia by those Indian gymnosophists who in the time of Apollonius, resided on a certain mountain not far from the Nile. Who knows but these Ethiopians, Persians, Tibetians and Peguans might have carried the Sanskrit language with them from India to their present countries... *Father Pous once asserted that Sanskrit language existed before the flood...* Sanskrit words occur not only in Ptolemy, but also in Arrian and Strabo. *This, therefore, is an evident refutation of the conjecture of Mr. George Forster, that the Sanskrit language was not known to the Greeks* and had existed in India only from the birth of Christ. See Forster's Notes to the Indian play SHAKUNTALA, pp 333-334."[1]

Ethiopia's recent monarch, Haile Selassie though a convert Christian, bore the title-'Lion of Judah' because according to the ancient Vedic Kshatriya tradition every administrator had to have the appellation 'Lion' attached to his name to emphasize his duty to be brave in protecting the people under his charge.

The name Abyssinia is the corruption of two Sanskrit words Aap-Sindhu i. e. waters of the Sindhu river signifying a settlement of people who had come from the Indus region.

Africa was also known as Kusha Dweep in ancient Vedic lore because of two reasons. One was that its vast stretches were covered by tall grass known as 'Kusha' in Sanskrit. Secondly, after the Rama-Ravan war the whole continent was administered by Rama's son Kusha.

African school text books also describe Africans as Cushites testifying to the ancient administration of Cusha. His father is wrongly mentioned as Ham instead of Rama. That is because Rama was spelled in western regions as Rham. In course of time the initial 'R' dropped; what was left was 'Ham.'

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(1) Pp. 314-318, A Voyage to the East Indies, by Fra Pavlina Da San Bartolomeo, J. Davis, Chancery Lane, London M. D. CCC.

In the year 1977 A. D. Swami Krishnanand narrated to me in London that sometime earlier when he called on the Abyssinian monarch Haile Selassie and presented to the latter a copy of the Ramayan, believing that the Christian ruler would hardly have even heard of it, he was pleasantly surprised to hear the monarch's remark.. "This is nothing new to us.. We Africans are Cushites." That impelled Krishnanand to look for African school text-books. And in those books too he found the Africans designated as Cushites.

**The Cobra Symbol**

Statues of Pharoah rulers displayed in museums around the world have on their foreheads the figure of a cobra with a raised hood and the body coiled like an horizonatal 'eight'. This is of great Vedic significance. In Vedic lore the monarch deputizes for Lord Vishnu. Lord Vishnu reclines under a cobra. Therefore, the monarch bore on his forehead the cobra as a symbol associated with Lord Vishnu. Even in India at the Vithoba temple in Pandharpur the idol of Vishnu's wife bears a similar cobra figure above her head. Another significance is that anyone on whom a cobra opens-up its hood, like a canopy, even for a few moments, without biting the person, augurs well for the person's future. Such a person rises to a high position. Yet another significance is that yogic treatises describe a divine 'serpent power', known as Kundalini, lying latent but potent, coiled within the human body spiralling from the waist to the cerebrum. This power if successfully aroused is capable of elevating a person to great spiritual heights and immense temporal achievements. Such was the symbolic significance of the cobra on the Pharoah's forehead.

**Vedic Rituals**

"Egyptian ritual attributed considerable importance to purity i. e. cleanliness. Before every ceremony the officiating priest had to submit to ablutions, sometimes to fumigation or annointing, and to abstain from certain foods and from incontinence for a certain time."[2] This is a Vedic trait.

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(2) P. 91, The Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism, by Franz Cumont.

**Vedic Texts Engraved in the Pyramids**

There is a possibility that Vedic texts were engraved on the Pyramids as appears from the following observation of Franz Cumont, "The sacred books of the Greeco-Roman period are a faithful reproduction of the Texts that were engraved upon the walls of the pyramids at the dawn of history, notwithstanding the centuries that had passed. Even under the Caesars the ancient ceremonies dating back to the first ages of Egypt, were scrupulously performed because the smallest word and the least gesture had their importance."[3]

**Vedic Priests of Rome and Egypt**

The priestly hierarchy of ancient Greece, Rome and Egypt, was headed by a high priest. They dressed the icons and carried sacred temple-plates in processions. They were distingushed from other people by a tonsure, by a linen tunic and by their habits. The gods were liable to destruction as Ganesh and Durga idols in India are consigned to lakes or rivers after being worshipped for a few days. The Egyptian rituals had an immemorial antiquity. The essential ceremony always was the opening (apertio) of the sanctuary. At dawn the statue of the divinity was uncovered to open for the community's homage.The priest lit the sacred fire and offered libations. Water from the sacred Nile (i. e. Neel Ganga alias Neel Saraswati) was used for the ceremony. Hymns were chanted to the accompaniment of flutes. The body and head of the idols was dressed everyday. The idol was covered with sumptuous raiment and ornamented with jewels and gems. An inscription mentions the jewels worn by an Isis of ancient Cadiz (Spain). The sanctuary was ceremoniously closed in the afternoon for the 'nap' of the gods. Twice-a-day elaborate services were held. Herodotus describes Egyptians as the most religious of all people. All this is identical with temple ritual in India.

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(3) P. 94, ibid.

**An Ancient Egyptian Vedic Ritual**

"On March 5th when navigation reopened after the winter-months gorgeous processions marched to the coast, and a ship consecrated to Isis, the protectress of sailors, was launched. A burlesque group of masked persons opened the procession, then came the women in white gowns strewing flowers, the Stolistes waving the garment of the goddess and the dadophori with lighted torches. After these came the hymnodes, whose songs mingled in turn with the sharp sound of the crossflutes and the ringing of the brass timbrels; then the throngs of the initiates and finally the priests, with shaven heads and clad in linen robes of dazzling white, bearing the images of animal-faced gods and strange symbols, as for instance, a golden urn containing the sacred water of the Nile."[4]

**Serapium of Ancient Egypt**

European Christian scholars have blundered in classifying the worship of Isis and Serapis as a separate religion. The belief that their worship spread to the Greeco-Roman world from the Serapium founded in Alexandria is only half the truth. Vedic culture which was spread throughout the ancient world has a wide assortment of gods and goddesses to suit local or individual moods and preference. Even so they could all exist together or in isolation and still they all represented, individually or collectively, the supreme Vedic Godhead. The word serpis alias Serapis is Sanskrit Sarpas i. e. serpent alias cobra. The cobra deity is supposed to inhabit and rule the nether world. Consequently under Vedic practice the cobra constitutes either a manifestation of divinity in its own right or as an adjunct of divinity. Even the term Serapium (as a sanctuary of the Serpent deity) is Sanskrit. To imagine that Egyptians influenced Greeco-Romans or vice versa is wrong. They all followed Vedic culture and chose to worship one or more of the several deities that met their fancy. The other Egyptian term Osiris is the Sanskrit

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(4) P. 97 ibid.

word Eswaras i. e. God. Isis is also a Sanskrit word of the same genre, pronounced as Isus. The belief that each Egyptian dynasty introduced a new god is quite plausible under Vedic culture since each family has its own special ancestral patron - deity. The other belief that "a composite religion founded by the Logides (in Egypt) became a combination of the old creed of the Pharoahs and the Greek mysteries" is also a research blunder. It ought to be realized that ancient Greece and Egypt both followed Vedic culture. Hence their deities and worships were common. A hymn to Isis has been found on a marble monument in Andras Island. That name is the Sanskrit Indras (Lord of the Gods). The city Alexandria also bears the Sanskrit name Alakshyendra.

**The Pyramids**

It has been explained elsewhere in this volume that the pyramids are castles in the desert named after Lord Rama and display His colossal lion-hearted image.

This is further borne out by the fact that out of the numerous pyramids 80 are designated as 'royal.' The three largest are at Giza near Cairo. Among them the biggest and most ancient pyramid is at Chepos alias Khufru. It is 230 metres long and covers an area of 13 acres. The other two are known as Khafre and Manoure. The latter is the Sanskrit term 'manohar', meaning 'attractive.'

Mummies are buried in only a few of the pyramids. The others are empty. This detail should suffice to disprove the long-held theory that the pyramids were designed as mausoleums. From this historians of the world must take the cue that gigantic structures are never built for the dead. Therefore the so-called mausoleums of Muslim monarchs and fakirs are all captured buildings of pre-Islamic ownership misused as Muslim cemeteries.

Apart from the mausoleum theory various scholars have speculated that the pyramids were designed as water-reservoirs, or as astronomical observatories or as mathematical structures or as codes of the future destiny of mankind or as repositories of the Vedas and other ancient Sanskrit texts.

**Nile**

The river Nile bears a Sanskrit name. To realize this it ought not to be pronounced as 'Nyle.' Its full name used to be 'Neel-Saraswati' alias 'Neel-Ganga.' The term 'Neel' in Sanskrit signifies the colour blue, always associated with divinty in Vedic tradition. In course of time, the river began to be referred to briefly merely as 'Nile' i. e. Neel. That made people treat it as a proper noun and not as an adjective. So people forgot that the word Nile alias Neel stood for the colour blue, because their connections with Sanskrit were severed. Yet memory persisted that the river had a special attribute 'blue' attached to its name. Therefore, in modern times, people started referring to the river as 'Blue Nile.' That is a lingual absurdity because it is a duplication of the epithet 'blue' inasmuch as the Sanskrit word 'Nile alias 'Neel' also means blue.

Modern Egyptologists who had been frantically looking for the source of the Nile, ultimately discovered it only with the help of clues found in an ancient Sanskrit scripture. Regarding this Colonel John Speke, who had served with the British East India Company in India, has observed "Colonel Rigby gave me a most interesting paper with a map attached to it about the Nile and Mountain of the Moon. It was written by Lt. Wilford from the Purans of the ancient Hindus. It is remarkable that the Hindus had christianed the source of river Nile. This, I think, shows clearly that the ancient Hindus must have had some kind of connection with different parts of Africa... All previous information concerning the hydro-graphy of these regions originated with the ancient Hindus... *and all those busy Egyptian geographers who disseminated the knowledge with a view to be famous for their long-sightedness in solving the mysteries which shrouded the source of the Nile (the holy river), were so many hypothetical humbugs.*"[5]

Modern historians are always baffled by such reports coming to their ears from all over the world. They notice an Indian influence

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(5) P. 13, Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile, by Col. John Speke.

everywhere and yet in the history they have learned they have not heard of any Indian (Vedic) World empire.

The answer to such baffling problems is precisely what we present in this volume viz. that the Sanskrit, Vedic civilization existed all over the world from the beginning of time. Consequently, what modern scholars consider to be merely Hindu scriptures such as the Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayan, Mahabharat, the Puranas and Ayurvedic texts belong to the whole of humanity. Therefore they comprise world history, world geography, world theology and also all divine knowledge covering every branch of the fine arts. sciences and technology. That is why the Purans comprised information concerning the source of the Nile too. This should awaken the world to the realization that the ancient Sanskrit scriptures are treasures of comprehensive world knowledge meant for all human beings. They must, therefore, be avidly and minutely studied and taught to all humanity through a World Vedic Heritage University or Academy with regional branches.

Lt. Gen. Charles Vallancey observes "Egypt itself was in some degree an Indian nation having received a colony of that people."[6]

Pococke points out that 'Menes (was) the first Epyptian king of the Solar race."[7] This fully accords with Vedic tradition namely that Vaivasvat Manu (i. e. Manu the son of Vivaswan alias the Sun) was the first human monarch.

**Ethiopians are Hindus**

Pococke mentions "Philostratus introduces the Brahmin, Iarcus, stating to his auditor, that the Ethiopians were originally an Indian race, compelled to leave India for the impurity contracted by slaying a certain monarch. to whom they owed allegiance. An Egyptian is made to remark that he had heard from his father that the Indians were the wisest of men and that the Ethiopians, a colony

(6) P. 69, Collectania DC Rebus Hibernicus, by Lt. Gen. Charles Vallancey, printed by Cnaisberry and Campbell, 10 Back Lane, Dublin, 1904.
(7) P. 178, India in Greece, by E. Pococke.

of the Indians preserved the wisdom and usages of their fathers, and acknowledged their ancient origin. We find the same assertion made at a later period by Julius Africanus, from whom it has been preserved by Eusebius and Syncallus; thus Eusebius states that the Ethiopians migrating from the river Indus settled in the vicinity of Egypt.''[8]

Morocco is an important country in the African continent. Since the original pronunciation of 'c' is 'si' the real pronunciation should be Morosso. It will then be realized that the original Vedic name of that country must be Moreshwar signifying the elephant headed god Ganesh.

The capital of that country is Marrakesh named after Lord Shiva (father of Lord Ganesh) alias the god of death... therefore the ancientmost church or mosque of that city will be found, on a close archaeological study of the site to be that temple of Lord Shiva in whose name Marrakesh city was founded.

Since Africa has been the victim of Christian and Muslim invasions, most of its Vedic landmarks have been plundered, occupied and obliterated by iconoclast Christian and Muslim vandals.

A treaty signed between Hittities and Mittanis in 1280 B. C. invokes Vedic deities Mitra and Varun (P. 365, Ancient History of the Near East by H. R. Hall)

The Island of Madagascar (near the coast of South Africa) is replete with topographical names of Ramayanic and other Vedic origins.

Sahara is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Sagar (meaning 'Sea') It is surmised that the sandy waste of the Sahara desert represents a dried up sea-bed. Sagar was also the name of an ancient Vedic emperor.

A letter (by Upinder Fotedar, 1925-20 E, Eastchester Road, Bronx, N. Y. USA) published in the National Herald (Delhi) of

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(8) P. 205, Ibid.

April 28, 1992 said "The impact of Indian civilization is still evident in most parts of Asia to this day. The Ancient Vedic Indian dynasties ruled most of the Middle East including parts of Egypt as far back as 1400 B. C. according to the eminent archaeologist historian Dr. Werner Keller, Hindus built powerful empires in the north of Mesopotamia. The Mittani had typical Sanskrit names and in the same era, incantations from the great Indian hymn Rig-Veda were also unearthed in that region by U. S. archaeologists. In turn the South Indian Chola empire, at the zenith of its glory under Rajendra 1 in the 11th century included Sri Lanka, the Nicobars, the Maldives and the Laccadive islands and substantial parts of Indonesia and Malaysia."

**Ganesh**

There are at least 11 countries which still worship the elephant-headed deity Ganesh. In the Luristan region of Western Iran a plaque with the figure of Ganesh drawn on it in bold relief and believed to be of about 1200 to 1000 B. C. was dug up in 1970 A. D. That plaque is now in the national museum in Paris. Ganabachhi or Binayaktan (i. e. Vinayak). A book titled Myths of pre-Columbian America written by Mackenzie describes in detail Ganesh worship that was in vogue there. Hewitt's book Primitive Traditional History also adduces supporting evidence. The East and West Magazine (of Italy) Vol. IV (1958) page 328, and Vol. 18 (1968) pages 166-168 describes an idol of Ganesh discovered in modern Afghanistan.

**A Natural Shivling in Mombasa (Africa)**

A natural Shivling-shape rock exists in an hillside cave near Nyale village in Mombasa (South Africa). Hindus visit the shrine and a congregational fair is held there on Shivaratri day.

The African Masai tribe observes several Hindu customs such as having an altar with idols in their homes, and regarding the cow as sacred and worthy of worship. Like some Hindu sadhus the Masai tribals sling an animal horn at their waist, and also punch the ears of children for ear-rings.

**Kenya**

Kenya is the name Kanya (as in Kanya Kumari in India)

Africa having been plundered and ravaged repeatedly for centuries both by the Arabs and European Christians, and the natives having been herded and sold as slaves, repiecing the history of Africa is a difficult task.

Indians alias Hindus who operated global sea - routes in ancient times were naturally great ship-builders and navigators.

After the Great Flood Vaivaswat Manu's nine sons administered the world. The ten principles of conduct they laid down for all individuals to adhere to were (1) Truth (2) Non-Violence (3) Brahmacharya i. e. adherence to laws of nature as per one's age and social status (4) Non-hankering (5) Physical hygiene (6) Resoluteness (7) Peace (8) Righteousness (9) Abstaining from theft (10) Self-control. Incidentally the 10 Christian commandments are echoes of these Vedic commandments.

These social standards of Vedic behaviour were so comprehensive as to rule out the necessity, for any separate temporal laws.

In the History of East Africa written by March and Kingsworth it is stated that Indians had trade-connections with Africans long before the Jews and Arabs.

That is why in the 16th century European navigators groping for their way from Africa to India had to be guided by Indian sailors stationed in Africa.

Dar-e-Salaam being the Sanskrit term 'Dwar-ishalayam' meaning Gateway to the (great) Temple - it points to the existence of an ancient gigantic Shiv or Shrikrishna temple there. Archaeological digging may reveal its contours.

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# HISTORICAL MISCONCEPTIONS

Since history is a descriptive and discoursive subject, one is apt to think that there could be nothing in it which could be abstruse or complicated.

**Archaeological Eras**

But actually current history as an academic subject has numerous misconceptions being assiduously nursed and unquestionably followed as hallowed disciplines. For instance, take the case of archaeology. It has a well laid out, cut and dry succession of ages charted out for study, as though confidently whispered by divinity itself into the first mid-Victorian European archaeologist 's ear. As per that trail, being blindly followed unquestioningly in all modern academics, first was the Ice age. That is to say for millions of years after its creation our mother earth was all covered with ice and therefore had no life on it.

Now, what is the proof for that assumption ? In fact doesn 't that contradict the 'Big Bang' theory ? If our globe broke off from a big burning fire-ball and still has molten lava inside its bowels, how and why did its entire surface freeze ? What was the duration of the freeze ? And what made the surface thaw ? Had academicians the world over developed the habit of such logical cross-questioning instead of blindly accepting the bland assertions of their superiors they could have discovered that the currently accepted succession of ages in archaeological studies such as Ice, Pleistocene, Paleolithic, Mosalithic and Neolithic is all sheer fantasy. That last 'Neolithic'

age is further sub-divided into bronze, copper and iron ages leading to the modern historical period.

The above assumption is not plausible because in our own times we see various communities living in ice-bound regions in Siberia, the Alps and the Himalayas. There are also communities using only stone implements. But at the same time we have communities such as Russians and Americans who can soar into space.

Similarly the assumption that in three successive ages and stages wherever men dug they only found bronze in one period, later only copper and later still only iron is very absurd.

In view of the above the current framework of the assumed succession of the ice-age followed by the stone-age and the age of single metal needs to be totally discarded.

**Dharma is not Religion**

In current parlance the Vedic word 'Dharma' is inadvertantly and invariably translated as and equated with 'religion'. But let it be clearly understood that there is not only a world of difference between the two but in some respects religion is the very anti-thesis of Dharma. Vedic culture is human dharma while Christianity and Islam are religions.

Those 'religions' are actually political parties organized for imperial careering with a book of orders (Koran or Bible) to follow and the badge of a sole prophet (Mohamed or Jesus) to display,

Contrarily Dharma is nature or second nature. For instance, the dharma of water is to dampen while the dharma of fire is to heat or burn.

On those lines Vedic Dharma aims at training and disciplining all human beings to render selfless service to fellow-beings in the role allotted to each one by divinity. An ideal instance could be that of a mother who engrosses herself in serving the entire household sans remuneration and sans rest. Likewise a barber, a carpenter, an engineer, a doctor, a student etc. is supposed under Vedic culture

to do his natural God-given function in the spirit of duty as a matter of service. Therefore the natural course for a person is to fulfil the role in which he or she has been placed by divinity by birth or by circumstances. Thus for instance in the 18th century in India the Peshwa was originally only a civilian counsellor to the Maratha ruler but later since the Maratha ruler became a mere figurehead the civilian Peshwas (who were Brahmins by birth) had to act as field commanders, generals and warriors. That transformation had overcome them unknowingly through change of circumstances. That is to say they had not sought the change of role through any temptation or profit motive. It rather involved hazards, uncertainties and privations of field-life. But in modern life we see a total social divergence from the hoary, divine Vedic line of conduct described above. The rule today is to 'grab as grab can' i. e. to lead a life of reckless pleasure and gain sans considerations of duty, consistency, honesty, loyalty or service.

**Is Inherited Profession the Rule?**

The above elucidation may lead some to conclude that Vedic culture enjoins one to follow one's inherited profession. The Bhagvad Geeta on the other hand lays down that one's profession is determined by one's aptitude and ability.

No contradiction is involved. The Vedic rule is to fulfil the role which devolves on one in the natural course. Thus for instance a barber's son should work as a barber and the carpenter's son as a carpenter. Because one has the equipment, apprenticeship - guidance and hereditary expertise. But if one feels disinterested or disinclined one may take to any other profession where one may be able to give one's best in the way of expert, devoted service. So the criterion in Vedic society is whether one is guided by the profit-motive or selfless service motive? The former is taboo while the latter is divine.

**How Did Buddhism Spread?**

Like Christianity and Islam sweeping over vast regions Buddhism too holds sway over considerable territory from Burma to Japan.

Yet unlike Christianity and Islam Buddhism neither unleashed any conquestadors nor even preachers to convert vast multitudes in that extensive region. How then did Buddhism suffuse that vast territory? Such fundamental questions that we are raising and answering in this volume have never and nowhere been raised and attempted before, we presume. That is because history has been misunderstood to be mere mugging of the genealogies of rulers and the chronology of battles.

Currently histories are not being analytically taught or written. A classic example of this could be our crucial question about the spread of Buddhism unlike Christianity and Islam. How did Buddhism spread sans tyranny and sans preachers?

Our answer to that will incidentally clear another gross misunderstanding. The answer is that Buddhism is not a religion at all.

The Buddha was a Hindu (Vedic) saint, a recluse. He hasn't left us any word in his own writing. He never said that he was fed up with his native Vedic (Hindu) culture and was therefore relinquishing it or founding another religion. He remained a steadfast follower of Vedic culture alias Hinduism till the end of his life.

It was only his great renunciation of princely comfort and luxury to lead the life of an humble, simple, itinerant bhikshu (mendicant) ascetic that electrified the contemporary world because in the Buddha's time India was the leading light as the master-centre of a Vedic world.

Consequently all tenets of Vedic culture began thereafter to be quoted and preached in the name of the Buddha as the latest, handy, famous authority.

Since in those times there was neither Christianity nor Islam the resonance of the name of the Buddha was heard even in the West, that is to say, in those times, the name of the Buddha as the latest authority in Vedic culture was quoted in every country of the world whether East or West. It is that lingering

misunderstanding which has led scholars to conclude that Christianity and Islam supplanted Buddhism. That is why Hollywood films such as 'The Thief Of Baghdad' depicted a thief plucking a diamond from a giant Buddha statue in a temple in Baghdad.

Since Vedic culture believes (very scientifically) every particle of matter and every person to be suffused with divine energy, the world famous Buddha too got deified and added as yet another deity to a pantheon of multi-million Vedic deities.

The Buddha is therefore, a deified personality of Vedic culture and not the founder of a separate religion.

In the West the memory of the Buddha and of Vedic culture got washed off in the rivers of blood caused by Christian and Islamic tyranny.

In the East from Burma to Japan the Buddha continued to be reverently quoted and remembered as the symbol of Vedic culture. Everything Vedic was being quoted as authoritative in the name of the Buddha.

Just at that juncture India lost its universal hegemony. Its empire, trade and influence even in the East got bedimmed and ultimately extinguished.

Consequently people from Burma to Japan who had got used to hearing Vedic tenets quoted in the name of the Buddha as "Buddha said this" or "Buddha said that" have come to misbelieve that they are Buddhists as distinct from Hinduism alias Vedic culture.

What is more, some misguided or nose-led people in India itself profess to publicly and ceremonially renounce Hinduism and adopt Buddhism.

It is the wrong history taught to them heretofore which makes them indulge in such gimmicks. They ought to know that the Buddha himself was a renowned Hindu, Vedic saint who neither disclaimed Hinduism nor proclaimed Buddhism.

Another very graphic proof is found in hundreds of temples

that abound in countries such as Burma, the Shan States, Siam (Thailand), Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Korea, China, Mongolia and Japan. They are currently misbelieved to be Buddhist countries yet their temples abound in Vedic decore, Vedic deities and Vedic rites and rituals. Unlike Muslims and Christians so-called Hindus and so-called Buddhists intermingle in those temples in perfect unison and the icons of the Buddha nestle among a cluster of Vedic deities.

Since such a clear understanding is lacking in modern histories, Buddhism has been irrationally classified as a distinct rival of Hindusim along with Christianity and Islam. This should serve to underline the importance of writing and teaching correct, analytical history. Such an history could lead to mutual understanding, peace and unity of all mankind.

So we arrive at the conclusion that Buddhism didn't have to be spread by any invaders, conquerors or preachers. It already suffused the world in the name of Vedic alias Hindu culture. That culture still continues in countries from Burma to Japan. The only flaw is that ancient Vedic (Hindu) culture has come to be unknowingly designated as Buddhism forgetting that the Buddha himself professed, preached and practised Vedic (Hindu) culture.

**Shivling is no Phallic Emblem**

The current belief that the Shivling is a phallic emblem was spread by Christian missionaries as part of their strategy to denigrate Vedic culture in every way and enlist converts by hook or crook.

The term 'ling' in Sanskrit signifies a distinguishing mark or sign. Therefore as applied to human beings 'lingam' came to denote the male, female or the neuter sex. Obviously that is a very limited, cloistered use of the term lingam.

In the cosmic, theological and spiritual sense the word Shivling signifies the emblem of holy divinity, the mainstay of the cosmos, the immutable, indestructible imperishable, indiminishable, auspicious, sacred, formless divine stump which is the mysterious repository of power which animates every particle from tiny atoms

to gigantic galaxies and keeps them in a perpetual throb and whirl. Therefore the Shivling represents father-god while its animating 'power' is symbolized by the mother goddess, Shakti. The Shivling symbolizes that immortal divine stump around which and because of which everything in the cosmos is animated to rotate and revolve

A Dec 3, 1993 report published in an American newspaper titled **India Abroad** reported "Caucasian converts, American New-Agers and Hindus flock to Golden Gate Park (in San Francisco) seeking spiritual bliss from an innocuous looking, four-foot-high 800-pound granite rock which constitutes the Shivlingam.

"Worshippers pour milk, offer flowers and apply sandalwood paste and vermilion to the lingam."

"Right behind the lingam is a Russian cross and a statue of the Buddha in the same park."

"Among the devotees of that lingam is Basul Parik of Czechoslovak descent. His name Parik is akin to the surname Parikh common among Gujaratis of India."

"Set amid an intricate bed of rock near the Golden Gate Bridge, the lingam, some say, emerged from Spanish history dating to the 12th century, because in 1931 the San Francisco newspaper-baron. William Randolph Hearst dismantled the Santa Maria Monastery in Spain and shipped it to San Francisco. He wanted to rebuild it but ran out of funds. Later he donated the stones to the park. Many were, stolen by looters. In 1988 the remaining stones were arranged in a rock garden with the Lingam erected as a road barrier." That Shivling found in the Santa Maria monastery in Spain proves our finding that all historic churches in Europe are captured Vedic temples.

The three horizontal lines on the Shivling symbolize the energy circuits that emerge from divinity to animate the cosmos.

The above relic is an indication of the numerous Shivlingas which abounded in pre-Christian Spain which got uprooted and cast away by neo-converts worked-up to a blind, illiterate frenzy. Such

incidents underline the world of difference between the comprehensive scientific outlook of Vedic culture against the dogmatic irrationality of prophet-bound creeds.

**What is Sin?**

As per Vedic thought anything done for sensual gratification and not as a matter of duty, is sin. Thus over-eating is sin and so is sexual indulgence with even one's own wife when progeny is not desired. Contrarily voluntary cohabitation between a man and a woman who desire a child and are prepared to nurture it to adulthood is not sin even if they are not wedded together in the worldly sense.

The above are extreme instances mentioned deliberately to make the Vedic concept of sin very clear.

Every sin automatically attracts punishment is what Vedic culture lays down scientifically. For instance, over-eating or indulgence in wrong kind of diet or drink result in deranged health, physical suffering, expenditure on medical treatment, loss of hours at work and so on.

Likewise indulgence in unnecessary sex results in pain, weakness, disease, population-explosion, weak or handicapped progeny, jealousy, suicides, murders, rapes etc.

From the above simple scientific definition it should be clear that from the morning cup of tea or coffee containing poisonous tannin and caffeine to the nightly hot-drinks most persons are committing nothing but sin... sin... and sin all the time every moment and yet ask an average normal citizen and he or she will swear "I have committed no sin ever or whatever."

As against that Vedic definition the Christian concept of(confess and be pardoned) is too mundane to be tenable while the Muslim concept of indulging in murder, massacre, plunder and squander in the name of Islam and Allah is totally bizarre.

**Indian Influence**

Scholars and academicians and lay-men tutored by them often vaguely talk of an Indian (meaning Hindu alias Vedic alias Arya) influence whenever they notice any similarity between traditions, legends, languages, culture and thought of countries from the Americas to Australia with those of India. But how and why that influence radiated from India to other countries is left un-explained and un-understood.

Influence emanates from sword-power as may be seen from the total subversion of Europe by Christianity and total conversion of West Asia by Islam. India has no such history of cruel conquest and yet its influence is noticed all over the world. What is the secret?

The secret is that from the very first generation of humanity it was Vedic culture and Sanskrit language which pervaded the world for millions of years. Only during the last 1000-1500 years or so Christian and Muslim aggression wiped out Vedic culture from large parts of the world. Yet several Hindu (Vedic) traits keep peeping out, inadvertently and inevitably, from Christian and Muslim routine. That is not because of India influencing them but because of primordial Vedic culture surviving in India while getting almost wiped out

from other regions of the world.

An analogy will make it clear. Supposing a large terrain is flooded by torrential rain. Later that water gets drained away or dried up from high land but remains stored in pools and tanks. It would be wrong to argue therefrom that it was the water from the reservoirs which had flooded the terrain. Contrarily it is flood water which remains stored in the reservoirs. Similarly it is worldwide Vedic culture which remains preserved (to some extent) in India while getting ostensibly wiped out from large regions of the world.

**Sanskrit the 1st Human Language**

The Horizon programme telecast by the British Broadcasting Corporation on the afternoon of November 11, 1993 (as per Indian time) featured a number of Western scholars asserting one after the other that all world languages must have originated in one basic common language. But surprisingly each one of them shied away from mentioning the name of that ancient common language.

Vedic tradition tells us that the Vedas are of divine origin and that their language Sanskrit too is a divine tongue bestowed on humanity from its very first generation. Consequently all languages must be traced ultimately to Sanskrit.

**No Indian History 8th Century Onwards**

It is not generally realized that what is termed as Indian history in academic syllabi throughout the world ceases to be Indian from the 8th century. From the 8th to the 20th century it is history of alien Muslim or European invaders with Indians figuring only as abject subjects.

It is a matter of great injustice, infamy and irony that Raja Dahir of Sindh, Jaipal the last Hindu ruler of Afghanistan, Prithviraj of Delhi and Ajmer, Rana Pratap the tough hero of Mewar, the great Shivaji of Maharashtra and rulers of as many as 568 indigenous principalities (mostly Hindus) which survived until 1950 A. D. have all been practically wiped out from school and college histories. To call such history Indian though shorn of all its 'Indian' heroes is a matter

of great national shame and injustice.

**Muslim Rulers Not Indian**

The argument that Muslim rulers from Kutubuddin Aibak (1206 A. D.) to Bahadurshah Zafar (1857 A. D.) must be considered Indian because they lorded over India by taking up residence in India, is absurd. Does a raider who captures the foyer to continue raiding and robbing the interior qualify to be considered a member of the family? The criterion is not the place of residence but the attitude of the intruder towards the indigenous people.

Current Indian history text books honed by the Indian National Congress blunderingly and unwittingly equate a Muslim with a Hindu and paint the power and glory of Muslim rulers as the power and glory of India despite the fact that blotting out India 's native Vedic Hindu culture and converting and subverting the local set-up remains the sole objective of Islam wherever it invades.

A painful instance of that mistaken and misplaced glory is the name Mogul Garden associated with the Rashtrapati Bhawan (Presidential Mansion) in New Delhi. A number of brave patriotic Hindu heroes had waged a bitter struggle for over three centuries to end Mogul rule. The proudly adopted name Mogul Garden is an insult to the memory of those heroes. Would Russia or Great Britain consider it a matter of great glory to name their national parks after Napoleon or Hitler?

**Comparing Enemies**

During the 47 years of (Indian National) Congress rule in a truncated free-India its solicitous concern for Muslim votes has led the Congress to distort history. It is that Congress-favoured and flavoured educational syllabus which has painted Muslims as great patriots while hoisting the British as India 's sole, hateful enemy. Political parties usually have such distorted selfish perception of history. Actually it is just the opposite.

As between two enemies the British were much civilized, disciplined, educated, progressive, and liberal as compared with

the illiterate barbarian savagery of Islam which is on international display from Afghanistan to Egypt, Algeria, Somalia and Palestine even today. Under 600 years of Muslim (mis) rule it was all chaos, corruption, lawlessness, bribery and confusion while the British ushered an orderly, progressive and law-based administration and a disciplined army.

**Are Christian and Muslim Countries Really Free?**

All countries professing Christianity and Islam which fancy themselves to be free and independent are labouring under a delusion.

To realize this they must re-learn their history. Just 1372 years ago there was no Islam. Likewise 1994 years ago there was no Christianity. Yet today they are all Muslims or Christians. Why? Because they were all terrorized into submission to renounce the Vedic faith of their forefathers and call themselves Muslims or Christians. Later to keep them in total ignorance of their parent-culture their pre-Christian and pre-Islamic histories were slaughtered and buried. This is a graphic instance of how history makes all the difference between freedom and bondage.

It is precisely because of that potential of history of keeping every nation consciously aware and proud of its ancestral heritage that subjugating and subduing Christian and Muslim fundamentalists destroyed all earlier histories. That is sheer international academic gangsterism and cultural castration which must be severely undone.

Therefore the first lesson in history which every Christian and Muslim country and individual must learn and teach is that by their religious subjugation and transformation they have been forced to abjure, forget and abandon their ancestral cultural soul itself. That is the worst kind of serfdom.

**A Synonym of Vedic Culture**

Just as modern scholars harbour differnt ideas about 'Vedic times' they also are prone to use the expression "When the Aryans came to India" as the starting point of Indian history. There are many fallacies inherent in that expression.

Firstly, it must be noted that the Sanskrit term 'Arya' doesn't connote a race. The prefix 'A' attached to the root 'ri' yields the word 'Arya' which term signifies to evolve, develop, nurture etc. Consequently Arya signifies the way of life which aims at developing the inborn finer sentiments (in human beings) of humility, modesty, simplicity, honesty and selflessly serving fellow-beings so as to morally and spiritually uplift one's Atma (soul) to the Mahatma (higher soul) stage and Parâmatma (divine soul) level. This is exactly Vedic culture. Therefore the term Aryanism is a synonym of Vedic culture and doesn't connote any haughty, exclusive race. The havoc that the German dictator Adolf Hitler wrought in killing millions of Jews because of the mistaken notion that they were non-Aryans provides a tragic instance of the result of a wrong grounding in world history.

Since Arya is no race but the Vedic way of life, anybody subscribing to those ideals is an Arya irrespective of his caste, colour, creed or country. Therefore to flaunt the term Dravid as an antonym and an antagonist of an Aryan is a great blunder which generations of academicians have thoughtlessly done.

There was no Aryan invasion of India because 'Arya' is no race. Had 'Arya' meant a race the primary rule of the Arya Samaj organization in India would have been to enrol only those as members who furnish proof of Aryan descent. Contrarily the Arya Samaj concerns itself with every human being and welcomes all.

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# THE VEDIC FAR EAST

As seen to the east from India Japan is furthest and was therefore identified as the Land of the Rising Sun (depicted in its flag). At royal ceremonies such as coronations and weddings Japanese sovereigns wear orange-coloured attire because that is the Vedic colour.

The Japanese people call themselves Nipponese; 'from' 'Nipun' meaning 'skilful' in Sanskrit.

The ancient culture of Japan is known as Shinto and Brahman Okyo. Shinto is a malpronunciation of Sindhu (i. e. Indus region) while Brahman Okyo is Brahma Vakyam (ब्रह्मवाक्यम्) 'The word of God' i. e. the Vedas. Shintoism involves worship of and reverence for the five elements (fire, water etc.) Each one of these natural phenomena is revered as manifestation of divinity.

The Japanese follow the Vedic Shraddha tradition of reverentially remembering deceased ancestors and offering them food, in front of tablets bearing their names at altars kept apart for their worship.

There are about 200,000 (most of them small in size) temples throughout Japan. Many of them enshrine Vedic deities such as Lakshmi, Saraswati, Ganesh and Shiva though with distorted names.

Vestal virgins are also attached to temples for divine service until they opt to marry.

Japanese priests conducting temple celebrations segregate themselves from civic life and take a vow of silence for a month

as a purification chore for the planned worship.

Dr. S. Venugopalacharya mentions (in his book titled **Worldwide Hindu Culture, Sanskrit and Unity in Diversity** Pages 38 to 40) that "the images of Amida (Amitabh)" Indra, Rudra, Kartikeya, Kubera, Sahasrabahu, Surya, Yama, Vayu, Brahma, Saraswati, six forms of Siva, Acharya Nagarjuna, Nagabodhi, Kaikava, Vajrabodhi, Subhakarasimha and the 1st Japanese scholar of Sanskrit (of modern times) Kabobaishi etc. are very popular in Japan. In Japanese villages large trees called Inari and village gods and goddesses, mounts and mother earth are worshipped (the latter when starting cultivation or construction or chopping off trees). The Japanese consider chanting of the name Amida essential for attaining the westerly heaven Sukhavati (implying the abode of ultimate happiness alias salvation). Brahma and Saraswati are called Banten, Soma. Temmangu is the god of learning. Women worship the Shivling known as Sahano-kami to conceive male children. Upto the last century Shivlings could be seen at all highway squares in Japan.

The Japanese equivalents of Vedic deities are Kubera alias Vaishrawana = Bishamon; Varuna = Suiten; Kumbhir (crocodile in the Ganga river) = Kompira; Siva alias Mahakala = Daikoku (God of Darkness), saint Ekasrunga (unicorn) = ikkakusennin, Visvakarman = Bishukatsuma (God of Carpenters); Om Siddham; Sumeru Throne = Shumi - Dan; Bodhisatwa = Bosatsu; Dakini = Dakini; Bhairava = Bairao; Kalavanka = Karyobin (sweet-voiced bird), Indra-Taishakuten (Lord of the Gods); Ganesh = Sho = Ten (i. e. Holy-Deity); Naga (sea-serpent) = Ryujin; Hariti = Kishimo - jin.

Some Japanese temples have preserved Sanskrit manuscripts as old as 1400 years. Next to India Japan is believed to have the highest number of students studying Sanskrit and Pali. Though the Japanese write in the Chinese ideographic manner they have adopted Sanskrit phonetical letters especially to write proper names.

Buddhism received royal Japanese patronage under king Shotoku who ruled Japan from 574 to 621 A. D. In 736 A. D. an Indian

Buddhist monk (a Brahmin of Bharadwaj gotra) named Bodhisen was invited by the then Japanese emperor and installed as the high priest of the Buddhists in Japan and to participate at the consecration of the giant statue of Vairochana Buddha.''

**Malaya**

Now known as Malaysia the Malayan peninsula was famous in the ancient Vedic world for its Sandalwood plantation. That is commemorated in the Sanskrit couplet.

अतिपरिचयात् अवज्ञा संतत गमनात् अनादरो भवति ।
मलये भिल्ल पुरंध्री चंदनतरुकाष्ठं इंधनं कुरुते ॥

meaning that Malayan tribal women use precious sandal wood as ordinary fuel.

The Malayan peninsula had nine Maharajahs who ruled their principalties. Their palaces were known as Aasthana which is a Sanskrit term. Those Rajas forced to convert to Islam by Arab raiders have since gradually been termed as sultans.

The capital of Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur which is the Sanskrit term **Cholonam Puram** i.e. the township of the Chola (royal dynasty)

The city of Petaling Jaya is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term स्फटिकलिंग जायान् signifying a gigantic crystal Shivling. Obviously it was a famous pilgrim centre. Excavations conducted in the central part of Petaling Jaya actually revealed the remains of an extensive Shiv temple destroyed by Arab Muslim invaders.

Another smaller township is Seramban which is a modern garbled pronunciation of its ancient Sanskrit name Shree Ram Vana i. e. the Bower of Lord Rama. It is apparent from its name that its central shrine was a Rama temple.

**Vietnam is VEDA-NAAM**

Vietnam is an Asian country touching the eastern border of Cambodia alias Kampuchia. That name is a combination of two Sanskrit words Veda 'naam.' The suffix 'naam' means 'name'

or pronounced as num it means 'to bow' in reverential obeisance.

Its people are known as the Annamese since Annam means rice (in Sanskrit) and Vietnam's main crop is indeed rice.

As per hoary Vedic tradition betel leaves and areca nuts are indispensable at betrothals, weddings and anniversaries in Vietnam too as elsewhere. On such occasions brothers and sisters, parents and especially newly-married couples chew betel and areca nuts with a bit of lime paste as in India.

**Singapore**

At the southern tip of Malaysia is Singapore island. It has been host to international naval traffic from time immemorial during world Vedic sovereignty. Singapore is a modern corruption of Sanskrit Simhapur meaning the Lion township.

When the British explorer Sir Stamford Raffles landed there in 1492 A. D. he spotted a Sanskrit inscription of the Hindu King Parameshvara at the entrance to a hill fort in the Vedic defence outwork of the port.

**Australia**

Australian tribals perform a Shiva dance depicting a third eye in the middle of their foreheads in colour and paint (P. 621, The Native Tribes of Central Australia)

Australian and New Zealand tribals also paint on their foreheads sacred Vaishnavite (U Type) or Shaivite Mark.

**Australian Aborigines are of Vedic Origin.**

Pages from the Journal of the Polynesian Society, Vol. 13 of 1904 and Vol. 26 of 1917 reveal that Maories (the aborigines of New Zealand) seem to be a branch of ancient Vedic society since their language is akin to Sanskrit and their deities seem to belong to the Vedic pantheon. For instance, they have an 'eel god' which is Vedic Matsya Avatar (fish incarnation). Their god Ira is the Vedic deity Indra. Their mountain - goddess Ida is a Vedic deity too.

**The Ancient History of Maori** is a book written by some Mr.

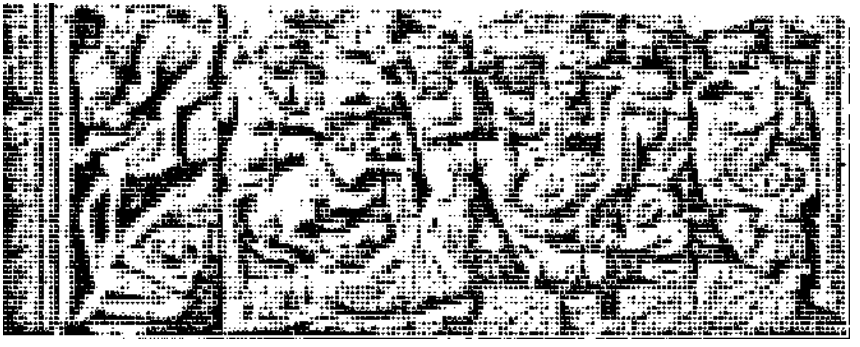
White. Another researcher named Treager has published a book titled THE ARYAN MAORI (in 1885).

They point out how Maories tatoo their chins, lips and foreheads with marks similar to those of ancient Egyptians. These seem to be remnants of the ancient, sacred sandal-paste marks worn by the Hindus on their foreheads.

Australia being a far-flung continent the ancient Vedic inhabitants got stranded and cut off from people elsewhere during mediaeval times when air and naval communication links got disrupted for milleniums.

♦♦

A stone-panel carving in the Vedic Borobidur temple in central Java (Indonesia) depicting how Indian merchant vessels and warships kept alive a world communication network across the seven seas. The word Navy itself is strong proof since it is Sanskrit Naavi of pre-Christian times when Sanskrit was spoken all over the world.



East of Madras across the Pacific ocean in Java, Sumatra, Bali, Singapore, Malaysia, Siam, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Korea, Borneo was a vast Vedic empire in ancient times abounding in temples of Vedic deities such as Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh and Ganesh adorned with carvings of epic episodes. The one here is a Ramayanic scene from the temple of Brahma.

A historic Vedic temple in Cambodia.

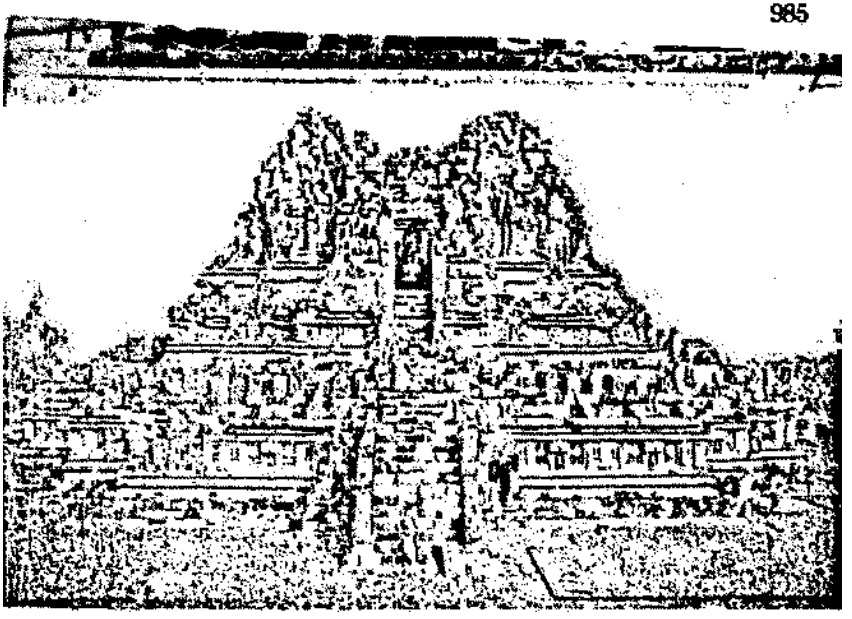
Prambanam is famous for its exquisite cluster of Vedic temples. Above is a pancel of Vedic deities in one of those temples.

Spread over an area of 100 sq. kms. are the ruins of an ancient Hindu capital in the ancient Khamboj kingdom since spelled variously as Cambodia and Kampuchia adjoining Thailand alias Siam at the east.

The entire area is dotted with such majestic palaces and temples and exquisite statuary.

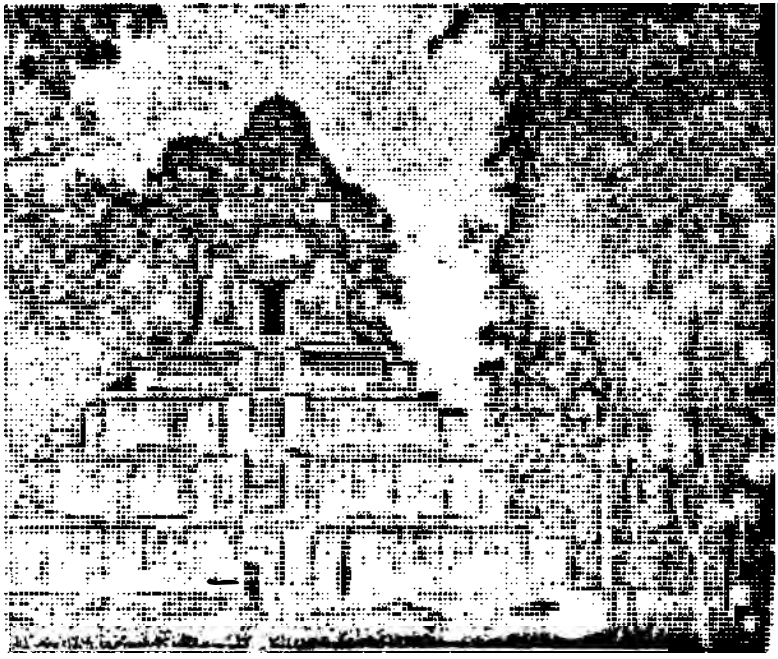
Etched on them are Sanskrit inscriptions of ancient (Hindu) Vedic monarchs such as Jayavarma and Sooryavarma.

The outlying region is still known by its ancient Sanskrit name as Aranya Pradesh (since corrupted to Aranya Prathet in the local dialect) i. e. a reserve forest for hunting as well as community health.

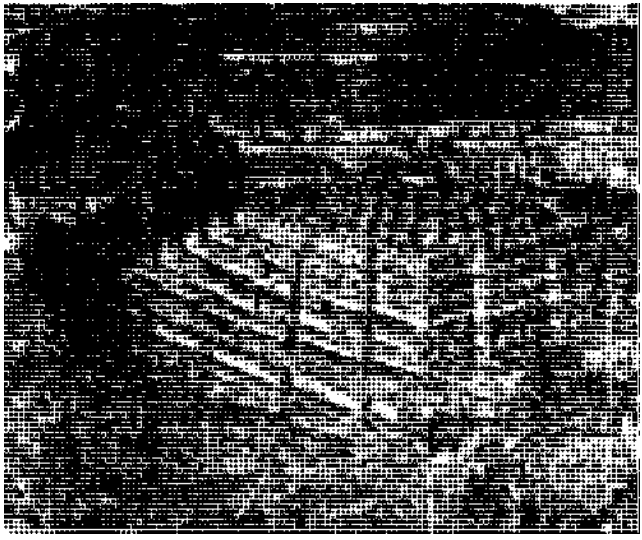


An ancient Vedic temple in Java. Such temples housed Vedic schools, provided cooked meals to the needy and shelter to travellers.

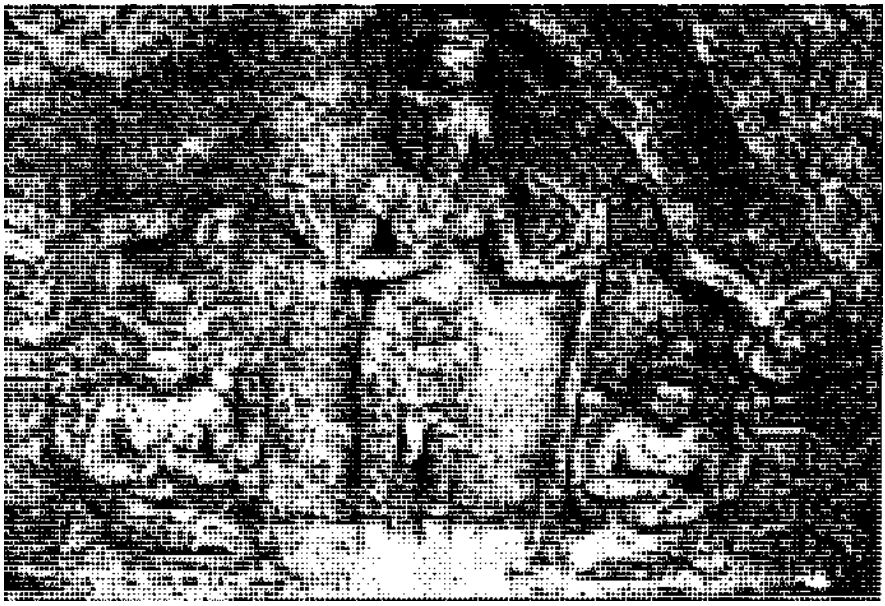
The deity in an ancient Japanese Vedic temple.



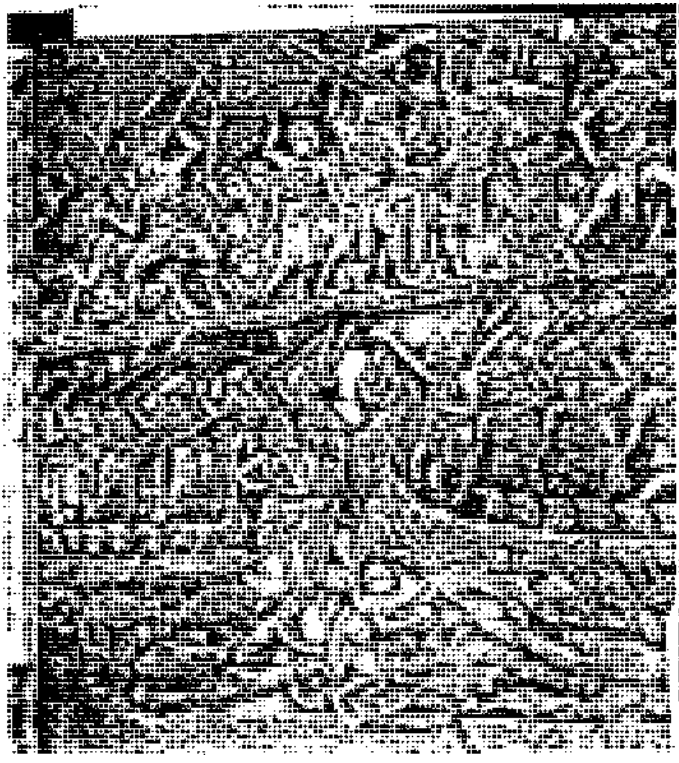
A Hindu (Vedic) temple in Cambodia raised in 947 A. D.



The exquisite Borobidur Hindu temple in Java. Cruel Arab raids on Java, Sumatra, Malaysia and Borneo around 1473 A. D. forced the entire population of those countries to turn Muslim through terror, torture and tyranny.

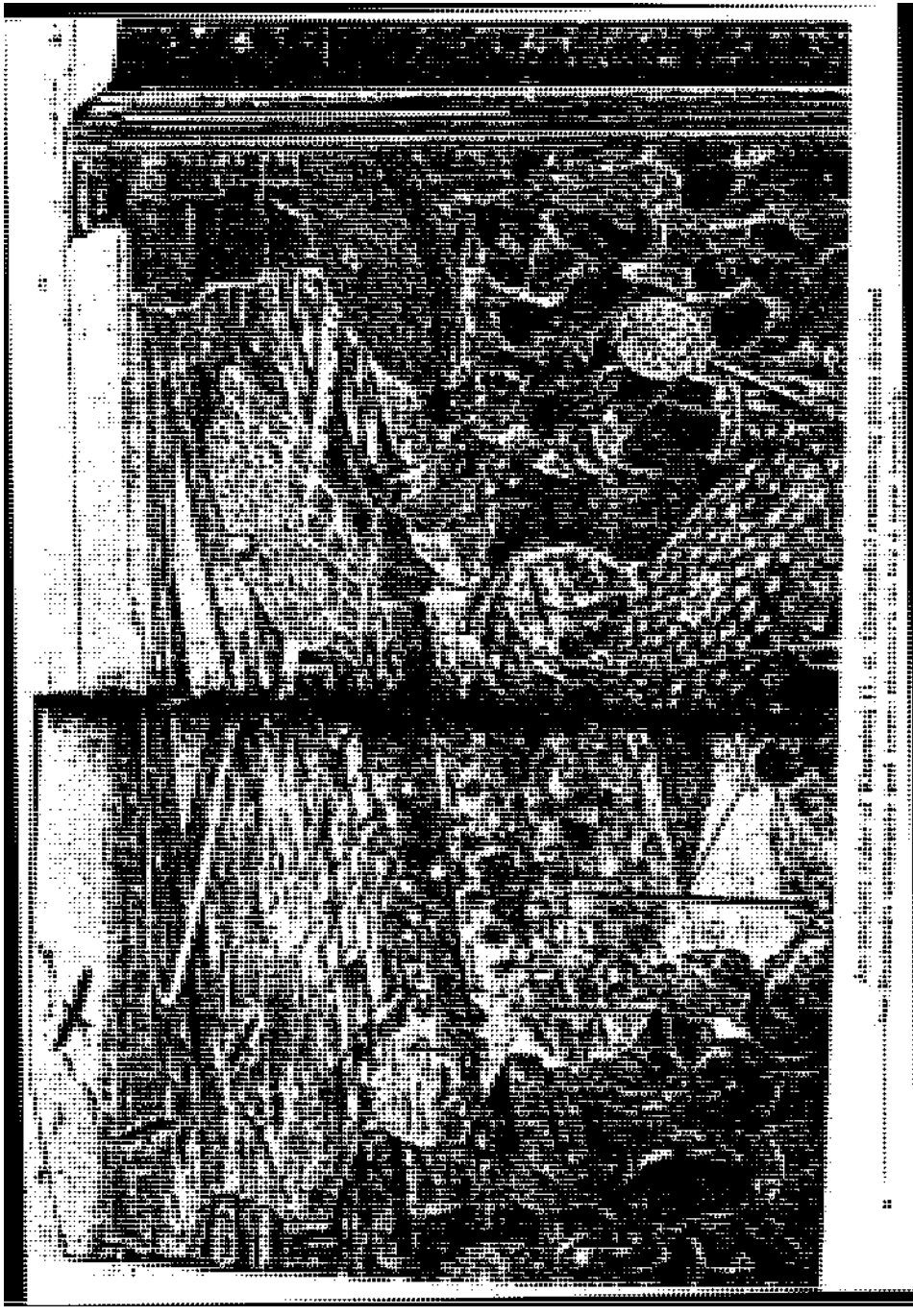


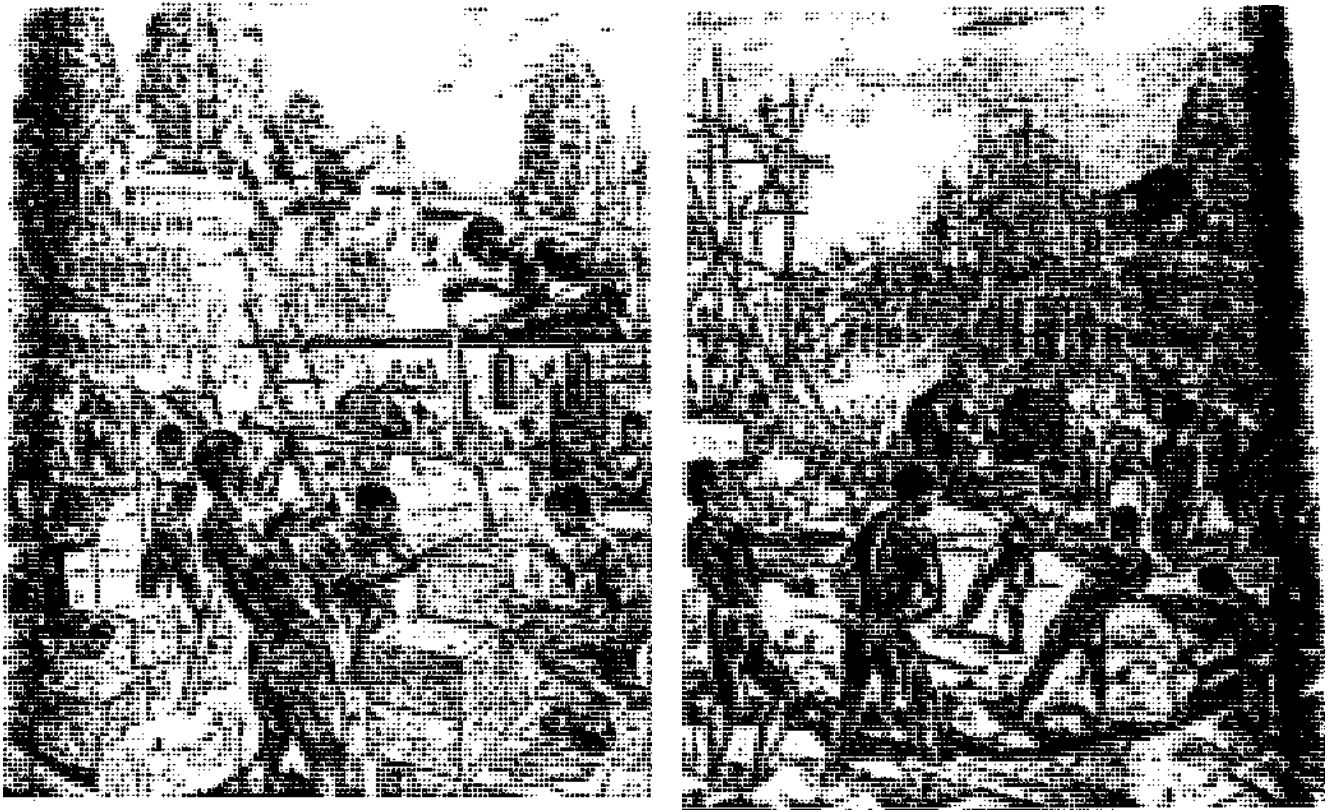
The Vedic trinity at the Wat Phu temple in Laos i. e. Lava country named after the son of Lord Rama. Vagaries of French spelling require Lava to be written as Laos. In southeast Asia temples are known as Wat from the banyan trees planted there. Wat is the Sanskrit name of the Banyan.



A war-scene depicted on a temple-wall in Cambodia believed to belong to about 800 A. D.

An ancient Vedic ruler in Indochina (comprising Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam) bathing the Shivling (lower foreground) with milk as a worship ritual.

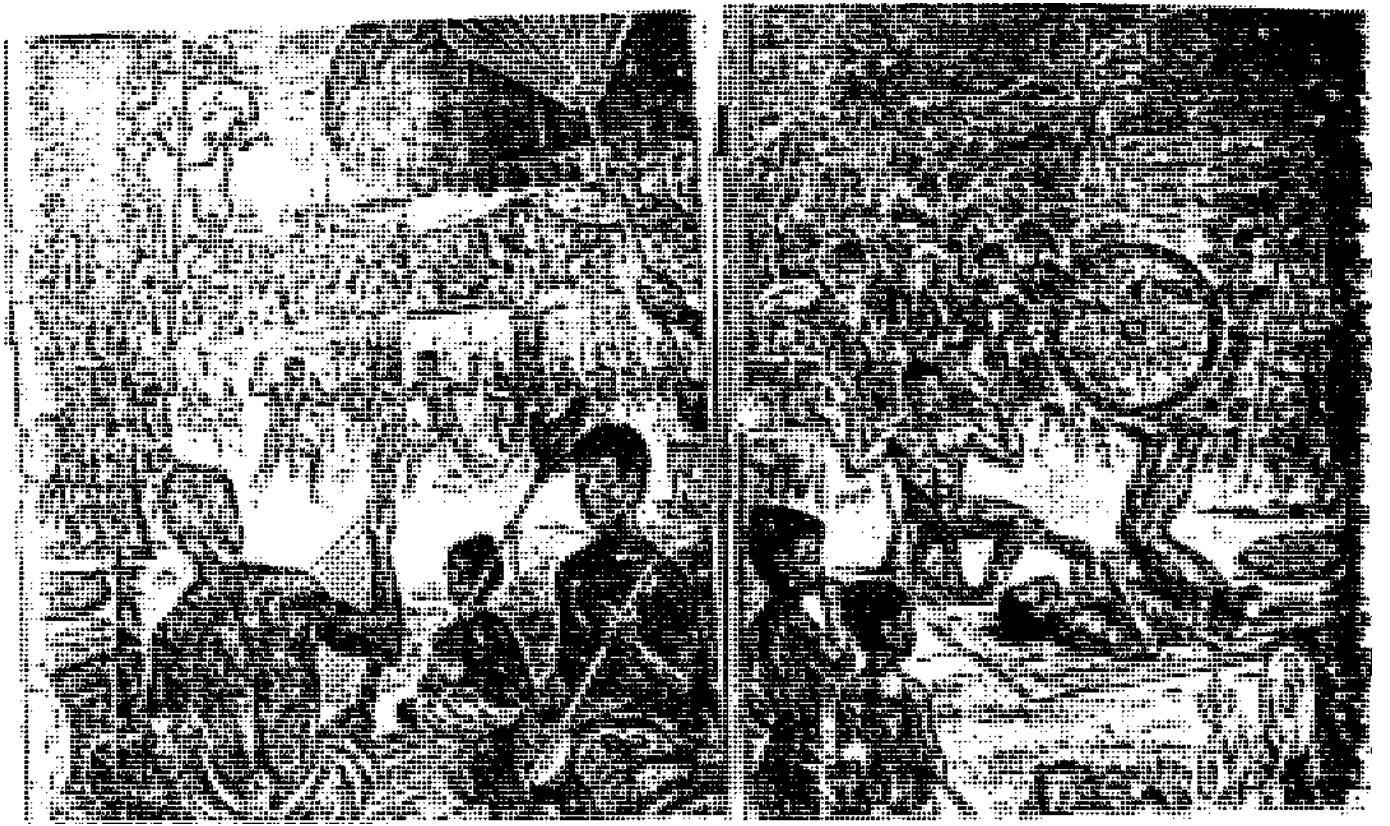




Angaka rulers of the Hindu-Vedic Khamboj kingdom in Indochina raising temples and mansions using elephants to haul heavy materials.

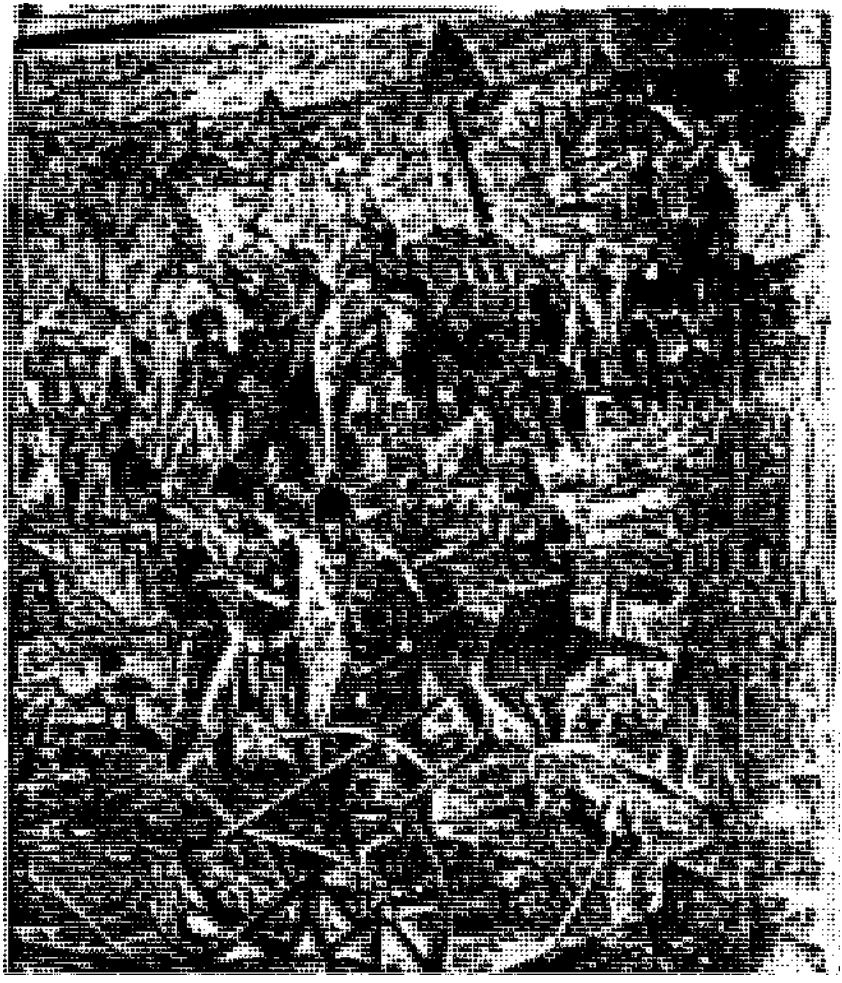
A Vedic ruler of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Cambodia dispensing justice in open court. Note the ruler squatting on a high royal platform. The royal seats in the halls of public audience in the Red Forts in Delhi and Agra are exactly that high which is indirect proof of their Hindu origin. Note that everybody in the Hindu court from the ruler downwards is bare-bodied except for a lone dhoti. That speaks for the simplicity and purity of Vedic life.

Deepavali celebration with the ruler watching from the throne squatting in a public square under a canopy (on the right) in Khamboj. In the centre may be seen a couple of dancers. At the left are sparkles and crackers lighting up the dark night sky.

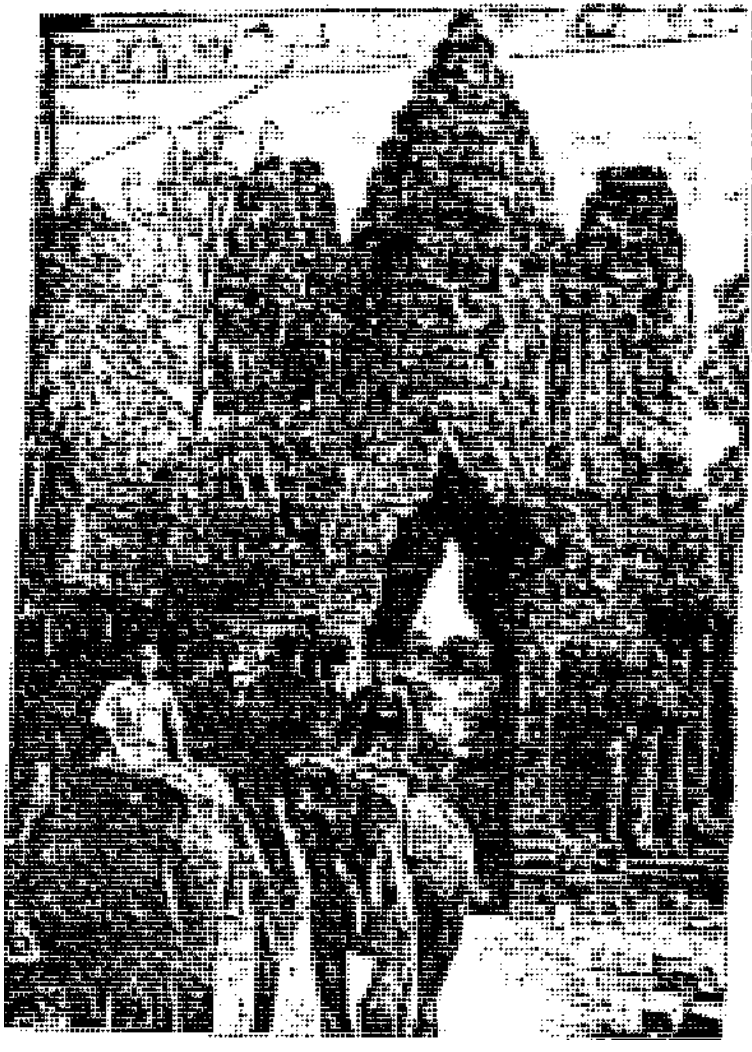


Two wrestlers seen above at a public contest in ancient Khamboj. At the right is an acrobat giving a public performance.

A naval battle between the Hindu rulers of Khamboj and Champa in 1177 A. D. in which the Cambodian ruler was killed. His widow and her son escaped and sailed to Mexico where Arya Manasatapa had founded a Hindu kingdom.

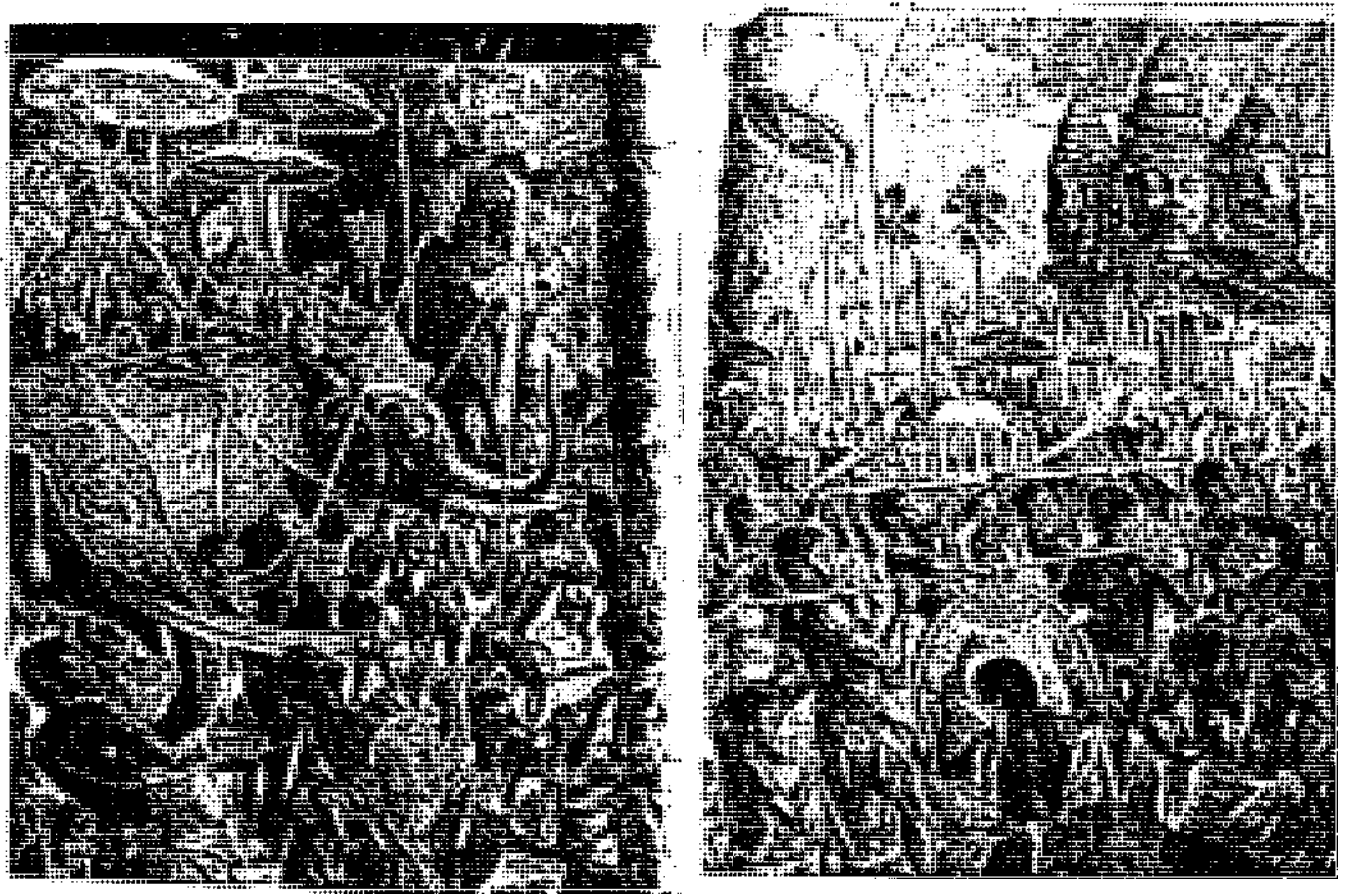


The Brahmin ministers of the defeated Khamboj kingdom being led away by Champa's victorious troops.



A gateway in the defensive wall surrounding Nagar Thom the capital of the Hindu Khamboj kingdom. Towering above the gateway are gigantic statues of the Vedic trinity. Such trinity statues rise above the wall at several points along the wall girdling the capital.

The women's apartment of the Cambodian Hindu palace.



An Hindu ruler of Khamboj in procession on a caparisoned elephant seated under a canopy. At the right is another view of the procession. At its top is seen a gigantic sculpture of the Vedic trinity which adorn the defence wall of the capital, Nagar Thoa at different points

# THE VATICAN PAPACY IS A VEDIC INSTITUTION

Because of the ascendancy and domination of Europeans and Americans (who are all mostly Christians) in the modern world, the Vedic origin of the Papacy in the Vatican in Rome has remained unknown. But even a cursory study of the terminology and rituals associated with the Vatican is enough to reveal that the Papacy in the Vatican is a Vedic institution which is masquerading as Christian.

Truth is stranger than fiction, it is said, and so it is in the case of Christianity.

All Christians ought to realize that they are Chrisnians i. e. followers of Krishna because there never lived any person called Jesus Christ. The term Christianity is itself the Sanskrit term Chrisnan-ity signfying followers of the way of life expounded by Krishna (in His famous discourse, the Bhagawad Geeta). Consequently, even their high priest, the Pope is basically a Vedic pontiff. The Vatican itself would therefore, do well, hereafter, to examine, recognize and re-establish its pre-Christian Vedic antecedents since it has a big staff of earnest, pious and learned people at its command. Some of them atleast should be interested in looking into the Vedic roots of the Vatican.

The very term ' Pope ' derives from Sanskrit. In several European languages, such as the French, for instance, the word Pope is spelled as Papa as it should really be in its original Sanskrit sense.

In Sanskrit 'Paap' (पाप) means 'Sin.' The letter 'ha' added to it signifies a (पापहर्ता, पापहंता) remover of or absolver from Sin. Consequently (पाप ह) Papa-ha was the title as also the function of the supreme-pontiff attached to the Vedic administration in Europe.

The English derivatives of the word Pope such as 'papal' and 'papacy' also prove that the original word is the Sanskrit (पाप) paapa-ha (i. e. absolver from sin).

**The Sin-obsession is Vedic**

The whole of Christianity revolves round the concept of sin, namely that man is born out of sin and therefore every individual's sole concern should be to atone for his sins and try to wash them off. All this is nothing but purely Vedic as may be judged from the Vedic prayers in Sanskrit, which every orthodox Hindu mutters morning and evening. He says (पापोऽहं-पापसंभवः) "Papoaham, Papa Sambavah" etc. etc. which means "Oh Lord I am sin incarnate, I am born out of sin, please absolve me from the sins I may be (unwittingly) committing day and night" etc-etc. Since the totally Christian priesthood is entirely pre-occupied with such a concept of all-enveloping sin, it is obvious that the Papacy and the whole of Christendom are a Vedic set-up revolving around Chrisn and His Bhagawad Geeta.

As the regional Hindu priest, the Pope used to live in his Vatica, (वाटिका) a Sanskrit term meaning 'a bower' or 'hermitage.' He still lives in that Vatica presently pronounced as 'Vatican'.

Under Constantine's orders (around 312 A. D.) Roman troopers crushed the vestiges of Hinduism alias Vedicism in Europe under their high heels, and cracked heads with their batons to terrorize the survivors into accepting Christianity and renouncing their Vedic creed.

It was at that stage that the Vedic priest Paap-ha alias Pope, attached to the Roman Hindu, royalty, succumbed to those threats too. Eversince, the Hindu Vedic (धर्म वाटिका) Dharma Vatica of Europe, lies transformed overnight into a Christian religious headquarters

pronounced as Vatican. Actually the fate of the last Vedic priest is unknown. Was he captured and converted or slain and replaced by a christian nominee? That needs to be investigated.

The Christian Pope automatically acquired spiritual authority over all European monarchs precisely because he was the Vedic priest, since time immemorial, of the biggest and most powerful Hindu kingdom of Europe, with its capital in Rome alias Roma founded in the name of Lord Rama.

Though Christendom boasts of deep scholarship Christian scholars have conveniently closed their eyes to the origin of Christianity itself.

One such detail which they gloss over is about the Pope's Bull. Why of all animals is the Pope associated with the Bull and not with a tiger cr an ass, for instance?

The Pope's edicts are known as bulls. Even that word 'edict' is the Sanskrit word (आदिष्टम्) aadistam i. e. 'directive'. Since the Pope alias Papa in Sanskrit signifies one who absolves people from sin, the primary function of the Pope's edict was to certify that such and such a person having confessed, repented and paid a fine, was absolved from all sins. Under the Vedic dispensation this process is known as (प्रायश्चित्तम्) 'Prayaschittam'.

In effect, therefore, the Pope's Bull served as a permit for entry into heaven, as far as the Pope could help, to the person absolved from sin.

The Bull was supposed to ferry the absolved sinner on his back across the mortal sea (or river) to the blissful heaven.

The Bull came into the picture as the mount of the Hindu God, Lord Shiva.

In Hindu mythology Lord Shiva is the God of destruction. It is He who decides when a life should come to an end and what punishment (or reward) the deceased should receive for his or her behaviour, in the next birth.

It was the Hindu God, Lord Shiva whom the Hindu Pope alias Papa used to worship in his Vatica (alias Vatican) i. e. hermitage, in Rome (the city of Rama).

Nandi, the humped Bull is not only the mount but also the dispatch-rider alias 'errand boy' of Lord Shiva. Therefore, in every Shiva temple a Nandi alias the Bull is invariably posted at some distance in front to scurry about at Lord Shiva's command.

Such a one used to be consecrated in the main Shiva shrine in the pre-Christian (वाटिका) Vatica. That Shiva temple known by its Sanskrit name. Shivasthan, is being currently pronounced as the Sistine Chapel, where the College of Cardinals assembles to elect the new Pope. Proper archaeological excavations conducted in the Vatican and in the precincts of ancient so-called churches could yield a number of bull statues suppressed and hidden by Christian zealots.

The term 'College' is the Sanskrit term (शाल-ज) 'shal-je' signifying a higher-than-school seat of (Vedic) learning. The word Cardinal too when pronounced without the intruding 'n' (since 'n' has got inadvertently added to a number of European Sanskrit words) can be recognized to be the Sanskrit term 'Sardul' (शार्दुल) i. e. lion (tiger too). Those Vatican (i. e. धर्मवाटिका) alias Vedic Vatica (hermitage) monks were known as Sardul in recognition of their leonine spiritual prowess in overpowering all mundane temptation. Such devout, dedicated, selfless souls choosing one from amongst themselves as Pope (पाप-ह) i. e. 'Paap-ha' (absolver from sin) is therefore a holy Vedic, democratic, pre-Christian practice that is still adhered to in that ancient Vedic, Sanskrit seat.

The Veda Vatica (वेदवाटिका) of ancient times abounded in temples of Lord Shiva and other deities such as Lord Rama, Lord Krishna (known as Hercules alias Hari-cul-eesh), Ganesh known as Janus, Lakshmi known as Shree alias Ceres, Brahma known as Abraham, Vishnu called Vista, etc, until the early years of the 4th century A. D. Rampaging Christendom destroyed those temples as rampaging Islam destroyed the Vedic Kaaba temple in Mecca.

Five Shivalingas i. e. emblems, as well as idols of Shiva, with a cobra raising its hood over Lord Shiva 's head are part of the display in the Etruscan Museum in the Vatican. There are many others hidden away in the cellars of the Vatican and also of its museum.

Inquisitive readers may refer to headings 'Etruscan' and 'Etruria' in the Encyclopaedia Britannica to realize that Shivalingas "meteoric stones mounted on carved plinths" as they are described in the Encyclopaedia and Shiva images are often discovered buried by Christian vendals, in Italy. Standing statues of Lord Shiva are even today erected in public squares in Italian cities.

The Pope officiated as Lord Shiva 's representative on earth under the Vedic order in ancient Europe. As such, Lord Shiva 's Bull was the only vehicle or mount at the Pope 's command. Any edict he issued was supposed to be executed by the holy Bull. Therefore, the approach of the Bull signified the arrival of the Pope 's edict and vice versa. It is that Hindu, Vedic tradition which has imparted the name Bull to the Pope 's edict. Even Bull is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit word Balivard.

Lord Shiva with His holy Bull used to be worshipped all over Europe as the Father God in pre-Christian times. The Oxford of Oxford University fame and the Uxbridge locality in London mark two of the innumerable sites of Lord Shiva 's worship along with his ox. The name Uxbridge (pronounced both as Askbridge and Ooksbridge) embodies the original Sanskrit term 'OOkshas' (Uxsus) namely 'a bull' and 'Vraj' means 'to proceed.' signifying fording a river on a bull's back.

Thus there is nothing Christian in so-called Christian and papal tradition. It is all Hindu, Vedic.

The location of the Vatican in Rome was of special significance because Rome alias Roma is Lord Rama the Vedic incarnation's township.

The Sanskrit words 'Purohit' and 'Bhat' both signifying a Vedic priest are in use in so-called Christianity (with a slight aberration in spelling) as 'priest' and 'abbot' respectively.

Terms like deity, devotee, divinity are all derivatives or equivalents of Sanskrit words such as deva, devata and (देवन् इति) devaniti.

In Vedic tradition, the head pontiff supervises and regulates the spiritual, social, moral and educational aspects of public life. The word ' pontiff is a corruption of the Sanskrit term (पंत:) ' puntah. '

In India the four Shankaracharyas fulfil that role. The institution of the Shankaracharya was founded in the sixth century B. C. (and not in the eighth century A. D. as erroneously taught under the inspiration of Western scholars). The Pope was the Shankaracharya for the European region of world Hindudom until his seat was pounced upon and was forced to turn Christian by emperor Constantine, around 312 A.D.

Papal statements emanating from the Vatican from time to time insist on stern standards of marital constancy, deprecate artificial methods of birth control, and uphold the sanctity of celibacy because of the Vedic base of the Papacy. A mere Christian mortal without the Vedic base cannot even conceive of such pronouncements.

The word ' Saint ' commonly used by the Vatican is the Vedic term (संत) ' Sant. ' The word ' apostle ' is Sanskrit ' aap-sthal ' (आपस्थल) signifying one who proceeds from place to place (for preaching).

**Hidden Vedic Records**

All that Vedic origin of the Papacy has been carefully buried and hidden from the world from the day emperor Constantine terrorized the then pontiff into declaring himself a Christian or murdered and replaced him by a Christian nominee.

In the hurry and flurry of that imperial invasion of the Veda Vatica (alias Vatican) in Rome, some records and icons were plundered and burnt, some were hidden or buried in the vaults or in pits and some were removed to distant places for secret presrvation. A hunt must be launched by genuine researchers for those relics which escaped Constantine's imperial swoop, or which

lie hidden away or buried in the Vatican and also all over Europe.

A clue to those hidden records is inadvertently provided by an American author, H. Spencer Lewis who, in his devout Christian innocence believes that the Vatican is hiding some secret doctrines and directives of Jesus himself.

That is a curious argument. We have pointed out elsewhere in this volume that Jesus is a myth and no such person was ever born. Yet, even assuming that there was, in fact, a Jesus why should the Vatican have to hide anything? Contrarily, if there was any genuine writing in Jesus' own hand or about him the Vatican would proudly put it up as a permanent exhibit, especially these days when the historicity of Jesus is being widely questioned.

Consequently, what H. Spencer Lewis has to say about the hidden records of the Vatican (quoted elsewhere in this volume) assumes great importance. It provides a very important clue for those who may in future probe into the pre-Christian Vedic antecedents of the Papacy.

One point needs special elucidation. *According to current concepts the papacy couldn't have originated before the 4th century A. D. while Jesus Christ is supposed to have lived around 1 A. D. If then Jesus-time records are hidden in the Vatican what was its role before the 4th century A. D. ?*

This leads us to another important deduction namely, *that the Vatican and its records have been there all along even before Jesus. Those records are not being made public because they will expose the secret that the Vatican is a pre-Christian Vedic seat which has been forced to wear the mask of a non-existent Jesus as a result of Constantine's crackdown on the Vedic Vatica.*

**Christian Symbols Are All Vedic**

"Many of those so-called Christian antiquities, which cover the walls of the Vatican, have no more relation to Christianity than they have to the emperor of China. Upon several of the most ancient monuments of Britain, the cross is found... Previously

to the time of Christ it was very certainly in common use amongst the gentiles; it was sacred with the Egyptians... it was on most of the Egypt obelisks, and was used as an amulet. Saturn 's monogram or symbol was a cross and a ram 's horn. Jupiter also bore a cross with a horn; Venus, a circle with a cross. This character is to be seen upon one of the coins of Decius, the great persecutor of the Christians. The Rev. Mr. Maurice says (Maurice, Indian Ant. Vol.II, p. 361) "Let not the piety of the Catholic Christian be offended at the... assertion, that the cross was one of the most usual symbols among the hieroglyphs of Egypt and India (its diverging radii pointed to the four directions). In the cave of Elephanta in India over the head of the principal figure, again may be seen this figure, and a little in the front of the huge Lingham (Forbe's Orient Mem Vol. III, Chap. XXXII, page 448)". We learn from Mr. Maurice the curious fact that the two principal pagodas of India, viz. those of Banares and Mathura, are built in the form of crosses... the cross was in common use long before the time of Christ, by the continental nations of the world.... It was equally in use by the Druids in Britain... the monogram of the Scandinavian Mercury... was represented by cross... Dr. Macculloch (High, Vol. III, p. 236) says "The figure of a cross was known to the Gothic nations and also used by them before they were converted to Christianity... The cross is found in the ruins of a fine city of Mexico near Palanque, where there are many examples of it amongst the hieroglyphics on the buildings, but one is very remarkable. On the top of it is placed an idol (**Description of an Ancient City of Mexico**, by Felix Cabrara, published by Berthoud, 65 Regents' Quadrant.)"[1]

The sacred orthodox vermilion mark that Hindu women wear on their forehead since time immemorial is also preferred by some to be in the shape of a cross. All such evidence proves that the cross and other so-called Christian symbols continuing in the papacy are all hoary Vedic symbols..

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(1) Pp. 126-131 The Celtic Druids, Godfrey Higgins.

Thus when the Pope himself is a Vedic priest, the cross and other symbols too are naturally all Vedic. The so-called Christian festival days are all Vedic, jesus Christ is a malpronunciation of the term iesus Chrisn and the name 'Bible' (i. e. a mere book) signifies Lord Chrisn 's Bhagawad Geeta. The Pope 's annual ritual includes ceremonial washing of the feet of a child and honoured guests, which is age-old Vedic tradition. Thus what remains of Christianity is a big zero. This analysis should not be misunderstood to be a chauvinistic denigration as part of inter-religious polemics or rivalry but should be taken to be a process of historical auditing to lay bare the flaws, faults and frauds in world historical studies.

Children are born by a common process whether their parents are ritually married or unmarried. And yet even among the most profane and mundane of societies great odium attaches to children born out of wedlock. Why? Herein lies a very subtle but very important proof not only of the worldwide sway of Vedic culture from time immemorial but also of the supreme divine authority of the Vedas viz. that procreation being an onerous, miraculous divine scheme only that procreatiton is permissible, where a man and woman have been locked together under rules, restraints and responsibilities laid down by Vedic chants. The Pope being a traditional Vedic priest he is still very strict, unwittingly, about adherence to Vedic norms of weddings and wedlock.

Even under Islam the word 'Talaq' (i. e. divorce) has to be repeated thrice because it is only according to Vedic practice that anything taken, gifted or renounced is to be confirmed by a triple, conscious repetition.

**The Vatican**

The Vatican is the only state in the world having more employees than citizens. The Papal headquarters building complex has 1400 rooms. Though the Vatican is the smallest nation covering an area of about 109 acres the Sistine chapel where a secret conclave of Cardinals elects the Pope is the Sanskrit term, Shiv-Sthan. In 1303 Pope Boniface VIII was put under arrest in his own palace by French

mercenaries. Therefore his successors left Rome and resided at Avignon in France from 1309 to 1377.

Vatican is a South Indian type pronunciation of the Sanskrit word Vatica signifying a bower alias the silvan surroundings of an hermitage.

**Vyas**

Veda Vyasa, the author and compiler of the 18 Maha Puranas, was most reverentially known to all the intellectuals of the world until the time of Aristotle, who referred to him with a corrupted pronunciation as 'BIAS'. Even in recent times writers such as Voltaire and other researchers referred to Vyasa's views mentioning his name as 'BIAS', stated S. Y. Narayana Moorthy in his article in the Nov. 1967 Issue of the Astrological Magazine, Bangalore (India).

A thorough investigation into the histories of ancient cultural literatures and languages will undoubtedly make everyone conclude that:

1) Everywhere in the world, Vedic culture and Sanskrit implying different Sastras, Puranas, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavata, etc., were prevalent before the advent and expansion of Buddhism from the 6th century B. C. to the 1st century A.D.

2) Out of all 1131 branches of the Vedas, only 10 are currently available in India and Nepal in their pure Sanskrit form.

3) The Vedas and the 18 Puranas of Veda Vyasa, etc, alone formed the whole base for the ancient literatures of all parts of the world.

4) While only the translations and adaptations have remained in the West and the Far East, the originals have been once for all lost, of course leaving only stray references to the original works and their authors.

**Shree is Worldwide Honorific**

Shree (also spelled 'Shri' or 'Sri') is an honorific commonly used in Vedic culture. In Latin it was written as 'Ser'. In English it is spelled as, Sir.

Among Arabs it survives as Yasser as in "Yasser Arafat" because

of the Arabic habit of using prefixes such as 'al', 'ya' and 'us'.

**White House Tradition**

That the British secretariat in London is Whitehall, the U. S. Chief Executive's mansion in Washington D. C. is named White House is not a chance coincidence. Russian parliament house is also known as White House. In Hindu tradition the king was enjoined to live in a Dhaval Gruha i. e. a White House. Therefore comprehensive statements issuing therefrom on specific issues also came to be termed as White Papers. The Red Fort in Delhi and Agra (which are pre-Muslim Hindu castles) have such White Houses where the Hindu Kings resided. Such Hindu royal White Houses are described in ancient Sanskrit sculptural texts and in classics like Harsha Charita by Bana Bhatta and the travelogue of Huent Sang.

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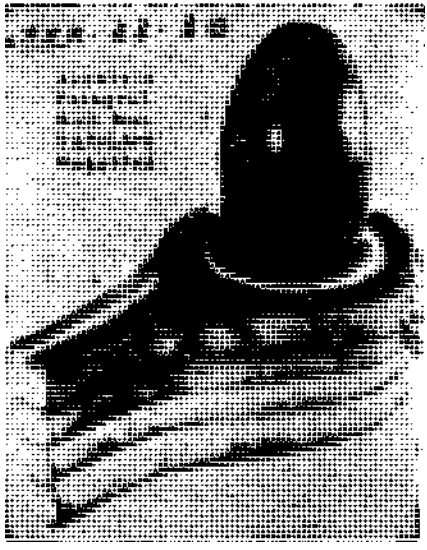

The Etruscan museum in the Vatican (Rome, Italy) has several Shiva emblems (like the one above) and statues (found in archaeological excavations or casual digging from time to time, in Italy) on display or hidden away in its strong rooms.

The Popes and the people of ancient Italy worshipped Shiva and other Vedic deities before being forced to profess Christianity from the 4th century onwards by the convert Christian emperor, Constantine and his successors.

The Papacy was a Vedic priesthood - known as (पाप-ह) Papa-ha in Sanskrit connoting an 'absolver from sin.' Rationality therefore demands that the whole Christian establishment from the Pope down recall, revive and resume its Vedic past.

This is an ancient Shivling on display in the museum in the Vatican in Rome (Italy). Many such Shiva emblems as well as images of Shiva, uprooted from Vedic temples when Europe was turned Christian by coercive Roman arms, are historic relics exhibited in Western museums. They, among other evidence, help us to reconstruct the history of Vedic culture in pre-Christian Europe.

Icons of Lord Shiva, the Mother Goddess, and other Vedic deities, have been discovered at historic sites throughout Europe.

The very term 'icon' is the malpronounced Sanskrit word Isan i.e. Lord Shiva.

Vedic gods and goddesses in Europe were ignorantly and rudely knocked off their pedestals from the 4th to the 14th century when rampaging, neo-convert Christian groups invaded and captured Vedic temples to misuse them as churches.

A few centuries later neo-convert Muslims too were to adopt the same tactics in converting Vedic temples to mosques and mausoleums.

Icon of a standing elephant-headed Vedic deity Ganesh. It's extended trunk is shown eating the offering made to him. Maipur alias Mison in Vietnam abounds in such Vedic idols.

# THE VEDIC ROOTS OF CHRISTIANITY

Christianity is a hybrid hodge-podge of distorted Vedic legends and practices.

Two thousand years ago in Europe, following the break-up of worldwide Vedic culture, several Vedic sects were vying with one another to gain popularity, recognition and support. One of them was the Chrisnian (alias Christian) sect. It was joined by a frustrated, ambitious, fiery, short-tempered individual known as Gopal alias Goshal. It is this person who later emerged as St. Paul. Like Adolf Hitler Paul used to deliver fiery speeches at several places from Jerusalem to Corinth accusing his detractors of doing injustice to him and murdering God himself by expelling him (i. e. Paul) from the management of the Krishna temple in Jerusalem..

An indication that an ambitious Paul hankering for leadership had many enemies may be had in his 2nd epistle to Timothy in which Paul says " Alexander the coppersmith did me much evil... of him be thou ware also for he hath greatly withstood our words.... "

Paul's incessant itinerant campaigning and angry speeches, exuding an earnestness arising out of a sense of injured innocence, attracted highstrung volatile elements. These Chrisnians alias Christians were small groups in a few isolated cities around 1 A. D. They used to meet in private houses and discuss about some 'murdered God' referred to by Paul.

This continued for 300 years. Paul had long been dead. Christ was never born. Yet Paul's talk of a murdered God was being

repeated by his followers at their weekly meetings at Jerusalem, Corinth and Rome. Weird details of a betrayal, accusation, trial and crucifixion came to be added at random. This is how the track legend of a non-existent Jesus's birth and death got built up by the start of the 4th century. A perusal of St. Paul's life as given in the Encyclopaedia Britannica will convince the reader of the above analysis, if read between the lines.

Just at that juncture the group in Rome succeeded in winning over the fickle emperor Constantine to join their faith. And thereafter the Roman troops swung into action and beat every European into submission through a thousand-year coercive campaign. This is the sordid story of the spread of Christianity. The forefathers of today's Europeans themselves suffered harrowing atrocities in Italy, Spain, Portugal, France and other countries. But unfortunately because of wholesale conversion from saint to sinner and prince to pauper there is none left to investigate into and write about the terror and tyranny of Christian conversions.

Readers may realize from the above analysis that it was not Jesus who founded Christianity because Jesus is a fictitious personality. The credit (or the discredit?) for the spread of Christianity in the initial stage must go to St. Paul and later in a big, military way to Constatine. Eversince Christianity received imperial support sumptuously paid preachers have been employed and deployed all over the world in evergrowing numbers by Europeans and Americans especially, as a result of their political ascendancy during the last three centuries.

But so far as theology, scripture and ritual is concerned, Christianity is a mere label put on ancient Vedic traditions as we shall indicate hereunder by quoting a number of Christian sources themselves.

**The Bible Hodge-Podge**

First let us consider the Bible itself. That is a hodge podge of the Old Testament, the New Testament versions written by several persons such as Matthew, Mark, Luke and John at different places

and different times the Apocrypha and even angry correspondence.

Even that heterogeneous collection is all a haphazard translation from language to language changed at will by the translators or their mentors to suit their own convenience, convictions or predilections, from Aramaic to Greek, Greek to Latin and thence into French, German, English etc. etc. The term 'Aramaic' is from 'Arya' and therefore a form of Sanskrit.

The introduction to the Holy Bible printed by the Cambridge University Press, London, informs us that Latin translations of the Old Testament were too many to be all good. Moreover, they were not from the original Hebrew but from Greek versions and the Greek versions were not altogether clear. The Latin version derived from it was all "Muddy". Some believed that Lucian and Nesychius had made some false additions to the Old Testament, therefore, St. Hirome and St. Chrysostome excluded them. All this amounts to a confession of Christian hanky panky confusion.

Now, who knows whether Lucian and Nesychius had introduced new matter or St. Hirome and St. Chrysostome? It could have been the latter or all of them and many many others for all we know.

If we can still lay our hands on some Greek and Hebrew traditions of, say, 3000 B. C. we are sure that we shall find therein the names of Krishna, Hari, Vasudeo and Keshav. But since these names have percolated from the Aramaic, Greek and Hebrew into Latin, Arabic, English, French, German etc. those ancient Sanskrit names have undergone considerable change in spelling and pronunciation. For instance, the name Chrisn is being spelled as Christ and Quirinus, Hari as Henri and Harry, Keshava as Jehova, Heri-Cul-ish as Hercules, Ganesh as Janus and so on.

A diversity of senses mentioned in the margin of ancient Bibles made various translators pick up any one interpretation at any place, any time, which met their fancy and also to give their own twist to it, secure in the belief that since there were so many different versions some more variations of their own making couldn't

be objected to.

**Removing Shoes at Temples**

Removing shoes when entering homes and temples is a holy Vedic custom. The evidence about this in the Bible is a clear indication of the prevalence of Vedic culture in pre-Christian Europe.

Thus we read in Chaper 3 of Exodus "The angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush. He said 'Moses, Moses put off thy shoes from off thy feet for the place whereon thou standeth is holy ground.'"

And God said unto Moses "I am that ... I am that." This is a translation of the Sanskrit (अहम् तत् सत्) 'Aham Tat Sut' of the Vedic terminology.

**Baptism was Vedic Thread Ceremony**

Pictures of pre-Christian life in Europe reveal that people there used to wear dhoties, cover their bodies with a shoulder cloth, wear a holy thread slung across their left shoulder and display ash and sandal-paste marks on their foreheads and torsos. These are all unmistakable signs of their earlier Vedic culture.

Even the term Baptism is the Sanskrit term (बाप्पित-स्म) 'Baspit-sm i. e. 'We have been sprinkled with holy water.' The Sanskrit term Baspit-sm has been jumbled and wrongly spelled as Baptism. The initial letter 's' in the Sanskrit spelling has got dropped in European pronunciation.

According to Christian tradition young Jesus was baptized (even before the founding of Christianity) by John the Baptist. This has very deep implications which people overlook.

It indicates that John was a professional Brahmin who used to conduct thread-ceremonies and that (the fictitious)Jesus was subjected to that ritual. The name John is a European corruption of the Sanskrit name (युवान्) Yuwaan. Jesus was taken to a river and made to take a bath to the chanting of holy Vedic mantras.

An indirect corroboration of this may be found in another chapter where we have shown that Christians and Muslims still adopt the ancient Vedic wedding ritual. In Vedic tradition the thread-ceremony and wedding are two important Vedic sacraments in every person's life; one marking the beginning of one's educational career, and the other of marital life.

**Christmas A Vedic Festival**

Currently Christmas alias X'mas is fancied to be the biggest, gayest and longest Christian festival but it needs to be told to everybody that neither the name nor the content of the festival have any Christian element within them.

The name Christmas is the Sanskrit term Chrisn-mas i. e. the month of Chrisn as elaborated elsewhere.

A bell hangs in every church because so-called churches are actual Chrisn temples or their proselytized substitutes. In fact the very word 'bell' is Sanskrit (बल) 'bal' (i. e. strength) because it adds force to the voice of prayer in invoking divinity.

The fancied Christian phrase 'bell, book and candle' is a relic of earlier Chrisn worship with a bell, the holy book Bhagawad Geeta and the holy light which is waved in circular clockwise locus around the divine face.

The 25th of December is neither the date of Christ's birth nor is the midnight-hour the time of Christ's birth, as is admitted by all Christian scholars themselves. And yet Christmas continues to be merrily celebrated by all Christians all over the world with great 'abandon', literally 'abandoning' all thought of its non-Christian character, because despite proselytization they continue their earlier Chrisn-mas festival.

Christmas being a famous Saturnalia festival of Vedic tradition the obscure Christian groups of early days used to participate in them through family tradition. Later as Constantine's Roman troops spread Christianity with terror and torture the Christians very shrewdly synchronized their fictitious Jesus's birth with the

pre-Christian Saturnalia and Chrisna festivals.

This is admitted in numerous publications by Christian writers themselves. One of them is titled **The Plain Truth about Christmas** published by a staunch Christian Organization named... **Worldwide Church of God. P. O. Box 6727, Bombay-400 052 (India).**

The booklet apparently pleading to rid Christianity of its non-Christian content makes many revealing confessions. That the **Worldwide Church** and its followers who seek to alert 'blind' adherents are themselves blind followers of Christianity seems to have escaped their notice.

The booklet (mentioned above) rightly points out (in pages 1 to 6) that by nature all Christians (and of course people in general) "tend to follow the crowd, whether right or wrong. Sheep follow others to the slaughter. Humans ought to check up where they are going... Most people have 'supposed' a lot of things about Christmas that are not true... 'Christmas'.... came not from the New Testament - not from the Bible—not from the original apostles who were personally instructed by Christ... but it gravitated in the fourth century into the Roman church from paganism... since the celebration of Christmas has come... from the Roman Catholic Church let us examine the Catholic Encyclopaedia, 1911 edition published by that church. Under the heading 'Christmas' you will find- 'Christmas' was not among the earliest festivals of the church... the first evidence of the feast is from Egypt. Pagan customs centering around the January Calends gravitated to Christmas...."

The above extract is a confession by the staunchest Christians themselves that Christmas is a non-Christian festival. But there are many other illogical elements in it.

The writer of the above-quoted extract is wrong in assuming that but for isolated elements like Christmas, which have got accidentally assimilated into Christian tradition, Christianity is a genuine, original religion.

The whole of Christianity is a mere isolated chunk of earlier Vedic tradition. If one goes on examining and chucking out non-Christian elements from Christianity the remainder will be zero.

Even the name Christian-ity is the Sanskrit term Chrisnan-iti i. e. admirers of Lord Chrisn. Jesus himself is a fictitious namesake for Chrisn. Therefore, the allusion to Christ's personal instructions to his apostles are all imaginary stuff. Had there really been any Jesus his instructions would have been meticulously followed and the present padding of pre-Christian festivals wouldn't have been necessary or possible.

The third assertion in the above-quoted extract that Christmas drifted into Christianity in the fourth century A. D. is not true. What happened was just the reverse, namely that in the 4th century, with the support of the Roman troops convert Christians misappropriated all existing pre-Christian Vedic practices and stamped them as Christian. It was a simple act of total proselytization, a trick, a sleight of hand. Everything Pagan i. e. Vedic was overnight dubbed as Christian. Therefore, what needs to be done now is not to decry individual observances such as Christmas but to abandon the total Christian mask and accept the traditions to be Vedic.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica (1964 edition) also admits that "Christmas was not among the earliest festivals of the church." It was not instituted by Christ because there never was any Christ. But St. Paul and his associates who were the real, unwitting founders of Christianity used to observe a Krishna alias Saturnalia festival in December in their own non-Christian households. Later when St. Paul and his successors gradually cut themselves off from their Vedic background and sought to lead a separate existence out of vanity and dreams of leadership their old Vedic festivals stuck to them and drifted along with them into Christianity. That is why every fancied Christian practice is an earlier Vedic tradition.

On page 3 the booklet (mentioned above) states "Jesus was not even born in the winter." Adam Clarke's Commentary (Vol. 5, page 370, New York edition) states "Our Lord was not born

on the 25th of December, when no flocks were out in the fields.. The exact date of Jesus 's birth is entirely unknown. ''

Then why does Christmas masquerade as a Christian festival ? **The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge** explains that ''the date of the festival depended upon the Pagan Brumalia (December 25) following the Saturnalia (December 17-24), and celebrating the shortest day of the year and the 'New Sun '... The pagan Saturnalia and Brumalia were too deeply entrenched in popular custom to be set aside by Christian influence.''

**Entertainment**

In the early days of Christianity the earlier Vedic tradition of fashioning all forms of entertainment such as dance and drama exclusively around religious themes continued for several centuries. The white apparel of the fairies is laid down in the hoary Vedic authoritative compendium known as Natyashastra by Bharat. Even the term 'fairy' will be seen to be a truncated form of the Sanskrit Vedic term Apsara. Eliminate letters 'a' and 's' and we find that the remainder 'para' is pronounced by the Muslims as 'Pari' (परी) and by the Christians as 'fairy'. The Islamic terms 'Khud' (i.e. self) and Khuda (i.e. divinity) are coined on the Vedic parallel of 'atma' and 'paramatma.' The Christians who explain the term 'Devil' as a fallen god ought to realize the term (देवल) Deval in Sanskrit signifies exactly his divine origin.

**Sunday also Non-Christian**

The same Encyclopaedia also reveals that emperor Constantine incorporated Sunday as a day of Christian rest alias holiday because Sunday was the pre-Christian Pagan day of sun-worship.

**Christmas-Ban**

Far from encouraging Christmas as a Christian festival, some orthodox Christian countries went so far, in the early days of Christianity, as to ban the celebration of Christmas by statute.

A statute passed in 1660 A. D. by the Massachusetts Bay Colony

in New England, USA, prohibiting the observance of Christmas, declared. "Public Notice – the observation of Christmas having been deemed a sacrilege, the exchanging of gifts and greetings, dressing in fine clothing, feasting and similar Satanical practices are hereby forbidden with the offender liable to a fine of five shillings."

Similarly in 17th century England Christmas celebrations were banned as "Pagan and Papish, Saturnalian and Satanic, idolatrous and leading to idleness". That term 'Pagan and Papish' is again a clear admission that the Papacy is a pre-Christian Pagan i.e. Vedic institution.

An organization known as **Jehovah's Witnesses** has declared in the article **Is Christmas Really Pagan?** in its jornal titled **Awake** (December 22, 1981 issue) that "All the standard Encyclopaedias and reference-works agree that the date of Jesus 's birth is unknown and that the church borrowed the date of December 25 from the Romans, along with their customs and festivals".

Encyclopaedia Britannica observes that "the ecclesiastical calendar retains numerous remnants of pre-Christian festivals notably Christmas which blends elements including both the feast of the Saturnalia and the birthday of Mithra."

Encyclopaedia Americana records "It is usually held that the day (December 25) was chosen to correspond to Pagan festivals that took place around the time of the winter Solstice, when the days begin to lengthen, to celebrate the rebirth of the Sun".

The New Catholic Encyclopaedia notes that "On this day (December 25) as the Sun began its return to northern skies the Pagan devotees of Mithra celebrated the birthday of the invincible Sun".

Saturnalia was a seven-day Roman festival (according to Western scholars' understanding) running from December 17 to 24. Held in honour of Saturn the festival was marked by boisterous feasting, drinking, merry-making, dancing, gift-giving and by decorating

the homes with evergreens.

From the above references it is apparent that Christmas is being celebrated all over the world not because of Christians but in spite of Christians. It would, therefore, be more truthful, honest and spiritually elevating if so-called Christians give up their separatist label and straightaway declare themselves to be followers of Vedic culture since what they are following in the name of Christianity is abhorred by Christian tenets but is adored by the Vedic doctrine as explained above. On the one hand they offend Christianity by observing Vedic traditions while on the other they violate Vedic culture by calling themselves Christians. This way they are guilty of a dual spiritual heresy.

Thus what Europeans mistakenly declare to be Christianity or even Roman Paganism is in fact Vedic Hinduism.

**Ash Wednesday**

The ancient Vedic custom of applying ash and sandal-paste to one's body after bath is still retained by Christianity in the observance of an Ash Wednesday.

**All Souls' Day**

The so-called All Souls' Day is an exact translation of the Vedic observance of **Sarva Pitri Amavasya** (सर्व पितरी अमावास्या), the day fixed by tradition for the worship of all deceased ancestors.

**Easter**

Easter is the name of an ancient deity of the spring, worshipped on the Vedic New Year Day during March/April. That was also the day on which the first Yadav tribe left the Dwarka kingdom, and is therefore commemorated by the Jews as Passover Day. Since Christ is a myth his resurrection. day said to mark Easter is untenable

The resurrection was of **Madan**, the God of Love (i.e. Cupid) who having disturbed the penance of Lord Shiva was burnt down by an irate Lord Shiva releasing acidic lustre from His third-eye. Rati, the wife of Cupid, pleading inconsolably for the resurrection

of her husband was granted her wish by the compassionate Lord Shiva. It is that resurrection which has been traditionally celebrated all over the world. That celebration has been hijacked by Christianity to parade as the day of Jesus's resurrection. Even the seemingly European name Cupid is Sanskrit (कोप-द) 'Cop-da' i.e. the one who caused annoyance (to Lord Shiva).

These sample instances should convince the reader that all so-called Christian rituals and observances are invariably of hoary Vedic tradition and their son of God, namely Christ is a mere malpronunciation of the term Chrisn because Chrisn was known exactly as a God descended ('avataar' = अवतार) on the earth.

**The Dead Sea Scrolls**

Since Christianity (like Islam) is only an hijacked and fossilized branch of Vedic culture we have shown how every aspect of so-called Christianity is suspect.

The Christian establishment therefore has been striving hard throughout the centuries to clutch at some 'proof' of its authenticity. One such tom-tommed find was the Dead Sea Scrolls. But on closer examination they were found to expose the bickerings of some disgruntled persons which led to a counterfeit, synthetic pseudo-spiritual alloy called Christianity. Therefore they were suppressed.

**The Shroud**

The second 'find' which at first enthused the Christian establishment was the so-called *Turin Shroud* in which Jesus's body was supposed to have been wrapped after crucifixion. On scientific scrutiny that too was found to be bogus. Therfore it is time for all Christians to realize that they have been duped spiritually because there never was any Jesus.

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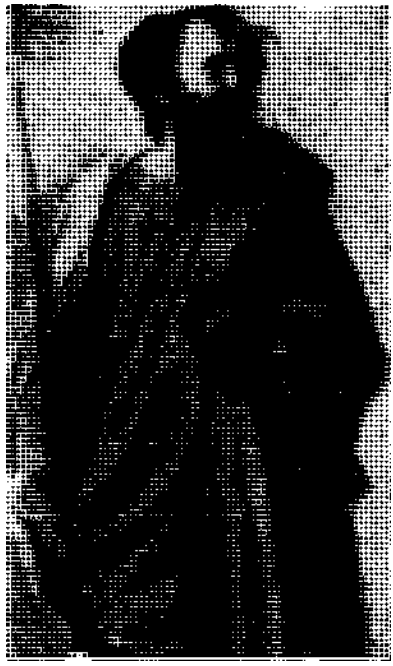
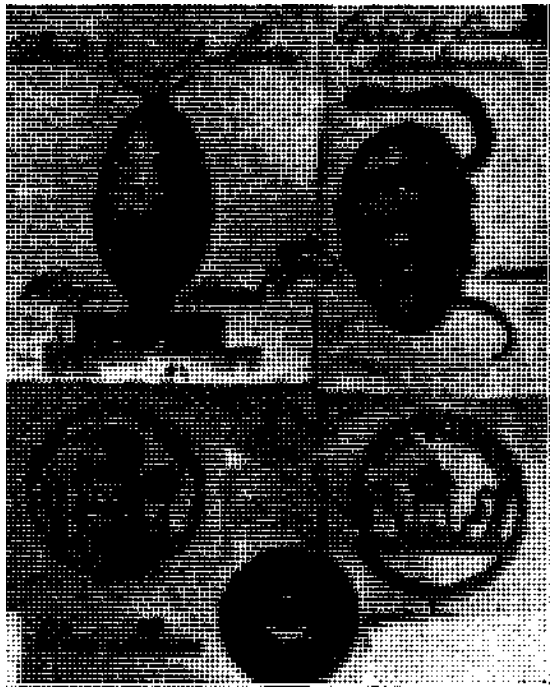


This is a portrait of St. Paul. Since Jesus Christ is a fictitious person (as discussed in my book titled - **Christianity is Chrisn-nity**) it was St. Paul who could be said to be the founder of the runaway cult which has since come to be known as Christianity. We call it 'runaway' because even St. Paul was himself a follower and preacher of Vedic culture. He was not a Christian but a Chrisnian i.e. a follower of Lord Chrisn. Look at his Indian apparel which all Vedic preachers in India still wear. His unabridged and uncorrupted Sanskrit name was obviously Sant Gopaul (संत गोपाल). The Bible came into being centuries after St.Paul. Consequently the book he is holding in his left hand is the Bhagawad Geeta sermon of Lord Krishna. The sword in the right hand is further confirmation because Bhagawad Geeta is the only scripture which urges one to fight relentlessly and fearlessly for a righteous cause. Since neither Jesus nor Paul are its founders Christianity is a freak, unintended offshoot of Vedic culture. The Sanskrit term 'Sant' continues to be used in Christianity (as 'saint') because Paul alias Gopaul was a Vedic 'Sant' i.e. 'monk'.



In Vedic parlance the cosmos is known as Brahmand (ब्रह्मांड) i.e. the cosmic egg. (The French word 'monde' meaning 'the world' is a broken bit of that Sanskrit term) After the Mahabharat war (circa 5561 B.C.) when Vedic culture faded out from administratively fragmented and isolated regions of the world crude depictions of the Shivling coiled around by a cobra (as seen in the picture above) came into vogue until Christianity and Islam stamped them out. Such illustrations are found in various volumes dealing with the pre-Christian world.

Shiva alias the Father-God used to be worshipped all over the ancient world. Some of its representations discovered in archaeological excavations in different regions are depicted above. The one at the top left indicates how Arabs, who worshipped Lord Shiva in pre-Islamic times, lifted the crescent as their emblem from Lord Shiva 's head.

The coils of the serpent represent the yet unfolded, unknown aeons of time. The hood of the cobra symbolizes both the blessing and biting

power of divinity as reward or punishment. It is well-known that those over whom the cobra raises its hood become people of distinction. That is why Vedic deities are always depicted as reclining or sitting on the coils of multihooded cobras with the hoods serving as blissful canopies. The same serpent power can inflict a fatal bite. Divinity resting on cobras is indicative not only of divinity presiding over the blessing and hissing mechanism of the mysterious cosmos but also itself being above such mundane considerations of good and bad, and blissful or fearful.

As per Christian tradition a star guided some wise men from the east to the birth sport to the divine child Jesus. If that were true why is his day of birth date, time and year all unknown?

His birth celebrations are termed x'mas, why not y'mas or z'mas? Moreover x doesn't signify Jesus, and 'Mas' doesn't mean a birthday so how come x'mas is celebrated as Jesus's birthday?

His mother Mary is claimed to be a virgin. But virginity and simultaneous motherhood are a contradiction in terms. A virgin cannot be a mother nor can a mother be a virgin. In fact the very word virginity in its Sanskrit origin, (वर्ज जननं इति) 'varjan-jananam-iti,' signifies a state where procreation is ruled out.

'X' is the Roman numeral 10, and 'mas' is the Sanskrit word meaning 'month.' Therefore x'mas signifies the 10th month of the ancient Vedic calendar. And so it is, because the Vedic new year begins in March at the Vernal equinox. Counting March as the 1st month December is actually the 10th month. That is why the very term December is Sanskrit meaning Dasha-amber i. e. the 10th part of the zodiac.

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# CHRIST A MAL-PRONUNCIATION OF CHRISN

A very painful aspect of life is that if an historical finding is inconvenient and unwelcome to the well-entrenched bureaucracy then the bureaucracy brazenly ignores that finding altogether and if need be tries even to actively suppress it so that the public may not clamour for its recognition.

One of my very far-reaching discoveries was that all medieaval historical constructions throughout the world, usually ascribed to Muslims are other people's captured forts, palaces, gardens, townships, towers, and bridges . Consequently, the entire concept of Islamic architecture is baseless.

That finding of mine cuts at the very roots of all that archaeologists, historians, architects, museologists, tourist officals, tourist-guides, journalists, government officials, and so-called experts in Islamic art have been propagating and proclaiming to the world through their books, articles and lectures. Therefore, most of them have pretended for the last 30 years as though they have never heard of any such discovery, or that it is not worth attention.

**The Jesus Myth**

The second instance of the kind concerns my assertion that Jesus Christ is a total myth; there never was born any person called Jesus Christ. Present-day intelligentsia is almost totally ignoring this finding of a number of European researchers themselves, because to them it is terribly inconvenient. A vast, towering, worldwide Christianity will all collapse to rubble if the secret that

Jesus is a myth gets accepted. In that case millions employed as priests and preachers from the Pope down to the meanest clergy, nuns, monks, bible-printers and sellers will all lose their employment. The millions of Christian laity will feel like fish in a dried-up pond. Therefore, they prefer not only to completely ignore the finding but also to do everything in their power to smother the truth. People brush away the suggestion on the ground that when millions of Christians and thousands of Christian establishments around the world are all based on the existence of Christ, how could Jesus Christ be a myth? That reveals how most people's convictions follow the mob.

**The Ancient Chrisn-Mas Celebration**

A genuine seeker after the truth, who is courageous enough not to be overawed by the colossus of Christianity, does not realize at first that Jesus Christ is only a popular malpronunciation of the Vedic Sanskrit term iesus Chrisn.

Even the term 'feather in the cap' one comes across in European parlance, the practice of tucking a feather in the European hat and the feather seen even in Muslim crowns originate in the imitation of Lord Krishna who is the ancientmost person known in history to wear a (peacock) feather in his cap or crown. That proves how the entire ancient world revered Krishna as an incarnation.

H.Spencer Lewis, an American Christian observes "The i and j in the early Latin language were identical in form".[1] That clearly explains how the Sanskrit, Vedic name iesus Chrisn came to be pronounced as 'jesus Christ' in Europe. Moreover the statue of a Holy Child was exhibited on Christmas day throughout the world before the Christian era. Therefore the scenes of Christ's birth depicted by Christians are a deceptive , proselytized form of ancient Krishna, worship. Spencer Lewis also speaks of a Christmas Day before the Christian era. This is anomalous but is an historical

(1) Page 220, The Mystical Life of Jesus by H. Spencer Lewis, Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, California, 95114, USA, 1954 A.D.

fact. The puzzle gets easily resolved when it is realized that 't' must be re-substituted by 'n'. That is to say, long before Christianity there used to be a Chrisn-mas celebration. And suprisingly Chrisn-mas has a sound Sanskrit etymological derivation. Chrisn-mas signifies the month of Chrisn.

There is also a sound theological reason for December being commemorated as Chrisn 's month. In the Bhagawad Geeta Lord Chrisn explicitly states that Margasheersh (i.e. December) represents Him. Contrarily, Christmas has no etymological meaning at all. It is usually explained away as Christ 's birthday, but that is only a contrived explanation 'Mas' does not signify a birthday. Contrarily in Sanskrit 'mas' does mean a month. Consequently the term Chrisnmas (malpronounced as Chrismas) is actually the whole month of Margasheersh (alias December) and not just one day or a mere week as the Christians have been made to believe. Therefore, what Christians blindly and ignorantly celebrate as Christmas is in fact an ancient Chrisn festival.

A footnote in another book by H. Spencer Lewis, records the "findings of such archaeologists as G. Lankester Harding, Director of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities (viz. the most startling disclosure of the Essene documents so far published) is that the sect possessed, years before Christ, a terminology and practice that has always been considered uniquely Christian. The Essenese practised baptism and shared a liturgical repast of bread and wine, presided over by a priest. They believed in redemption and immortality of the soul. Their most important leader was a mysterious figure called The Teacher of Righteousness".[2]

The passage quoted above clearly establishes that all so-called Christian practices and terminology are a mere continuation of pre-Christian Essene tradition.

Now it should not at all be difficult to identify who the Essenese were. They were followers of Essan which is a Vedic term for

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(2) P.31, footnote, in the Secret Doctrines of Jesus, by H.Spencer Lewis, Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, California, 95 114, USA.

Divinity, the same as 'iesus'. Of the 10 Vedic directions the north-east is known as 'eesanya' because its guardian deity is Essan. The inevitable conclusion, therefore, is that the Essene (and in fact all other contemporary sects) were a branch of Vedic culture. This conclusion is further reinforced by the details given towards the end of the passage quoted above. Queen Bodicia of Britain who fought the Romans was an Icani alias Essene.

The immortality of the soul and its redemption mentioned in the passage quoted above are chief Vedic beliefs. Similarly their most important leader described as "a mysterious figure called the 'Teacher of Righteousness' was obviously Lord Krishna. His teachings about Righteousness are embodied in the Bhagawad Geeta, the famous discourse He delivered on the Kurukshetra battlefield."

Even His names Hari, Krishna alias Sri Krishna were known in the West as will be apparent from H.Spencer Lewis's observation that "the Egyptian letter or diphthong 'KH' is usually transcribed as 'CH'. The Kheru of the Egyptians would be therefore 'cheru' or 'ch-r' (and) Christ was a title to be specifically applied to and attained by one who had been especially born and deified as a messenger of God".[3]

The above passage gives one a clear indication that Krishna used to be Egypt's God too. His name represented by the initial letters 'KH' only signify, at best, that the Egyptian pronunciation of the name sounded like Khrishna. Spencer Lewis further clarifies that the Egyptian letters 'KH' get transcribed as ch, chr or just as X. This should leave no one in any doubt that the Greeks too spelled the name as Chrisn alias Xrisn.

There is one more important point, however, which Spencer Lewis has merely touched but glossed over. He mentions 'XP' as the cryptogram adopted by the ancient Greeks to represent their deity. Why? Lewis obviously doesn't know. They stand for the words 'Krishn Purushottam" alias 'Xrisn Paramatma.'.

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(3) P.157, The Mystical Life of Jesus, by H. Spencer Lewis.

On page 220 of the same book Spencer Lewis adds that "in the early monograms composed of the letters IHS the mark of abbreviation was put above the letters. These abbreviation marks were later misunderstood or so crudely-carved that they were considered to be a cross over the H, and in this wise a new monogram was evolved appearing as IHS with the cross on the letter H. This monogram is now the official emblem as adopted by the Jesuits".

The above observation gives us a curious insight into how the Jesuit mongram puts the cross over the letter H out of a sheer misunderstanding. We, therefore, leave it out. Let us now clarify what the Jesuits too have long forgotten. The letters IHS in their monogram stand for Iesus Hari Srikrishna i.e. Lord Hari Srikrishna and have nothing to do with Jesus Christ because there never was any person called Jesus Christ and because the letters IHS have no connection with Jesus Christ.

The above elucidation should open the eyes of all so-called Christians to the great theological deception they have been subjected to through the ages by those who inveigled their ancestors into accepting a dubious 'Christianity'. In so doing they were deftly side-tracked from primordial Vedic Chrisn-nity (i.e. the path expounded by Lord Chrisn) to an imaginary Christianity.

The deception about the cross mentioned above has also several other aspects.

The belief that the cross chosen by Christianity as its symbol, originates from Jesus 's crucifixion is mistaken because there wasn 't any Jesus and any crucifixion.

The Christian practice of wearing a cross symbol hanging from the neck is therefore, unhistorical. Moreover it is also highly irrational. As one wag has rightly observed that had Jesus been killed with a shot-gun would the Christians have worn that as a neck pendant ?

As an aftermath of the Mahabharat war when the worldwide

unitary Vedic civilization was shattered, and centuries and millenia passed, several splinter groups such as Sadduceans, Stoics, Essenese and Samaritans were struggling for popularity. The earlier Vedic culture was like a big banyan tree while the sects named above were like its long hanging root-stems. As soon as the main Vedic banyan was destroyed its long root-stems strove to find a 'grounding'. One among them was the Chrisn-nity sect which naturally regarded Bhagawad Geeta as its chief scripture. St. Paul alias Sant Gopal was one of its short-tempered demogogic adherents who travelled from place to place delivering fiery orations to seek recognition for himself and his sect. Since the accuracy of Sanskrit pronunciation had long since degenerated, the term Chrisn-nity had come to be spelled as Christ-nity. By the early 4th century A.D. the two Sanskrit words composing that term, instead of retaining their separate identity, meaning and pronunciation, hardened into a single word pronounced as Christianity.

Just at that time the Roman Emperor Constantine was talked into joining this sect. As soon as that was achieved Christianity swept ahead armed with batons, clubs, tongs, spears, swords and torches pulverizing every vestige of the earlier Vedic civilization and its surviving fragments such as the Sadduceans, Samaritans, Stoics, Essenese and many others.

These sects had all been using the earlier Vedic symbols such as the Shree Chakra (alias David's Star), the axe, the Swastik, the trident and the cross as respective badges.

Among them was the cross which was an amalgam of three elements. The horizontal projections of the Swastik were eliminated to adopt a straight cross like the arithmetical 'plus' (+) sign.

Secondly, in those ancient days sects believing in Sun worship used a bright golden cross + as their symbol representing the Sun 's rays illumining all the four directions. So-called Syrian Christians who are convert Hindus, unwittingly continue their ancient 'Surya' (i.e. Sun) worship by consecrating that same ancient Vedic symbol in their so-called churches to pay homage to and worship divinity.

The third kind of cross used in ancient times as a religious symbol was the axe alias 'Parashu' the weapon that Parashuram the (Vedic incarnation) wielded.

That cross-like axe used to be borne by St. Paul's militant followers. St. Paul's intemperate, hallucinatory allusions (arising from his sense of hurt at being expelled from the Chrisn-nity sect and denied its leadership) to the murder of truth and divinity gave rise later to imaginative accounts of some iesus (alias jesus) being nailed on the cross. That cross (used as an instrument of punishment in those times) and the other types of crosses discussed above, and the Greek letter X used as an inital of (Lord) Chrisna have been all wrapped up together confusedly to form the Christian cross. Therefore, the so-called cross which devout Christians dangle on their chests or display on their shrines and publications is basically a Vedic symbol.

**Madonna**

From Sweden to Switzerland and Iberia to Siberia Christendom has shrines known as chapels, cathedrals, churches and grottos dedicated to Mother Mary and a fair or black Madonna. Neither Christian clergy nor the lay intelligentsia seem to be aware that all those so-called Christian shrines are a mere namesake, proselytized, make-believe continuation of ancient Vedic Goddess worship under a Christian garb. This should also serve as a graphic instance of the deficiency of modern research acumen. Modern scholars are either really ignorant or they lack courage to point out the chinks in the Christian armour.

Madonna (yet another name of Mother Mary) is again the Sanskrit expression (माता नः) 'Mata Nah' meaning 'Our mother'. This expression is further proof that the so-called Mother Mary alias Madonna is not the mother of Jesus alone but being the mother of all humanity, is none else but the Vedic Mother Goddess. Her representation as 'fair' or 'dark' is also a continuation of the Vedic practice which designates the fair representation as Gouri and the black one as Kali. Incidentally that is meant to impress

on humanity that whether fair or black human beings are the progeny of the Mother Goddess. That term 'progeny' is the Sanskrit word 'प्र-जनि' that is 'born of'.

The term Madonna read in the reverse as Nna-Dama alias Notre Dame is also the same Sanskrit expression 'Our Mother', turned topsy turvy in French. The great Notre Dame cathedral in Paris, therefore, continues to be the ageold Vedic Mother Goddess temple operating under a Christian mask. Incidentally the European term 'Madam' is a soft pronunciation of the Hindu term 'Mata'.

**Christian Mutation and Mutilation**

An important detail lost on the world of history because of Christian and Muslim domination for the last 1400 to 1700 years, in that Christians mutilated, distorted or destroyed Vedic idols, shrines, rituals, language and even names of places and persons with hordes of neo-Christian zealots, clerics and military contingents to spread Christianity in Europe to create a precedent for total emulation later by Muslims the world over.

♦♦

Good (?) Friday

The day of Jesus's crucifixion is known as Good Friday. What is so 'Good' about it? Is killing a saintly person Good? And if he was the son of God how come he or his father, God proved totally helpless in preventing the crucifixion. All such considerations prove that Christianity is a total concoction from beginning to end.

# NO JESUS EVER LIVED

Religions centering around a single individual are by their very nature very fragile, shaky, dubious and untenable commodities for several reasons viz. what guarantee is there that the man actually lived and that his life-story is not a myth? Why should the so-called prophet be invariably, a man and not a woman as has been generally assumed and implied everywhere? What guarantee is there that the man is a genuine prophet and not a power-hungry tyrant or an imposter set up by the pressure-clique wanting to wield power in the name of a prophet? Why should divinity choose only one particular person as its blue-eyed favourite to the exclusion of others? And what happens to the billions of persons born before the so-called prophet's birth? Could they all be assumed to have gone to hell in the absence of a guiding-prophet?

All such difficulties never arise in the case of the Vedic way of life alias Hinduism. There, prophet or no prophet, incarnation or no incarnation every person is responsible for his own actions and the law of Karma automatically dispenses both rewards and punishments according to one's deeds from the time human life started. Consequently, if someone asks "What happens if somebody denies the existence of Chrisn as you are denying the existence of Christ?" The reply is that Vedic culture alias Hinduism has existed from before the Krishna incarnation and that Vedic culture doesn't stem from incarnations and prophets. Moreover, that question posed above is not based on any historical or logical considerations. It is a sort of a political compromise-offer that "if you accept the existence of Christ we may concede Chrisn".

Such political quid pro quo has no place in an academic appraisal of history.

Swami Vivekananda had once prophetically warned followers of such individual-centred religions as Buddhism, Christianity and Islam and asked what happens if history ever denies the existence of the man you call a prophet?

And that is precisely the predicament which faces Christianity today. Sumptuous evidence is now available to prove that there never was born any peson called Jesus Christ.

A vast majority of readers are usually not mentally prepared for such a radical readjustment. They are overawed and cowed down by the towering colossus of Christianity confronting them everywhere. The suggestion that such a colossus has sprouted from a pure myth is too overwhelming a proposition for their fragile logical faculties to grapple with. Therefore, they seem to mentally reject the suggestion with the thought "Oh no! How could it be possible! Could all the people from the Pope down to laymen all over the world be following a mere chimera?" To such people we would like to point out that the world is indeed following a chimera. The reason for this situation is that hardly anybody does any original thinking. Most people follow the mob and believe in a Christ as having been a historical person merely because there are hundreds of others who say so and because there is a stupendous, deceptive Christian establishment all over the world.

Those not prepared to do any original thinking or are scared of its consequences, we would like to leave alone. But those who have an aptitude for historical investigation and are intellectually alert and alive we would like them to ponder on every aspect of Christ's life-story.

Eminent and learned Christians of numerous nationalities have through the ages doubted the existence of Christ. An eminent American author, William Durant has in his multi-volume work **The Story of Civilization** (page 553, Vol. III) summarized the issue thus -

"Jesus 4 B.C. - A.D. 30.

"Did Christ exist? Is the life story of the founder of Christianity ..... a myth?

"Early in the 18th century the circle of Bolingbroke, shocking even Voltaire, privately discussed the possibility that Jesus had never lived. Volney propounded the same doubt in his **Ruins of Empire** in 1791. Napoleon meeting the German scholar, Wieland in 1808 asked him (whether) he believed in the historicity of Christ?"

Thus at least for the last 200 years European Christians who were bold and honest enough to believe in their own rationality have doubted the existence of any Jesus.

"The first engagement in this 200-years war," adds Durant "was fought in silence by Hermann Reimarus, professor of Oriental languages at Hamburg. On his death in 1768 he left cautiously unpublished, a 1400-page manuscript on the life of Christ. Six years later Gothhold Lessing over the protests of his friends published portions of it as **Wolfnbuettel Fragments.** In 1796 Herder pointed out the apparently irreconcilable differences between the Christ of Matthew, Mark and Luke, and the Christ of the Gospel of St. John".

"In 1828 Heinrich Paulus examining the life of Jesus ascribed the so-called miracles to natural causes in his 1192 page book.

"But David Strauss in his bold and original book **Life of Jesus** expressed the view that the supernatural element should be classed as myths. That massive volume published in 1835-1836 led to a furious debate.

"In 1840 Bruno Baur began a series of works aiming to show that Jesus was a myth, the personifying of a cult evolved in the 2nd century from a fusion of Jewish, Greek and Roman theology.

"In 1863 Ernest Revan's **Life of Jesus** with convincing logic and a charming style showed the unreliability of the Gospels.

"Towards the end of that century. a French author Abbe Loisy

subjected the New Testament to such close analysis that the Catholic church angrily excommunicated him and many others who held similar views.

"In Holland Pierson, Naber and Mathas led the movement denying the historicity of Jesus.

"In Germany Arthur Drews also expressed similar disbelief. In England scholars like W.B South, J.M. Robertson (and G.A. Wells) have likewise questioned the existence of any Jesus Christ."

How then was the story of a non-existant Jesus built up?

That is discussed at length in my book titled **Christianity is Chrisn-nity.** Here, however, I intend to summarize the evidence on the topic.

After the Mahabharat war when the unitary world Vedic administration broke down, humanity gradually became divided and cut off into separate groups. These groups began to vie with one another for power and popularity. Among them was the iesus Chrisn cult i.e. the cult of God Krishna, the Vedic incarnation. But the Westerners pronounced that name as jesus Christ because i and j were indistinguishable in early Latin and because the name Chrisn is also pronounced as Christ even in India.

The important centres at which the iesus Chrisn cult had a strong following were Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem and Corinth. The birth of Lord Krishna used to be celebrated in temples in those cities with great gusto.

When Josephus the Jew historian wrote his famous volume **Antiquities** (of the Jews) around A.D. 93 he apparently recorded what the early Chrisnian alias Christian leaders of his time had started angrily publicizing, namely that about 90 years ago "lived Jesus, a holy man, if man he may be called, for he performed wonderful works, and taught men, and joyfully received Truth. And he was followed by many Jews and many Greeks. He was the Messiah."

That is the fragile, dubious, hearsay reference on which the entire towering structure of Christianity rests.

But a close examination of it reveals a number of faults. If Jesus had been a genuine miracle-man how is it that the first reference to him is found in a work in 93 A.D. That is to say for almost a century there was no record of any Jesus. Even Paul never claims to have met Jesus.

At the distance of 93 years it is very easy to mislead the public about some hazy figure called Jesus having lived long long ago. Who will have the heart or the means to question such a claim?

Ancient writings like that of Josephus being copied by hand in successive periods, there was enough scope for any neo-Christian zealot copyist to introduce a spurious passage about Jesus 's existence in the name of Josephus.

Moreover, Durant points out that even the reference to Christ in Josephus 's volume "renders the passage suspect" and Christian scholars themselves reject it as an interpolation. One of the reasons is that if Josephus had really recorded that Jesus was the Messiah he would have himself become a convert to Christianity.

The reference to Yesium of Nazareth in the Jewish scripture Talmud is of about 200 A.D. when Christianity had already begun to enlist a public following.

Therefore, readers may not at all feel shaky in questioning the authenticity of Jesus Christ. A long line of enlightened European scholars, who are Christians themselves, have written hundreds of volumes on it.

**Points of Evidence**

But apart from what others have said, as mentioned above, readers may come to their own conclusion from the points of evidence we intend to marshal hereunder.

**No Contemporary Reference**

As noted earlier there is no contemporary reference to Christ. The first-ever reference occurs 93 years after Christ 's fancied birth. And even that reference is an interpolation.

**Birth Place**

The birth-place of Jesus is not known. Some claim it was Bethlehem while others say it was Nazareth. That is because there were Chrisn temples in every town and city in those early pre-Christian days. In those temples the birth of Lord Chrisn used to be celebrated every year at the midnight hour on the specific day with great eclat. That is why both Bethlehem and Nazareth claim to be the birth places of iesus Chrisn alias jesus Christ.

What is more, the name Bethlehem and Nazareth are connected with the Chrisn cult. The term Vatsaldham in Sanskrit means ' the home (town) of the Darling Child '. It is that term which is being malpronounced as Bethlehem.

Likewise the term Nandarath in Sanskrit means Nand 's Chariot. Nand was the guardian at whose village-farm Chrisn was nurtured. It is that term Nandarath which is being misspelled as Nazareth.

Even the life-story of Jesus is fashioned on that of Chrisn 's birth and childhood. It had to be so fashioned because Jesus is a fictitious person.

The name jesus Christ itself is a mere malpronunciation of the name iesus Chrisn.

The scene of Christ 's infancy as depicted in churches on Christmas is an exact copy of the setting depicted in Hindu homes and temples celebrating Chrisn 's birth.

**Day of Birth Unknown**

What day of the week was Jesus born is unknown. Likewise even the date of his birth is not known. Though 25th of December is generally observed as Christ 's birthday, it is universally admitted

that the celebration on 25th December is the ancient pre-Christian Saturnalia festival and not Jesus 's birthday.

**Even Year of Birth Unknown**

Like the day and date even the year of Jesus 's birth is unknown. We have seen above that Will Durant (and of course many others) now speculate that Jesus was born in 4 B.C. Even there the day and date are not known. And even 4 B.C. is a mere guess. Because had Jesus been really born in 4 B.C. what justification is there to begin the calculation of the Christian era four years later ?

From the above confusion it is apparent that even if Jesus had been a historical person born on the 25th of December of 4 B.C. our computation of the Christian era has gone wrong by 3 years and one week.

Had he been a real historic person his year, day, and date of birth should have been on record especially when some wise men from the East are claimed to have predicted the birth and been present at the spot, guided by a special star.

**Home Address not Known**

Though Jesus is supposed to have been a very popular person followed by huge crowds, delivering sermons and performing miracles his home-address is completely missing. Where did Jesus stay all his life? Had he been a real historical person his home address should have been famous ?

**No Sermons**

Jesus is said to have been addressing throngs of people during his life-time. If that were true we should have had a big compilation of his sermons with the occasion, date and place of each sermon clearly mentioned at the top. But there isn 't even one such sermon.

**Christ's Fictitious Portrait**

Researchers who tried to trace the original authentic portrait of Jesus Christ, ended up in discovering that Christ 's portrayal

has not only been always fictitious but has also widely varied in its complexion and features.

Two such researchers are Ernst Kitzinger and Elizabeth Semor. In their 32-page joint booklet titled **Portraits of Christ** on pages 2 and 3 they observe "When we inquire whether there is any representation or description that dates from the time of Christ himself, and can therefore claim to be authentic we find that there is none, and that even the most venerable of his portraits were produced by later generations. The Christ face as we know it is therefore, entirely an achievement of the human imagination. The Gospels do not contain any description of his physical appearance.....It was not until three or four generations after Christ (?) that people began to wonder what he may have looked like. The idealized portraits of Alexander the Great, the images of the Sun God who was worshipped as the supreme power in Pagan times, etc. were the models after which the portraits of Christ were originally shaped."

We wonder at the gullibility of authors such as Will Durant, Ernst Kitzinger and Elizabeth Semor who while themselves producing evidence to the contrary still retain their pathetic faith in the historicity of Jesus. When even studious and inquisitive researchers retain their faith in Jesus despite all the detracting evidence they collect, it is no wonder that billions of the dumb masses pin their blind faith in a fictitious Jesus.

**The Bible**

The Bible is a very dubious term. It only signifies a 'book' as may be judged from the terms 'bibliography' and 'bibliophile'. It doesn't signify either a religious scripture or a scripture of the Christians. Moreover, the Bible is a hodge-podge of heterogeneous elements. The first half of it is the Old Testament which being written by the Jews, is non-Christian. Even the New Testament comprises the writings of four different persons at different times and places, none of whom had seen or heard Jesus.

Besides, the Bible also includes the Apocrypha and Epistles.

Moreover, versions of the Bible used by the Catholics, Protestants, the Church of England etc. differ from one another, hammered out as they are according to the moods, needs and fancy of each sect.

It has already been shown elsewhere that the Biblical theology is that of the Vedas and the Bible admits that OM was the first sound uttered and Sanskrit was a world language. The account of the creation as given in the Bible is also of the Vedic tradition.

**The Fictitious Career**

Only four details of Jesus 's career are usually talked of namely his birth, baptism, crucifixion and resurrection. The yawning gaps between those (fancied) events of his life form unexplained voids.

His so-called baptism on a river bank (at a time when Christianity had not been founded) proves that the so-called baptism that Christians have continued to observe is the Vedic thread-ceremony which was a prelude to the child 's departure to his Guru 's hermitage for education.

The crucifixion itself is too gruesome and too abrupt an end of Jesus 's 33 years' imaginary career. What he did all those 33 years and where did he spend them is not at all known. Should the life-story of such a famous man be so obscure ?

Moreover, if Jesus was the meekest of the meek and the gentlest of the gentle, ever ready to turn the other cheek why was he at all punished and with torturous death at that ?

The ostensible charge that Jesus called himself the king of the Jews and was, therefore, crucified is not at all justified by Jesus 's life story as known to Christians. There are no accounts of Jesus ever being chaired by riotous mobs and carried aloft as their king in insurrection after insurrection so as to be a threat to the contemporary administration.

Had Jesus been an incarnation or son of god he shouldn't have been helplessly crucified on a trumped up charge. Had Jesus been

an incornation he couldn't have been helplessly crucified.

If Jesus had been a distinguished person why did Roman troopers have to inquire as to which was Jesus among a group of just 13 persons as depicted in the Last Supper picture?

Even the Last Supper picture is fictitious because in those days Romans squatted on the floor for their meals.

**Jesus's Grave too is Unknown**

Just as details about Jesus's birth and life are all fictitious even the place of his burial is a big enigma. Had Jesus really been a famous, divine figure, at least his grave should have been known for certain. Even the city in which he may be buried is unknown, Places as far apart as Jerusalem in West Asia and Kashmir in India are said to be locations of Jesus's burial.

If Jesus was born on December 25 why does the Christian year begin on January?

Every individual and sect describes God as omnipotent; how come then that Jesus the son of the Christian God was so helpless as to be canght on a bogus-charge and helplessly crucified without his lifting even a little finger?

Thus from beginning to end the Jesus story is one big fiction which developed as a mushroom growth gathering heterogeneous elements in its meandering course over centuries after it had acquired a headstart with the grouse of an ambitious, short-tempered, angry man called Saul alias Paul expelled from the management of the Chrisn cult.

It is hoped that the above details would help people who believe in logic to realize how the whole foundation of Christianity is entirely fictitious despite its colossal spread and size.

This and the myth about Shahjahan's authorship of the Taj Mahal in India are two graphic instances of stupendous fictions which masquerade as history in millions of volumes all over the world. ♦♦

# VEDIC TRADITIONS

One very important proof of the ancient worldwide sway of Vedic culture is the universal worship of the Mother Goddess.

That worship for nine continuous nights during early October and on other specific days throughout the year is observed in all orthodox Hindu homes even today.

That Goddess is known variously as Ma, Uma, Mata, Amba, Amma, Shakti, Kanya, Durga, Shanta Durga, Santoshi Ma, Vaishnavi Devi, Bhagavati, Parameshwari, Kali, Gauri, Chandi, Bhawani, Lakshmi, Saraswati, Astarte, Venus, Shree, Ceres, Mother Mary, Mariamma, Madonna, Notre Dame, Allah etc.

She is personified as Shakti alias 'Power' because it is the female of every species which is the motherly power which reproduces and lovingly nurtures the offspring until the latter comes of age.

She is known as Shakti also because a tormented female soul releases tremendous divine energy to batter the miscreant. That is why images of this Goddess are depicted in a terror-stricking form --- a tall, hefty, Amazonian, outsize image, with eyes bulging in wrath, a hungry red tongue menacingly hanging out eager to make minced meat of desperados, long arms from 4 to 16 handling a variety of weapons, riding a growling tiger or snarling lion, a bleeding demon trampled underfoot, the severed, blood-dripping head of another held by its grizzly hair in a left hand, charging at another demon with a sword and so on.

This is a graphic presentation to impress on human beings

the Vedic dictum that those who trifle with, insult, defile or dishonour womanhood or motherhood will be visited by such terrible vengeance. All Vedic lessons and law applicable to human life are thus dexteriously and enchantingly woven into the rituals and observances of daily Vedic routine so as not to leave anybody from prince to pauper, rustic, scholar, and man or woman uninformed and uninfluenced.

**Scientific Do's and Don'ts**

The wisdom of ages and sages has been enshrined in everyday Do's and Don'ts of Vedic routine such as not touching plant-life after sunset because they exude carbon dioxide, not sleeping with the feet towards the south so that the magnetic north pole may not tug at the inert head which is the hardest and heaviest organ of the body enclosing a sensitive psychic mechanism, conversely, laying a corpse with its feet to the south to ensure quicker disintegration and also to distinguish it from a sleeping person etc.

**Godhead as Letterhead**

Vedic practice is to write (or print) first at the top of every letter the name of some deity or proclaim one's obeisance to it and then proceed to write the rest of the letter.

Though this has now hardened into an empty formality yet the original aim is to remind onself (namely the writer himself) and the addressee that the contents of the letter are truthful and that they are written in all honesty and affection in pursuance of the divine aim of ensuring purity of conduct and fulfilment of a duty.

It has already been explained earlier that one is expected by Vedic tradition to 'write' down only that which is 'right'.

**Suvasini**

Suvasini is a Vedic term signifying a happily married woman, the mother of several well-tended, bright children, a devoted wife and an affectionate and cheerful hostess. Such a one is the ideal of Vedic womanhood. And throughout the year on different holy

days, rituals and observances inviting such a woman home for lunch, as a living representative of the Mother Goddess, from deserving, known families and giving her a pious present is considered a sacred chore. Affluent families feast more than one Suvasini. But even the poorest invites at least one. This ensures a mutual social bonhomie fostering a stake in one another's woes and happiness. This practice of inviting one another with pious intent and purpose is to ensure a continuous merry-go-round of mutual inter-mingling to fill mundane life with verve, good cheer and helpful interdependence. Other holy occasions also provide for feasting young unmarried girls, boy-students and elderly men as invitee representatives of diyinity. This contrasts with the current Western mode of eyeing women as sex dolls and families living cooped-up inside their firmly-shut apartments totally isolated and insulated even from their next-door-neighbours. Vedic practice places so much premium on happy married couples as units of society that a single person is disqualified from all pious ritual, and at all Vedic ceremonies while the husband goes through the motions of Vedic worship at the priest's bidding the wife has invariably to physically support the husband's hand with her's.

**Hierarchical Reverence**

Fostering a tradition of expressing reverence for one's seniors in age, relationship, knowledge and position is a sure way of maintaining cohesion, discipline, obedience and efficiency. One may notice this in the armed forces where all juniors in the presence of seniors are trained to stand erect, salute and obey orders. Any display of amour, glamour or clamour is strictly ruled out. Vedic tradition ensures similar discipline, obedience and obeisance. In Vedic practice all juniors have to bend and bow to all elders and superiors and refrain from loose talk or indecorous behaviour, especially in the presence of the latter. Mundane life has to have such strings lest it break loose and float aimlessly or crash and flounder.

Social restraints if allowed to be trampled over by notions of individual liberty, human life will end in dismal ruin. In the U.S.A., for instance, where students cannot be chastised they bully and

terrorize the teacher. Sexual liberties have taken such bizarre forms as unisex weddings and unisex night-clubs. These in turn are leading to the spread of deadly viral and venereal diseases. The spread of such contagion, physical as well as psychological might engulf all mankind. A return to Vedic law and order is the only way to ensure peaceful, united, contented and happy human existence.

Vedic marital discipline fosters a spirit of steadfastness, affection and loyalty in the family unit in the very manner in which martial discipline ensures cohesive bonds in a military unit. Contrarily under conditions of unrestrainsd individual liberty where everyone may pull in his or her own sweet direction the social fabric is bound to be torn to bits.

Unlike other prophet-oriented religions Vedic culture lays stress on good behaviour all 24 hours throughout one's life irrespective of whether one is knowledgeable or ignorant of Vedic doctrines. This is like what is expected of a soldier namely patriotism and bravery in combat and not mere erudite prattle on military theory.

**The Vedic Law of Human Procreation**

Human procreation has its parallel in the metal-casting process. In a metal-casting factory the molten metal poured into the mould, hardens into the shape of the mould and acquires the strength and characteristics of the ingredients of the liquid poured.

The female womb is a mould. The male semen is a liquid poured into it. Obviously, therefore, the resulting progeny will incarnate the thoughts and physical condition of the two at the time of copulation.

Thus if the two copulate only for mutual pleasure without any conscious commitment as a divine procreation medium the progeny produced will be a mere pleasure-seeker. If the man has pinned down the woman against her wish by sheer brute force (even if she be his ritually-wedded wife) the resultant progeny would be a tyrant male or a vengeful female of criminal tendencies. If either or both are in a mindless or drunken state the progeny would

be mentally retarded or of degenerate behaviour.

Conversely if the man and the woman are, at the time of copulation, in a state of psychological reciprocation and harmony, with each whispering one to the other the wish and the resolve that the resultant progeny should or must be handsome, brave, hefty, long-lived, a world benefactor, famous etc. etc the resultant child would be of the image they bargain for.

From this it should be obvious as to why Vedic culture insists on a proper physical and psychological upbringing for boys and girls and their holy union in an arranged wedlock sanctified by divine Vedic chants. All this is to ensure that the world doesn't get stocked with diseased, deformed, decrepit, ugly, destitute and criminal people who make life hell for themselves and for others. This should serve to impress on all concerned to live and multiply only according to Vedic ground-rules.

**The Vedic Doctrine of Maya**

The Vedic doctrine of Maya is superb and unparalleled. It is also indicative of the divine origin of Vedic culture because of its grasp of the true nature of earthly human existence.

Maya signifies illusion. Vedic training, tradition and scriptures never stop reminding all human beings that earthly existence is as ephemeral as a dream. While it lasts it appears to be true but soon all human activities, ambitions, anxieties and achievements are reduced to total oblivion. Moreover, Vedic thought also points out the illusion of heady romance and physical gratification that one gets out of sexual indulgence, and drug-addiction, drinking and smoking because they all ultimately lead to a disease-ridden, filthy, painful existence and also at times to tragedies like suicide, murder or torture. Vedic tradition and training therefore lay down a thoughtful procedure to be followed by every man, woman and child throughout life so that they may all lead a life of peaceful fulfilment and not carry over to the next life a load of Karmic debit to be atoned for by more misery. There is no other religion or culture which holds everyone responsible for own actions. Similarly

there is no other culture which lays down that no matter what your status, sex, religion, caste or nationality each one will reap the results of his own good or bad actions irrespective of whether he is a theist, atheist or an agnostic. Can there be anything more logical, scientific and simple than this doctrine of automatic cosmic accounting ruling out any recommendatory nepotism or meddlesome mediation of any mortal such as a Jesus or Mohamed!

**The Vedic 'Karma' Theory**

People often wonder how 'Karma' first started if in the first birth an impartial divinity created everybody equal.

To understand this let us imagine a field game or a stage-play. There initially the manager impartially allots to each the role which he is expected to play well. But as the play proceeds, distinctions of superior and inferior performance begin to creep in, In a card game too individual skill does play a part apart from the cards dealt.

Over numerous births such bad or good karma gets automatically accounted for as in a factory balance-sheet. In such accounting the free-will Karma of any particular birth also makes its contribution to the continuing credit-debit account.

It is the balance of that account which determines the next birth.

Vedic astrology is the science which figures out from the horoscope of the human being the balance of merit and demerit leading to the estimate of the happiness or sorrow that the person will undergo.

Therefore astrology is as accurate a science as nuclear physics. A man 's physique being made of atoms the atomic physics applicable to human destiny is known as astrology. Just as atomic physics predicts the movement of invisible atoms astrology foretells the destiny of the invisible 'atma'(i.e. the Soul) from the invisible circuitry of the planets in the horoscope.

Such Vedic perspective alone enables one to understand the disparity with which human life starts and the travails or trials that it undergoes. Compared to that the Koranic view that Allah treats some as his own pets while He deliberately misleads the others, and the Christian view that one may perpetrate anything on anybody and tug the cloak of Jesus for protection are very primitive. Vedic tradition holds everyone fully responsible for his own thought, word and deed and points out that the reward or punishment will be automatic and that no recommendation from any Jesus or Mohammed will be of any avail in the grinding wheels of Karma.

To enable the common man escape being pulverized to sorrow and misery in that inexorable Karmic mechanism Vedic practice lays down a strict routine from morning till night and birth to death for all human beings whether Brahmin or non-Brahmin, man or woman and prince or pauper. There is thus nothing comparable to either Vedic theory or practice.

**Karma-Parable**

A parable explains how the Karmic mechanism deals automatic, meticulous justice to everyone of any status or creed.

A woman eked out a living as a prostitute because she had nothing else to fall back upon and none to help her. Being popular, at her door there used to be parked a number of expensive vehicles of rich clientele.

Inside her home there used to be a gala atmosphere every night with people thronging, swaying to music and dance and showering money under garish lights.

Yet the woman used to rue her fate of having to misuse her body and constantly concentrated her mind pining, and praying to divinity to relieve her from that hell.

Opposite her lived a monk clad in holy apparel, leading an abstemious life, but craving for the riches and popularity of the prostitute's, establishment.

In course of time the prostitute died. Since she had no relations caring for her and since her clientele of pleasure-seekers was not interested in her corpse, her body lay unattended, eaten by fleas, flies, ants and maggots and was ultimately carted away as rubbish. But her soul sprung high straight to the seventh heaven to be received in great honour by divinity.

Sometime later when the 'holy' man died his disciples arranged for a reverential funeral with great fanfare but the man's soul was refused entry into heaven. When asked, why? the Karmic oracle explained "we here deal even-handed justice. Since the woman had defiled her body it was dishonoured, but her soul which rued the helplessness of her existence and pined for a better life, was admitted to an honoured position in heaven."

Contrarily the man's body which remained holy through its earthly existence was honoured in death but his soul was turned away from heaven to lead the hellish life it had pined for.

All those who have been wrenched away from their Vedic ancestry and call themselves Muslims or Christians need to understand this inexorable Karmic law.

Muslims believe, for instance, that half-slitting the throat of an animal or human being and leaving it kicking, writhing and wriggling in pain and agony becomes holy when done in the name of Allah and is accompanied by a few mutterings from the Koran.

Likewise entire Christendom too is feverishly busy torturing and slaughtering animals and manufacturing fearful missiles to slaughter humanity.

All such must remember that there is no magic as such in the name of a Christ, Mohamed or Bahaullah and that the fancied, prospective mediaton of a Mohamed or Jesus for gaining special entry into heaven by the front or back door, is a chimera. It is futile to expect the automatic Karmic portals of heaven to open to the magic 'sesame' of a Mahomed or Jesus or to unlatch on a recommendatory note from either.

**Prayaschittam (प्रायश्चित्तम्)**

That is the name of a ritual which Vedic practice prescribes for everyone who is unable to keep up his daily, holy routine for a certain period before returning to his normal routine.

Let us take the instance of a disciplined devout, orthodox Hindu having to go to Europe on errand or duty. There he may not be able to take his daily bath, he may have to take liquors to keep himself warm and he may have to eat meat if substantial vegetarian food is not available.

But once he returns home to India, in order to draw a curtain on that interregnum of aberrations, irregularities and injurious, impious way of life, and in order to impress upon him the necessity of resuming his former holy routine he has to undergo a ritual known as Prayaschittam to the chanting of Vedic mantras by the side of a holy sacrificial fire.

That ceremonial has been wrongly considered to be punitive in character. Unthinking persons often wrongly accuse Hinduism of intolerantly punishing a person for no fault of his during a period when, say, he is posted abroad on duty or is kidnapped and confined by force in an alien environment where he is unable to keep up his holy Vedic, Hindu routine.

Such an accusation is unfair. Prayaschittam is not a punitive procedure. It is not even a purificatory ritual because the body once defiled by unhygienic practices can hardly ever be 'purified'. Yet the ritual has a very important, salutary role namely to remind the person to let bygones be bygones and not continue those aberrations but settle down once again to his earlier, usual holy Vedic life. Thus Prayaschittam was meant to mark the end to irregularities and aberrations and act as a reminder that the usual holy routine must be resumed once again.

**Perambulation**

Perambulation is an important Vedic practice. It consists of going round, clockwise around a holy object or person. Usually

perambulation is an elliptical course. In Vedic (i.e. Hindu) temples the sanctum in which the deity is placed protrudes at the rear. That makes the walk around it elliptical.

Such perambulation imparts the strength, sanctity, purity and inspiration of the divine object to the devotee. This cue is derived from the perambulation of the atomic particles around the nucleus and of the traditional seven planets around the Sun. They derive their animation from hanging around and going around the Sun.

The ancestors of all those who are Muslims today used to perambulate the Shivling clockwise in the Kaba. But these days they do it in the unnatural anticlockwise direction. That is not the only unnatural practice Muslims indulge in. It is that which perhaps, explains their nature of, say, slaughtering both men and animals by the cruel, torturous 'halaal' method, amputating the hands of thieves and whip-lashing and stoning convicts. It is a great hypocritic irony that while Muslim regimes throughout the world have been the most notorious for spreading drink and drug addiction (as is evidenced by history) it is their heartland, Saudi-Arabia which metes out the most heartless punishment of whipping to a person consuming liquor.

A Vedic wedding is consummated when a couple, hand-in-hand takes seven steps around the sacred fire. It amounts to the welding of two hearts and two bodies. It has been pointed out in a separate chapter that from time immemorial weddings used to be exclusively Vedic all over the world.

In Vedic practice at numerous festivals and rituals and on important home-coming or setting out on ponderous missions women of the family and neighbourhood take a silver-dish full of holy ghee-lamps and wave them thrice clockwise around the face of the loved one in welcome or farewell. This has a magic effect of the loving-thoughts of the dear-ones and the holy lights creating a protective and guiding halo around the person concerned for his or her safety, prosperity and happiness.

**The Vedic Guild System**

Western Christian tutoring has confounded the world on what it misrepresents as the Hindu hereditary caste system.

Elsewhere in this volume we have partly discussed that topic. But a more detailed understanding of the issue is necessary.

Let us at the outset point out that it was not a Hindu hereditary caste-system (confined to India alone) but a worldwide hereditary guild - system i.e. a system based on professional groups.

The second important point which needs to be noted is that the four main groups Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra were further sub-divided into other intra-professional classes.

The third point to be understood is that this was a fraternal, collateral, horizontal, graph-paper-like division of the social fabric, and was not a vertical higher-lower type of classification. That is to say, as a human being a Brahmin or a Kshatriya was never considered nearer to Godhead or Godhood. The Bhagavad Geeta clearly lays down that anyone, irrespective of sex, profession or status can attain salvation direct.

As for the question whether the guild-grouping was hereditary? the answer is both 'yes' and 'no' because there always are issues which can never be answered with a cut and dry 'yes' or 'no'. If one asks a person 'Have you stopped drinking?' or 'Have you stopped beating your wife?' if he wants to deny those insinuations he can neither say 'yes' nor 'no'. Because in either case he would be implicating himself.

Likewise, the Vedic guild-system could be said to be theoretically not hereditary but in actual practice it was hereditary. There is no contradiction in this. Comprehension here needs only a little cool and deep thinking.

In a modern democracy we often claim that any chauffeur, gardener, scavenger, baker, actor, butcher, or newspaper-boy could become the president or prime minister. But does he always actually

become one? Are there not many imponderables and high hurdles between the birth status of a person and the position he aspires to? And if once-in-a-while a single lowly person does become the head of state what about the other billions who don't reach anywhere near that status?

In history too we may point out a number of such instances. Several ruling families of princely states in India were Brahmin families. But when they hereditarily took to military and administrative duties they came to be classed as Kshatriyas. The Peshwa rulers were Brahmins. Had their rule and role as Kshatriyas continued for a longer time they too would have been classed as Kshatriyas.

But for such freak, circumstantial change everyone was trained to feel happy and contented in his own social group. There was no point in a cobbler wanting to become a blacksmith or the latter wanting to parade as a priest or administrator.

Every individual's routine of waking up at 4-30 a.m. and cleaning oneself and one's house, then preparing oneself to carry out an abstemious, charitable, devout round of duties for the day was common to all. The life of each one was equally onerous and important for the society. They all had social mirth and warmth in colourful, pious and enjoyable social rituals and ceremonials. So where was the need to change from one guild to another? There was no fun at all in the changeover. Such a change meant immense dislocation for everybody and hard psychological and physical labour for the person wanting to integrate himself into a strange guild.

Yet if an individual showed signs of being a prodigy, if he was precocious and also terribly uneasy and frustrated in the guild in which he was born he could certainly, by the dint of his labour change to the group he wanted to join provided he was ready to integrate himself with the requirements of that guild.

But such instances were exceptions. Otherwise Vedic society functioned as a slient, frictionless, noiseless machine with each component (individual) content with its role as a part of the entire

divine social mechanism, where a screw, nut or bolt didn't aspire to be a piston, pully or rod.

That is why the Bhagawad Geeta enjoins every individual to perform the duties devolving on himself to the best of his ability; never hanker after another-role. Even mistakes or deficiencies, here or there, in one's own given role are preferable to jumping into somebody else's role. That is much more perilous and dangerous, stresses the Bhagawad Geeta. In conclusion it needs to be stressed that Vedic practice frowns on persons changing hereditary profession out of greed. But change of profession was certainly allowed if from aptitude or qualification a person could be more useful to society in a profession in which he was not born.

It is such a social system which needs to be restored to the world to make humanity more happy, contented, peaceful and purposeful.

**The Eastern Orientation**

Vedic culture prefers the East. Life in Vedic culture begins with prayers facing the rising Sun. That is not a random choice but is based on the scientific realization that our physiological functions (bowel evacuation etc.) working-day and the period of rest (at night) are all dictated by the Sun.

Likewise it has been established by astrological science that the Ascendant (which is the sign rising in the east at the time of birth) determines the personality of every life that is born whether man or beast.

And since India has been the homeland of Vedic culture the International Date Line too has been placed by immemorial tradition on the eastern horizon of India. That placing also incidentally proves that India has been the hub of Vedic culture.

**The Lion-Elephant Symbolism**

A number of forts, palaces and temples in India have at their entrances stone statues depicting a subdued, crouching elephant

surmounted by a roaring lion. The idea is to impress upon all, the need to develop leonine courage and resolve to overcome elephantine temptations of the mundane world.

In Hindu, Vedic astrology too the Jupiter-Moon combination in a single house, known as the Gaja-Kesari (i.e. Lion - Elephant) yoga signifies a gracious soul.

**The Lotus Emblem**

Another ubiquitous Vedic emblem is the lotus which used to be profusely carved on the walls, ceilings and floors of all ancient Vedic palaces, temples, mansions, castles, gateways and towers. In fact this lotus sign is one important clue in identifying historic buildings ascribed to Muslims, as Hindu. Such lotus emblems appear on buildings throughout the ancient world thereby testifying to their pre-Christian antiquity. The lotus has been adopted as a pet Vedic symbol in order to place before every person the ideal of rising and standing above the mud and slush of mundane life, radiating cool, detached soft fragrance, beauty, attraction and contentment all around. Consequently a great person's limbs are invariably referred to as lotus face, lotus eyes, lotus hands and lotus feet.

**Making the Mother's Milk Resplendent**

The Indian province known as Rajasthan encompassed a much larger area earlier than it does today. It signified the entire North-western region including Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The region was the training ground of Vedic Kshatriya administrators from pre-Mahabharat times. It is that tradition which imparted it the name 'Rajasthan'.

Consequently memories of Vedic Kshatriya principles, practices and terminology may still be detected and picked up there.

A colourful phrase of those nostalgic days of courageous chivalry, was 'Making the Mother's Milk Resplendent'. Warriors like Rana Pratap and Shivaji who distinguished themselves in a selfless, relentless struggle in a spirit of detached but determined and defiant

duty to resist the rapacious Muslim invasions, to save helpless Hindu men and women from rape and rapine were commemorated in popular ballads as heroes Who Made Their Mother's Milk Resplendent. Their mothers' labour-pains were deemed to have been duly compensated by the progeny's valour, and the mothers of such sacrificing sons were themselves assured of a place in the heaven as veritable goddesses.

This tradition is based on a very scientific principle. While the child suckles at the mother's breast both are in a state of ecstatic, transcendental communion with the milk becoming the media of instilling in the child's bones and muscles the mother's hopes, aspirations and ideals.

**Touching the Feet**

According to ancient, Vedic practice obeisance to the deity by devotees, to teachers (i.e.Gurus) by pupils and to parents and other elders by their wards was done by placing the head on or bending and reverentially touching the feet of the idol or of the elder with the tips of one's fingers.

The propriety of such low obeisance being generally unknown, non-believers scoff at it as unduly humiliating, degrading and unnecessary.

But there is a big, little-known propriety in such obeisance. The head of the Guru is a dynamo or power-house of divine knowledge. Likewise the head of the loving, protective parents and other elders is a similar repository of benevolent, benign, protective affection while the hands and feet are like the wires charged with that 'energy'.

When the 'junior' places his head on the feet of the 'elder' or reverently touches those feet with his finger-tips the benevolent energy is transmitted from the 'elder' to the junior by the laws of bio-psychic-electro-magnetism. Simultaneously if the 'elder' also places his blessing palm on the head of the bowing junior the energy circuit is complete from head to foot. Or in other words, the body of the junior gets charged with benign energy emanating from both

the hands and feet of the 'superior'.

A corollary of this is that one should avoid contact with or obeisance to an evil-minded person. Evil contact contaminates, even as a rotten mango spoils other mangoes coming in contact.

A slightly different instance of such bio-magic is that if a child or youth which frets or fumes or feels uneasy for no apparent reason, women of the Vedic household 'remove' the evil spell by taking a pinch of salt and mustard and waving it thrice clockwise around the 'affected' junior and throw that pinch of stuff into the fire. It produces a slight flame as it crackles and emits an unpleasant odour while the affected junior looks on. And! lo! soon the 'junior' is his normal self. Such actions though ordinary domestic miracles, are nevertheless very handy, quick and practical remedies proving the operation of intangible divine laws.

**Dust of the Holy Feet**

Revered personalities are often entreated by their admireres, in Vedic phraseology, to grace the latter's homes by shedding some dust of their feet in the inviter's home. That is how a great mind is invited to one's home in the humble Vedic manner of speech.

The scientific principle behind such a request is that when a noble, pious soul visits one's house his feet are bound to leave back some particles of dust which, being necessarily charged with the holy man's benign, divine cerebral energy, ennoble the visited home, and ward off evil influences.

**The Vedic Routine**

Despite current bombastic claims of a unique advance in all kinds of scientific achievement; no one seems to be conscious of or alarmed at the rapidly deteriorating standards of the human progeny.

Children are born deformed, adolescents keep poor health, every new generation looks smaller and shorter, toddlers have to use spectacles, physical grace and allure is getting scarcer, standards

of decency, mutual affection, honesty, truthfulness, dedication, dutifulness and bonds of a pledged word are falling apart.

This is an alarming situation. A time may come when everybody may be too sick and weak to be able even to walk up to anybody to say 'hullo'.

The remedy doesn't lie in opening more hospitals, setting up more police-stations or introducing more 'dizene' or 'mycine' drugs.

What is needed is abandonment of synthetic, indolent, chemical culture and a return to the strict Vedic routine according to which the day for everybody should begin at say, 4.30 a.m. No bed cup tea or coffee. Soorya-Namaskar yogic physical- fitness programme for 30 to 60 minutes and recitation of Swadhyaya (the psychological self-drumming of vows of good conduct). The breakfast should be of cow's milk (with no sugar added), boiled vegetable, and cereal, fruits and fresh home-made chapatis. Thereafter everybody proceed to his day's work. Lunch should be around 10 a. m., super between 6 to 7 p.m. and retiring to bed at the latest by 9.30 p.m.

Chemical fertilizers and sprays should be replaced by natural, herbal and organic substitutes.

Women may take any education but should manage the home.

Prostitution, smoking and drinking should be taboo.

**The Rationale of Vedic Prayers**

'Swadhyaya' (i.e. muttered resolves of sterling behaviour, conforming to Vedic standards) is enjoined on everybody at the start of the day, by Vedic tradition.

Such pious prayers uttered with a firm resolve, day in and day-out have a cumulative psychological effect.

Look at the Sikhs i.e. the Hindu Vedic Disciple Corps. At their daily worship, morning and evening they loudly utter the words 'Raj Karega Khalsa' meaning that 'the sacred (Disciple Corps)

would rule.' And sure enough they have indeed grown into a formidable power. Their's is a prayer which has the potential of being fully answered provided its objective of ushering Hindu, Vedic rule throughout the world is not lost sight of.

If, however, that prayer is misused as a sectarian slogan to hit at Hindu, Vedic values themselves, as is being currently done in the Punjab by an Akali faction of the Sikhs they are bound to come to grief.

**Purity Markings**

Vedic tradition enjoins that the home (where the human body lives) and the body (in which the soul resides) should be cleaned and washed every morn before daybreak.

As a public stamp of such cleaning, for everybody to see, the Rangavali (stone-powder white, decorative, Tantric design) is sketched at entrances by the lady of the house or her helpers as a pious, public duty.

Likewise every person wears on the forehead-centre a holy dot or other pattern of vermilion, turmeric, sandal-paste or ash after ablutions, bath, yogic Soorya Namaskar physical exercise certifying his own physical hygiene, reciting the Swadhyaya (behavioural vows) loudly to himself for diurnal psychological cleansing. On Ash Wednesdays Christians are supposed to apply a pinch of holy ash to their foreheads. That is a Vedic relic of their pre-conversion days.

**Vedic Routine Prevents Boredom**

A feeling of boredom is a great hazard of life on earth, which may drive a person to madness or suicide. Even those plunging themselves into a hectic round of pleasure-hunting are liable to be overcome with boredom apart from those afflicted with a sense of emptiness, disease, enemies and jealous rivals. Orthodox, sublime and spiritual Vedic routine ensures that every person of whatever age remains busy in perpetual purposeful activity and is surrounded with loving friends, helping neighbours and doting

relatives.

**Idol Worship**

Since God is everywhere He is also in an idol. Therefore there is nothing wrong in idol worship. But Vedic tradition does not concern itself with any worship or non-worship. It only recognizes good behaviour and bad behaviour leaving the mode of worship to each individual's sweet preference or total rejection.

But the articulated Sanskrit prayers, the sounding of the bell and the waving of holy lamps to create a holy halo, accord with a very sound scientific principle namely that sound and light are the two elements which can cause the greatest electromagnetic ripples fastest, thereby reverberating a distressed soul's anguished cry throughout the cosmos. The whole divine corpus thus shaken out of its repose automatically swings into action according to the divine law enunciated by Lord Krishna.

Vedic tradition very thoughtfully provides for community worship of icons made of clay which are later immersed in lakes and rivers.

Such images, for instance, are those of Ganesh and Durga. There could be others too. According to local custom a Ganesh image is worshipped for 1,3,5 or 10 days. The image of Durga is generally worshipped for nine nights.

All such idols are attractively painted, gorgeously attired, placed in richly decorated pandals, devoutly worshipped by milling admiring crowds and ultimately, on the appointed day, tearfully taken for immersion in rivers or lakes to be dissolved into oblivion leaving behind a vacant, lifeless pandal.

These rituals are meant to impress on every human being that he or she too is made of clay and that all the admiration, worship, power, riches and affection that one receives is bound to end when on finishing one's stint on earth one is dissolved into oblivion. Such an annual ritual participatory reminder helps mould god-fearing humble, dutiful, faithful, honest, hard-working law-abiding,

well-behaved men and women.

**Warding off the Evil Glance**

The 'envious glance' even of an ardent admirer (not to talk of ill-wishers) is regarded in Hindu, Vedic practice to at times, cause trouble. Therefore it is not uncommon to see a devilish mask displayed on a building under construction or an old worn-out shoe dangle from the bumper of an automobile. For the same reason a tiny black speck (looking like a mole) is delicately put on the face of the attractive child or woman to deflect any chance evil glance. At times when such a precaution is not taken or despite such a totem the child or the woman seems ill at ease, the elderly lady of the Vedic household uses the mustard and salt remedy which may sound superstitious but it does work. Such is the unexplained magic of the supernatural widely known, practised and experienced among all Hindus anywhere.

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# THE WORLDWIDE VEDIC NOMENCLATURE

The dictionary of Mythology, Folklores and Symbols by Gertrude Jobes has the following information, (mentioned in parenthesis) followed by my comment (Al-Ilat was the pre-Islamic Arab mother goddess) it is also referred to as Allah which is a Sanskrit synonym.

(Ama–Sumerian mother Goddess) is obviously a truncated pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Amba which has led to Amma used by children to call or signify their mother.

(Aum–Egyptian, Hebrew and Muslim secret name for God) This is borne out by the Bible when it says at first there was the word the word was with god and the word was God. The Koran admits the Bible legacy.

(Agues - Greek, meaning chaste, sacred, pure) That is Agni in Sanskrit for fire which burns down all impurities. Modern terms such as ignition derive from Agni.

Agnar, Norse hero of light and summers also from Agni.

(Ahau Chamhez - Mayan medicine god). Obviously that is a carryover of Vedic Ashwini kumars, the divine physician duo.

(Arakho - Dragon or beast swallowing the Sun or Moon during eclipse as per Greek and Roman myth). Obviously it is Sanskrit Rahu-Ketu the cosmic serpent with Rahu as the head and Ketu, its tail.

The Greek hero Achilles had a vulnerable heel. An arrow piercing his heel proved fatal. The Sanskrit origin of that Greek name is Akhilesh i. e. the lord of the entire cosmos. Lord Krishna was that incarnation who was inadvertantly shot in the heel by a bow

- wielding hunter when engaged in final meditative penance.

(Asclepius - Roman and Greek God of Medicine) are the Ashwini Kumar brothers in Vedic tradition.

(Ra–Egyptian Sun god) is Sanskrit Ravi.

(Amon - the supreme god of ancient Egypt) was Aum, the Vedic chant and divine name.

(Shu - Egyptian wind god) is Shiv.

(Abraham) the first prophet is no one other than the Vedic Brahma.

Adim in Sanskrit signifies the ancientmost alias the 1st. That has led to the proper name such as Adam.

(Adonєy - Semetic title for sun or warm light) is from Sanskrit Aditya.

(Amaranth - name of an imaginary flower, never fading, continuing, immortal, incorruptible) is from Sanskrit Amar.

(Ambros–food ensuring immortality to the gods, also figuring as a drink in Greek mythology) is from the Sanskrit, Vedic term Amrit.

(Amma - Spiritual Mother in Greece and Syria) is Amba, the Vedic Mother Goddess.

(Minos - who proceeded every 9th year to Mt. Ida to confer with Zeus, who handed over a code of laws to Minos). Obviously that legend originates in Vedic Manu the author of Manusmriti - code of laws meant to govern human conduct.

(Christ - Charmer of beasts and birds with the golden tunes of his music). That is Chrisn - the flute player whose music enchanted everybody creating a mesmeric aura. (To Luke he is a perfect man) Purushottam in Vedic parlance (To John he is a god) i. e. Bhagwan.

The 2nd coming of Christ will be on a white horse, it is said. That is only a rehash of the Vedic prophecy of the 10th Kali incarnation believed to appear riding a white steed. (Christ's pastoral role) is fashioned after Chrisn, who spent his childhood tending cows.

Sunday holiday pre-dates Christianity because of the importance

of sun worship under the Sanskrit name Mitra alias Mithras.

When convert Christian masses stuck to their pre-Christian Saturnalia fesitval on December 25, the breakaway Christian zealots deftly, subtly, and clandestinely declared it as Christ's birthday forgetting that it does not fit the A. D. calculation beginning January 1 resulting in the incongruity of Jesus Christ being born one week B. C. (i. e. before Christ). Chrismas tree - a survival of pagan tree worship. (The cross was not introduced until 608 A. D.) (Mitra - Babylonian sun and fertility deity Mihir; Gaelic deity of fate, Mihr - Armenian fire god) is from Vedic Mitra alias Mihir. (Yima - divine aspect of Jamshed, first Iranian mortal spouse of his twin sister Vimeh. For showing mankind the way of death he was made ruler of their realm). They originated in Yama and Yami of Vedic lore.

(Rishis - In China applied to Taoist sages). What is these days blindly referred to as Chinese Taoism is nothing but Vedic theism. Tao is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Deo, meaning God. Since 'dent' changes to 'tooth' Deoism is pronounced by the Chinese as Taoism. This is further proof of the Chinese having been part and parcel of ancient worldwide Vedic brotherhood. Consequently the theological faith of the Chinese is not Buddhism but Vedicism alias Hinduism. Its so-called Buddhism is a deceptive, superficial veneer. (Cremation - a worldwide religious rite. In ancient Britain, central Europe and Sweden, it was a mark of noble birth). (Herawali, Avestan river goddess identified as Helmund and Vedic Sarawati.)

(Har - one of the names of Idin. It is the source of names such as Harborough, Hargrave, Hardy etc.) from Har and Isan alias Shiva in Vedic lore.

(Janus - Roman God of all beginnings) is Ganesh of the Vedic tradition.

(Nox - Latin name of nix goddess of the night) which is Nisha in Sanskrit.

(Seraph - Hebrew term for a snake) is Sanskrit 'Sarp'.

♦♦

# THE ASTOUNDING PREDICTIVE COMPENDIUMS

Divinity created the world and all the beings in it millions of years ago as per Vedic history.

This world therefore opened as a full-fledged on-going concern in the very way in which a drama begins by drawing away the curtain.

The whole script of that entire play and interplay lasting for millions of years has already been computarized by divinity and events and changes continue to happen as per that plan.

Just as film reels of a movie contain a graphic story which remains unknown and unseen until a projector bulb flashes it on the wide screen for everybody to see, the future of our world is all pre-destined but remains unseen and unknown until the sun and the moon, like projector-bulbs, flash those pre-ordained happenings on the worldly screen by day and by night.

In that ready-made movie of worldly happenings every being from the tiniest germ to giant dinosaurs, including human beings, are robots created by divinity to perform certain programmed functions from birth to death.

A unique proof of this is found in the astounding Vedic predictive texts which contain the names and life forecasts of all people of all generations dead, alive or yet to be born, around the world. Those omnibus predictive compendiums are in Sanskrit, later copied out also in kindred languages and scripts.

In New Delhi one Pundit Haveliram had inherited one of those predictive compendiums. A number of highly placed persons used to make a bee-line to him to know their own future and of their near and dear ones.

Selig S. Harrison, a Washington Post correspondent posted in Delhi felt intrigued when he occasionally heard ministers and other high and mighty avidly discussing their future as ascertained from Haveliram's Surya Samhita alias Arun Samhita. Surya is the Sanskrit word for the Sun. Arun is a synonym signifying the reddish rising sun. Even that name is significant because it is the Sun and His solar powers which create, control, direct and retract all earthly life.

Harrison therefore sought an interview with Haveliram and wrote out a special, detailed dispatch on those Vedic predictive texts, which was published in the Washington Post issue dated October 11, 1964.

A number of persons throughout India still have those predictive compendiums. But many more must have been burnt, lost, looted wantonly destroyed, stolen or eaten away be pests during the 1000-years-long Muslim and Christian raids and depredations in India.

Those extant predictive texts in South India are generally known as 'Nadi' while those in North India are usually called Samhitas.

Those are usually written on palm strips about nine inches long and four inches broad, strung together through one or two holes in the centre.

A few of the texts are on old parchment probably copied from generation to generation.

Some of the names of those predictive texts are : (1) Kaka Bhujandar Nadi (2) Dhruv alias Saptarshi Nadi (3) Nand Nadi (4) Shukra Nadi (5) Chandra Nadi (6) Arun Nadi (7) Bheem Nadi (8) Agastya Nadi. (9) Satya Samhita (10) Surya Samhita alias Arun Samhita (11) Bhrugu Samhita (12) Narad Samhita.

The Kaka Bhujandar Nadi concerns itself with some far-reaching cataclysmic predictions such as the flattening of the Himalayas, and the earth being dislocated from its present cosmic perch, and civic prophecies such as inducing pregnancies without sexual union, change of sex etc.

The Surya alias Arun Samhita with Haveliram is said to contain the predictions of 70 million people and weighs over 400 kilos.

To locate a client's future in the Nandi Nadi alias Saptarshi Nadi the custodian scans some lines on the right palm (left palm for women) of the male client. The custodian of the Nadi volume is well versed in that technique. The palmline signifies some figure from which the custodian locates the client's forecast-record in the Nadi stock that the custodian has.

Those who possess the Agastya Nadi take the thumb impression of the person whose future is sought to be predicted. A list of those predictive texts, their present owners and their addresses are listed below for public knowledge. All the addresses may not necessarily hold good today because of the fluidity of life but those addresses will at least provide a clue to search for the changed address.

(1) Kaumar Nadi Astrological Bureau, run by Pundit S. Chandrasekhar, High Road, Royapet, Madras.

(2) Arun Samhita, Pandit Haveliram, 3 Daryaganj, Delhi - 11002.

(3) Bhrugu Samhita, Pandit Jainarayan Misra, Allahabad.

(4) Surya Nadi, Pandit Suryanarayan Vyas, Bharati Bhawan, Ujjain.

(5) Shukra Nadi and Kausika Nadi, S. G. S. Jayakanthi Naidu, 57 Subbayya Chetti Road, near the railway station, Tirupapuliyar, Cuddalore.

(6) Nandi Nadi, Pandit Narayan Shastri, Bhandari Road, near the Round Temple, Bombay (He is said to possess forecasts of

12 lakh persons).

(7) Bhrugu Samhita, S. K. Dikshit, Budhana Street, Meerut.

(8) Bhrugu Samhita, Ghanekar, behind Hujur Paga, Dadhiwalay (Bearded) Dutta Mandir, Narayan Peth, Pune - 30.

(9) Bhrugu Samhita (printed version), 234/235 Shukrawar Peth, near Akra Maruti, Pune - 411 002.

(10) Bhrugu Samhita, Narayan Shastri, House No. 93, Room No. 5, Sandhurst Road, near the Round temple, Bombay - 4.

(11) Surya Samhita and Bhrugu Samhita, Babubhai Joshi, Lamington Road, Next to YMCA building, opposite N. Powell & Co. Rawal Building No. 2. If one doesn't have one's birth chart he measures the Native's shadow in the sun to locate his reading.

(12) Narad Samhita, Lakshman Shastri Tripathi, Paurnima Guest House, 10th Lane, Khetwadi, Bombay - 400 004.

(13) Bhrugu Samhita, Pandit Shanti Prasad Sharma, Patan, District Mehsama, Gujerat. He too locates the proper forecast papers of a client from the client's shadow in the sun if the client has no birth chart handy.

(14) Kaushik Chintamani, Kumarswami Reddy, the Tamil text was written on palm - leaves. That total compendium filled a number of large trunks. Reddy used to reside in a chawl in Khetwadi, Gali No. 14, Bombay 4.

(15) Bhrugu Samhita, Pandit Desraj, Railtoli, Hoshiarpur (in Punjab).

(16) Bhrugu Samhita, Doobli village, near Amritsar.

(17) Bhrugu Samhita in village Majra Digria in Punjab.

(18) Bhrugu Samhita in village Tuto Majra near Hoshiarpur.

(19) D. Balasubrahmanyam, Shree Agastya Nadi Jyotish Nilayam, Periyar Nagar, Chinna Kanchipuram, Chengalpattu Road, Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu.

(20) Vaideeswaran Koil, 25 Kms. from Mayavaram (Original Nadi granthas are preserved in the Vaideswaran temple).

(21) Shree Agastya Nadi, State Bank of India Colony, Tambaram, Madras.

At the address No. 19 above a client's life-forecast is identified from his (or her) thumb impression obtained on the spot by means of a stamp pad.

The Samhitas mentioned in items 15 to 18 above probably owned by one ancestor got divided among a number of descendants who can be easily located in the above villages in the Punjab because of the very unique and popular predictive texts which they possess.

(22) Bhrugu Samhita, Bhrugu Shastri, 175 Princess Street, 3rd floor, Bombay - 2

(23) Shukra Nadi, T. S. Nayanar, 81 Padawattaman Koil street, Kosapet, Madras - 12.

He has a unique ancient compilation known as Shiv Mahavakyam too which includes a review of the various available predictive texts, such as those listed above.

Political developments of various countries, regions and nations have been forecast in Kaka Bhujandar Nadi, in the Dhruva Nadi by Satyacharya, in Hora Samhita and in Daiva Keralam.

Besides the above written predictive wonder-compendiums, gifted clairvoyant individuals do appear from time to time. One such was Chiero in Europe. Nostradamus, a French jew of the 16th century is another. At Kumbhakonam in Tamil Nadu was one Govind Chetty. Babajirao Patwardhan, bailiff in the civil courts at Mahad in Maharashtra used to chart a person's horoscope accurately by seeing the native's tongue and feeling the Native's pulse and accurately predict the Native's future.

The predictive texts mentioned above were written thousands of years ago and yet they accurately mention in Sanskrit in the context of the professions of various Natives radio, television, movies

space ships, electricity, income tax department, law courts. the legal profession etc.

All this is graphic proof of the scenario described in the Bhagawad Geeta of the world turning round and round, seemingly interminably reproducing and rearranging lives and events in numerous permutations and combinations and astrology the Vedic predictive science has the knowhow to foretell events and situations and even the names of persons featuring in them.

♦♦

# INDIA-EUROPE COMMON HERITAGE

**Dravids In Europe**

Since time immemorial South Indian Aryans i. e. Hindus have been known as Dravids as they continue to be known even today. They and the North Indian Hindus both had spread the Aryan, Hindu, Vedic culture, administration and education in Europe. Maria Graham observes on pages 168-169 of the book : **Journal of a Residence in India** (Published by Archibald Constable & Co. Edinburgh, 1812) "Hindoo tombs called by natives Pandoo Koolis" (after the Pandavas) - - - bear an extraordinary resemblance to the Druidical vestiges in Europe : in Britanny. Cornwall, Ireland and Scotland. They are composed of four or more upright stones, forming a chamber which is sometimes divided and is covered by a large flat stone. They are often surrounded by circles of smaller stones... One would be tempted to imagine that there must have existed between the inhabitants of those remote nations, a connection sufficiently intimate to have transmitted similar customs to their descendants although their common origin is forgotten."

The British Druids still listing the Shiv Samhita among their sacred books, and the numerous other proofs adduced in my booklet titled **"Great Britain was Hindu Land"**, clearly indicates that Vedic culture is a common human heritage both in the East and West. Footnote No. 52 by Professor Krishna D. Mathur of the University of District Carolina (425 Second Street. N. W. Washington D. C. 2001) to the research paper he presented to the XVth International Congress of the History of Science (Edinburgh, Scotland 10-19 August 1977) also confirms that "Among the researches carried out at the University of Edinburgh was the discovery of certain astronomical

tables in 1789 received in Europe from the East around 638 A. D. the meridian of which pointed to Benares. Impressed with the scientific information coming from India, there developed a trend in Britain, though for a very short time, that the Britishers and the Hindus had a common origin, that the Hindu religion had its origin in British Isles'' (the Edinburgh Review Vol. 10, 1810. P. 387)

**Treasure in Grave**

London Times (of October 12, 1978) reported the discovery of a ''huge grave of a 6th century B. C. Celtic chieftian containing a wealth of treasures including the chieftain's four-wheeled ceremonial chariot, gold jewellery, a beautifully decorated coach, bronze plates, weapons and fabrics, in a field outside Vaihingen near Ludwisberg in West Germany, in a round barrow of 60 yards diameter. The grave was specially constructed out of layers of wood planks alternating with layers of stone. In the wooden inner chamber of the grave, some 5 x 5 yds. was found the skeleton of the chieftain lying on a wheeled couch supported by human figures. He wore a gold neck-band, gold rings, two snake-shaped gold brooches and a kind of gold stomacher. His leather shoes and quiver containing gold and iron-tipped arrows were also decorated with gold. By the coach lay a leather riding whip, a gold goblet and a bronze vessel decorated with the figures of lions. The grave had been hung with fabrics, The most striking object was the chieftain's wood and iron chariot complete with chains, harness and yoke. In it was a kind of dinner service of 14 bronze plates. Otto Klesmann, Professor of Pre-history at Bonn University said the grave and many of the objects were very similar to those of the Etruscans.''

**The Valhiks**

A large area of the ancient Hindu world empire was known as the Valhik country. This Sanskrit term was distorted to Balkh by Moslems, to Bactria by the Greeks and the Baltic by residents of Northern Europe (see page 125, Ariana Antiqua by H. H. Wilson, 1841).

Parthia gets its name from the Mahabarat hero Parth i. e. Arjun.

**Hindu Sun Worship**

Encyclopaedia Britannica (1973, Vol.15) records under the heading Mithraism that Sun worship spread from Persia to Asia Minor and thence to Rome. It was also a vigorous... and chief rival of Christianity... Rome itself and its chief port Ostia always remained a great centre of the cult which reached as far north as the Roman wall in London. One great drawback of Western scholars is that they talk of Mithraism (i. e. Sun Worship because Mitra alias Mithra is a Sanskrit name of the Sun) and of the worship of the Mother Goddess and of Lord Shiv as different cults and collectively call it Paganism. Their view is absolutely wrong. What they believe to be separate cults are in fact facets of worldwide Vedic culture continuing from the very first generation of humanity.

**Sanskrit the World Mother tongue**

"The names for father, mother, brother, sister and widow are the same in most of the languages whether spoken on the banks of the Ganges, the Tiber or the Thames. The ancient religions of Europe and India had a common origin. Several Vedic Gods were also the Gods of Greece and Rome; and to this day the Divinity is adored by names derived from the same old Aryan word (Deva) by Brahmins of Calcutta, Protestant clergy of England and Roman Catholic Priests in Peru." (Page 57, **A Brief History of Indian Peoples**, by Sir W. W. Hunter, 1895).

Sir W. W. Hunter may perhaps have been unaware that even his title 'Sir' is Sanskrit (Sri) and his name too is Sanskrit 'Hunta' meaning 'Killer'. All European languages are almost entirely derived from Sanskrit.

Hunter's belief that Indians and Europeans practised different religions is not true. Since Vedic culture encompasses a wide variety of spiritual practices, deities and even atheism they are all facets of a common Vedic culture.

**Durga On the Nile**

That is the heading of an article in the Times of India of June 20, 1978 contributed by K. K. Khullar. An astrologer whose forefathers were priests in the Nav Vihar Hindu temple in Iraq,

had migrated to Cairo and set up his traditional business. In front of him he used to place a steel image of Goddess Durga holding a drawn sword. Anyone expressing an ardent wish with palms joined in obeisance was granted his wish by the idol, said the writer's Arab guide. This is an indication of the evidence that still lies scattered around the nooks and corners that the pre-Christian world was Hindu, as is our contention. The same article adds that in ancient times the Arabs bought Indian steel, pepper, parrots and cotton, and hired Hindu medical men i.e. Vaidyas.

**Shiv Abroad**

God Shiv is known as Vishwanath (meaning Lord of the entire world) because he used to be worshipped (along with other Vedic deities) throughout the world. Mosaics and icons of Lord Shiv may be found in the museums of almost all ancient countries. An article by A. K. Sinha in the **Illustratd Weekly of India** (August 8 to 14, 1978) noted that "Three Shivlingas and a few idols, among them a five-headed Shiv with snakes and a crown, are to be found in the Vatican in the Pontifico Museo Missionario Entologico... The Museum has no information on the history of the Shiv emblems."

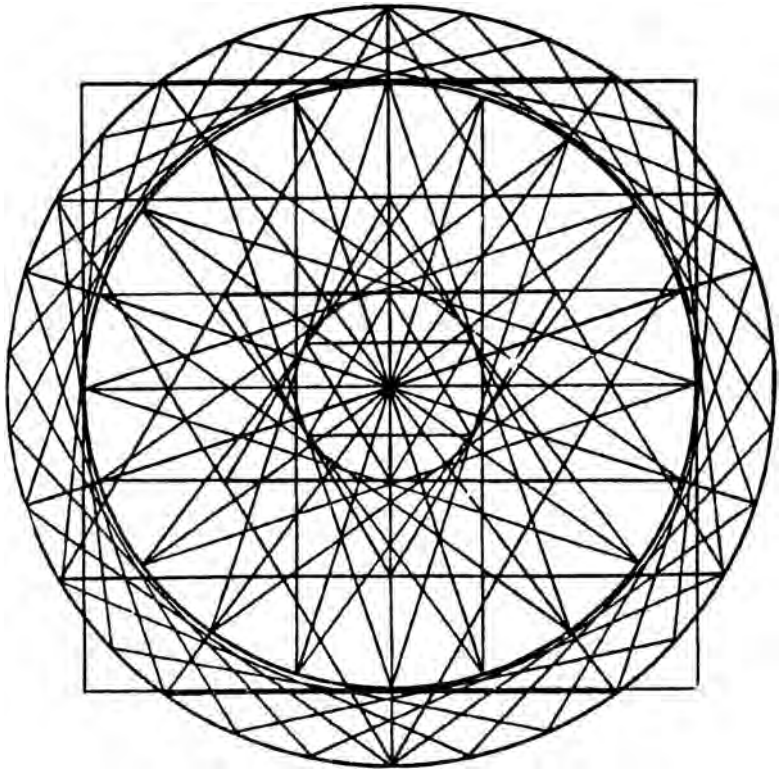
**Ganesh Abroad**

The Greeks and all Europeans, Romans, being Hindus, used to install the image of Ganesh over gates and worship Ganesh at the start of all rituals. Rome was spread over seven hillocks of which one was named as Janiculum.

The original Sanskrit word is Ganesh-alayam i.e. "The temple of (Lord, God) Ganesh. Food and drink used to be kept in front of the deity as offering to be later partaken by the congregation. Some Roman images of Ganesh may be seen to grip a key in one hand and a club in the other. Some other icons had the figure 300 in one palm and the figure 65 in another representing the total days of a solar year.

"Sir William Jones has so carefully and eloquently compared the Indian Ganesa with the Roman Janesa that we can scarcely doubt their identity. They both... equally presided over the beginning of things and action..." (**Letters on India** by Maria Graham, Longman & Co, London, 1814).

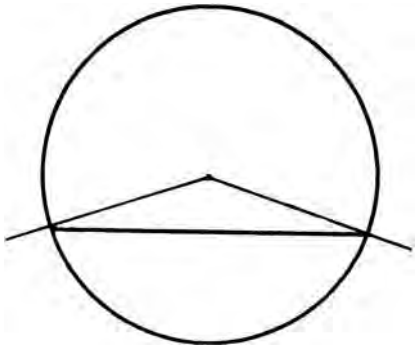
The assumption hitherto by Western scholars and lay persons alike that Vedic alias Hindu culture was confined strictly to regions east of Suez is totally wrong. That culture was universal until it was deliberately and cruelly wiped out by Christian and Muslim zealots through terror, torture, tyranny, taxation and temptation from 312 A.D. onwards. ♦♦



**The Geometry of London's ancient Sacred Sites**
**(Courtesy Earthstars book by C. E. Street, Hermitage Publishing, P. O. Box 1383 London N-14 SLF**

As explained by the author C.E. Street in his book titled EARTHSTARS all ancient sacred (temples, observatories etc.) establishments in London and throughout Britain when charted reveal that esoteric circuitry. Obviously that is a Vedic diagram found in Tantrik books and is sketched in white

stone powder outside entrances to orthdox Hindu homes. Street has reproduced from Keith Critchlow's original illustrations in the Time Stand Still, hereunder the method of that charting. First, an upright pillar or stake known as a gnomon was erected at the centre of the chosen site. A length of rope twice as long as the gnomon was then attached to it and used as a trammel to trace a circle round it. At sunrise and sunset the shadow of the gnomon intersected the circumference of the circle at two points which could be joined up to give an accurate east west axis. On page 53 of his book Street has specifically mentioned that "written records relating to temple construction are to be found in an ancient Hindu manuscript called the Manasara Shilpa Shastra. It actually gives detailed instructions of geometric processes, necessary to layout the site of a temple accurately aligned to the four cardinal points. The Kaba temple in Mecca being of pre-Islamic origin is built as per that same geometric method as may be seen from its ground plan reproduced in this volume elsewhere.



That the buildings themselves and their locations charted in a city, country or vast region should add up to a gigantic complicated esoteric, geometric chart of cosmic significance is a miracle which could be achieved only by supra human beings who figured in Vedic epics and Purans (i. e. ancient histories).

Eric Von Daniken has in his books (such as the Chariot of the Gods) published photographs of gigantic topographical markings in perfect patterns over vast terrains for guiding aircrafts or spaceships, as he surmises. C. E. Street's finding illustrated above is complementary to what Daniken discovered years back in countries across the Atlantic. The findings of those two and of Keith Critchlow are a very strong indication of the prevalence of worldwide Vedic culture of supra human beings upto the Mahabharat war (circa 5561 B. C.) which tapered off by the time Christianity and Islam were imposed on large sections of the world public with brute force.

# VEDIC DEITIES AND FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD

**Holi Celebration Around the World**

With the advent of Spring a certain levity and spirit of amour grips humanity. This needs to be noted as an astronomical-cum-astrological phenomenon.

In cold countries it manifests itself in April Fool and Valentine Day practices.

In warmer regions it takes the form of a festival in which even strangers are playfully drenched with water or smeared with colour with impunity in streets, at road squares or at other public places. In India that observance is known as Holi. In countries such as Burma and Siam it survives as a water festival and is an important relic of an ancient worldwide united Vedic humanity. Reproduced hereunder is an article which appeared in the Times of India dated March 13, 1993.

"A crowd of high-spirited revellers carrying buckets of water and non-coloured water-guns gather at a street corner. Suddenly, screams and laughter erupt from the group as they are accosted by another bunch of youngsters who shower them with buckets of cold water and smear their faces with handfuls of powder paste. A 'water war' breaks out between the two groups which, of course, ends in a lot of fun for everyone.

"But surprise, surprise ! This familiar Holi tableau is not being played out in Mathura or Varanasi, or, for that matter, anywhere in India. It is taking place in Bangkok, the capital of

Thailand.

"India isn't the only country where passers-by take a dousing in their stride once a year. The Thais celebrate own water festival during Songkran, the traditional three-day Thai New year which starts on 12th April. The word Songkran, incidentally, derives from the Sanskrit word Sankrant, signifying the Sun's entry into Aries.

"Traditional Thais observe the festival by bathing Buddha images in wat (temples), and offering food and water to monks. Young people pour scented water into the hands of their elders as a mark of respect, and seek their blessings.

"Songkran is also a time for beauty parades, dancing and plenty of high-spirited water-throwing. The Thais use plain (not coloured) water, scented with jasmines, in much the same way as Tesu (flame of the forest) flowers were earlier used in some parts of India to perfume and colour the water used for playing Holi. And instead of multi-hued abir and gulal, the Thais smear each other with white powder.

"There is an old Thai legend that the Nagas (mythical snakes) brought on rain by spouting water from the seas. The tradition of throwing water might have originated as an invocation to the rain gods.

"Songkran gives young Thais an opportunity for a lot of sanuk (fun). Young men and women look forward to having some socially - endorsed fun with the opposite sex. As in India, so in Thailand, everybody is fair game. Not even tourists can escape having water thrown at them. Children and young people run about with buckets of cold water and anyone venturing out into the streets is sure to get a drenching. But as this is the hottest period of the year, the deluge can actually be quite refreshing.

"It is believed that anyone who rejects the kindness of another throwing water on him will have bad luck in the coming year. So most people happily submit to the soaking. Those who do not want to get wet may sometimes encounter a dose of bad luck right away - they may have to bribe their way out with a donation.

"The celebrations are the liveliest at Chiang Mai, Thailand's second largest city. The water-throwing continues for three days, and the festivities culminate in the crowning of the 'Queen of the Water Festival.'

"Further East the Dai tribes of Yunnan (in southern China) also have a 'Water splashing Festival.' The festival, which begins with the washing of Buddha images, spans three to five days. On the second day, the Dais splash friends and relatives with clean, scented water. Splashing water is a way of invoking blessings. So the more a person gets splashed, the luckier he will be.

"The Dais trace their water festival to the legend of Nongxiang, a beautiful and courageous girl who had been abducted by a demon. One night, when the demon was deep in a drunken slumber, she wound his long hair around his neck and wrung off his neck. The demon's head fell to the ground rolling about and setting ablaze everything it touched. As the girl screamed in terror, her neighbours rushed to her rescue, splashing water on the head till the flames were extinguished.

"As a tribute to Nongxiang's courage, the Dais celebrate the Water Splashing Festival every year to rid one another of evil and invoke blessings."

**Hindu rites in the Ancient West**

European research scholars in their ignorance and ineptitude talk of many oriental religions and diverse cults existing in pre-Christian times. They are wrong. All that was Hinduism alias Vedic culture. Cumont's description of some of those rites (page 41 of his book Oriental Religions) proves the observance of Hindu (Vedic) rites. He writes "Three times in the depths of winter, says Juvenal, the devotee of Isis will dive into the chilly waters of the Tiber, and shivering with cold, will drag herself around the temple upon her bleeding knees; if the goddess commends, she will go to the outskirts of Egypt to take water from the Nile and empty it within the sanctuary. The clergy were entirely absorbed in their holy office and lived only for and by their temples.

**Mother Goddess**

"The goddess of Phrygia, whom the people of Pessinus and Mount Ida worshipped -- received the name (among Romans) of Magna Mater Deum Idea -. Its history in Italy covers six centuries. The black aerolite supposed to be the abode of the goddess was received at Ostia by the best citizen of the land - and carried by the most esteemed matrons to the Palatine, where hailed by the cheers of the multitude and surrounded by fumes of incense, it was solemnly installed --. A temple was erected to her on the summit of the Palatine and every year a celebration enhanced by scenic plays, the Ludi Megalinses, commemorated the date of dedication of the sanctuary and the arrival of the goddess - April 4th - 10th." (Page 47 of Cumont's book **Oriental Religions.**) It is the Hindus who have this tradition of representing divinity with black stones. Thus, for instance, a round, smooth black stone, gathered from river-beds and known as Baana represents Lord Shiva while another similar one, known as **Shaligram** represents Lord Vishnu.

"In mythology as well as in art the lion remained the riding or driving animal of the Great mother... A goddess of the earth, called Ma or Cybile was revered... as the mother of all things... A god Attis alias Papas was regarded as her husband, but the first place in this divine household belonged to the woman" (page 48 of Cumont's book **Oriental Religions**).

Just as Christian sects, cults and churches, though being different, do constitute but a single religion, similarly Hinduism alias Vedic culture, with its diversity of gods and goddesses constitutes, but one faith. The title Magna Mater Deum Idea is almost wholly Sanskrit meaning Mahan Mata Devi Idea i. e. the great Mother Goddess worthy of Worship.

The names Attlis and Papas of Lord Shiva prevalent in ancient Europe (as mentioned above) explains the origin of the term Popa alias Pope who was regarded as the representative on earth of Lord Shiv in pre-Christian times.

Our discovery that from the beginning of the creation right upto the spread of Christianity Vedic culture and Sanskrit language pervaded the whole world now provides the master link to co-relate such scattered evidence and the master-key to solve all puzzling problems of history.

This Unified Field Theory of World History presents a cogent, consistent, continuous account of human history from the first generation to our own.

**Hindu Sanskrit Origin of World Culture**

All civilization in the world stems from Vedic, Arya, Sanatan Hindu culture. Consequently Sanskrit the language of the Vedas, was a world language.

As an illustration we mention the origin of the word 'massage' given in the book titled **Britannica World Language** 1957. The original Sanskrit word is (मक्ष) Maksh meaning to strike, press or condense.

The other related word shampoo is also a corrupt form of the Sanskrit word champ meaning 'to press'. In modern Indian languages too head-massage is called 'champi' from the same Sanskrit word.

**Hindu Origin of Music**

J. J. Russeau observes in his treatise titled **'Historians' History of the World.'** "The old Spanish music, that which is preserved in Andalusia under the name of Canas, Roundenas, Playeras etc. differing greatly from the Boleros of comic operas and eluding the modern notation is certainly of Arab origin. Who are they who have preserved it in the tradition of this country? An eastern race, a nomadic race, that of those Bohemians, who, coming from Egypt about the 14th century and perhaps before that from India, spread themselves throughout Europe and were called Gitanon in Spain, Zingari in Italy, Gypsies in England, Zigeunar in Germany and Tzigani in Russia whilst naming themselves Pharaons." Gita-non is Sanskrit Geet meaning song.

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# THE WORLD KEEPS HINDU TIME

Time is a primary dimension governing human affairs. That the Vedas were bestowed on humanity by Divinity at the beginning of the creation is apparent from among other things, the uniform computation of time all the world over according to Vedic dictums.

Hindus also are the only ones who have, from time immemorial worked out and are keeping a meticulous day-to-day tally of that cosmic dimension, viz. the period that has lapsed and has yet to elapse before the next cataclysmic end of worldly life.

Of the current Kali era 5084 years have passed. Of that period present day scholars know only a bare, heavily dented outline of history of only the last about 2000 years. Of the balance of 3080 years of remote history they know practically nothing at all.

It was during that remote, unknown period that Hindu monarchs administered the world according to Vedic tenets. We have multifarious proofs to support that claim. But here we propose to deal with only one for the time being, and that concerns the time dimension.

It is not generally realized that the world still keeps Hindu Vedic time as laid down by the Hindu administration which educated the world for millenia since the dawn of history.

Take the modern word Calendar itself. That is the Sanskrit word Kalantar. Kalantar signifies a chart depicting the march of time. Likewise take the word Clock that is an improper European

pronunciation of the word Cala-ka signifying a (mechanised) time tally.

Let us now start from the split second, to find out how the world stil keeps Hindu, Vedic time.

The 60 second, 60 minutes calculation is Hindu mathematics. According to Hindu computation 60 Vipalas make one pala and 60 palas make one ghati. In fact this division is more minute and sensitive than the Western, because every Ghati is just 24 minutes.

The term 'hour' is a mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit word Hora though the spelling remains almost identical.

The word 'day' is a corrupt form of the Sanskrit word 'din'.

All the days of the week are not only named after the heavenly bodies as chosen by the Hindus but they also follow the order laid down by the Hindus from hoary antiquity. For instance, Sunday follows Saturday (day of Saturn) and Monday (i.e. Moonday) follows the day of the sun etc.

The whole world could not have followed this Hindu time system uniformly unless Hindus ran the world administration and paternally educated the world from the dawn of civilization to the beginning of the Christian era.

After the week comes the month. This again is according to the Hindu system. It was the Hindus who conceived of 12 Zodiacal divisions of time with each month corresponding to one division.

This time-space continuum relativity concept had been formulated and perfected by the Hindus, in time so remote that its beginning is untraceable.

The present notion of several Western scholars and their oriental followers that ancient Europeans divided the year into only 10 months is not correct. Those making that assertion must then check whether each month also was calculated to comprise $36\frac{1}{2}$ days. In fact Europe never had any separate time-system of its own, as all its education and administration was rooted in the Vedas. The year has been

misjudged to contain only 10 months in the past from the fact that it began in March and was mistaken to end with December. It was not realized that if it began on March 15 or 25 it also ended correspondingly on March 14 or 24.

After checking the number of months let us now turn our attention to the names of the months. The terms September, October, November and December are the Sanskrit words Saptamber, Ashtamber, Navamber and Desamber, where 'amber' is the Sanskrit word for the zodiac, while the numbers Sapta, Ashta, Nava and Dasha signify the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months respectively.

These Sanskrit remnants indicate, like the gaps in the teeth of old men, that the names of all months in a year were in Sanskrit in ancient times since the word calendar is Sanskrit Calantar. (कालांतर).

Incidentally this emphasizes the importance of questions in school examinations, which require pupils to fill in the gaps in broken sentences. That inculcates in them the habit of logically divining the fitting missing words. In adult life that training comes handy in conjuring up the missing links in history to fill up gaps in past, forgotten, destroyed or distorted history.

Even the Sanskrit word 'Mas' signifying a month is still used by the Europeans. Their terms Christmas and Michaelmas signify the months in which celebrations concerning Christ (alias Chrisna) and Michael are observed.

Western scholars are so oblivious of the Sanskrit meaning of the term 'mas' (Month) that they equate Christmas with only one day i.e. December 25 (or sometimes one week, from 25th to 31st of December) and Michaelmas also with only a single day, September 29. Equating Christmas with one day or even a week and Michaelmas also with just one day is not only terminologically wrong but also mathematically absurd because it amounts to equating a month with a week or a day.

This is a graphic pointer to the enormously long period that has elapsed from the time that Europeans lost touch with Hindu,

Sanskrit tradition and education.

This brings us incidentally to a blunder of the erudite compilers of the Oxford and Webster's dictionaries.

Those dictionaries explain Christmas as Christ's birthday. They seem to be blissfully unaware that even in their own language 'mas' does not signify a birthday. How then could Chrismas mean Christ's birthday ? Moreover nobody knows when Jesus was born. That is only a European mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Iesus Chrisn.

The author of the book : The Mystical Life of Jesus, H. Spencer Lewis (Supreme Grand Lodge of AMORC, Printing and Publishing department, San Jose, California) reproduces sketch of a crown-wearing Holy child (on page 135 of his book) and observes a similar statue of a Holy child was exhibited on Christmas Day in many lands before the Christian era.

On Page 157 that same author notes that the Egyptian letter or diphthong "KH" is a highly aspirated H and by the Greeks is usually transcribed as X and vice versa. The value of the Greek X is usually transcribed as "ch". The Kheru of the Egyptians would be therefore Cheru or "Ch-R". These latter form the famous "XP", or the cryptogram, of the early Christians, which I personally saw and traced on several stones of the tombs in the Catacombs of Rome. Incidentally, the term catacombs is the Sanskrit expression Sata Kumbha signifying 100 pitchers alias chambers. From the above extract it is obvious that 'Chr' is the first Sanskrit letter in the word Chrisna. The 'P' added to it stands for the epithet Purushottam signifying Krishna to be an ideal human being. The fancied Christian symbol XP therefore stands for Chrisna Purushottam exactly as he is referred to by the Hindus.

The so-called Christmas celebration in the west, is therefore truly that of Chrisnmas i.e. a month dedicated to Lord Krishna. Even in India Kannadigas and Bengalis, for instance, prononunce Chrisn as Christ. Europeans pronounced it that way.

December was observed as Chrisnmas for two reasons. For one, it was Chrisna i.e. a dark month being the month of long, cold, dark nights. Secondly, it corresponds to Margasheersha which represents Lord Krishna as mentioned by Krishna himself in the Bhagawad Geeta.

Had Christianity been a genuine religion it should have been known as Jesusism or Christism after its alleged founder Jesus Christ as happened in the case of Buddhism and Mohammedanism. That consideration also indicates that Jesus Christ is a fictitious figure.

Christianity was in invention of a scheming, autocratic, hot-tempered Roman emperor Constantine whose officials and subjects rising in revolt made Constantine's position shaky.

In those days spiritual leaders had a greater hold over the public mind. Therefore Constantine, as a matter of regal strategy raided the Vatican (which was Veda Vatica i.e. Vedic Shankaracharya hermitage till about 312 A. D.) and imprisoning or slaying the Vedic priest installed a new Christian nominee as the supreme pontiff, so that his opponents could be subdued with both regal and religious edicts. Christianity is thus a make-believe pseudo-religion floated to tide over an imperial predicament. This calls for a thorough investigative probe into the origins of the Christian papacy and the sudden seizure and transformation of a Vedic hermitage into a make-believe Christian pontificate.

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# SUMMATION

The evidence cited and arguments advanced heretofore have pointed out that the Big Bang and monkey-brand explanations of the creation are as naive as the stock stork-transportation explanation which elders palm-off to children inquisitive about their own birth.

The story of the 'birth' of humanity is a matter of clear and sheer Vedic history as handed down from generation to generation and as recorded in cosmic Sanskrit chronicles such as the Brahmand Puran and Matsya Puran. Any physical or chemical speculation about it is apt to be as misleading as the speculation based on the physiological examination of a child of unknown lineage, would be.

Consequently the Vedic explanation of a super-power ushering the creation as a full-fledged on-going concern has been shown to be the most plausible, however mysterious, miraculous and unbelievable it may appear to mundane minds. Discerning modern scientists who have been able to get over human vanity voice the same conclusion. For instance Fred Hoyle, 66-year old ex-professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge University (U.K) told an audience of scientists at London's Royal Institute in January 1982 that the chemical structures of life were too complicated to have arisen through a series of accidents as evolutionists believe. "Bio-materials, with their amazing measure of order, must be the outcome of intelligent design."

Another modern European scholar Gordon Rattray Taylor's book titled- **The Great Evolution Mystery** (Secker,278 pp) pointing out

the utter untenability of the Darwinian concept of evolution from every point of view observes "If Darwinism fails, this is a critical point in human rationality of much more than merely scientific consequence." Education all over the world need not any longer feel compelled to pretend belief in the deceptive and defective Darwinian doctrine when Taylor's survey shows how in recent times suffocating Darwinian dominance is being thrown off in all directions.

Instead of indulging in such 'trial and error' conjectures any more ad-infinitum, intellectuals would do well to return to the Vedic doctrine of the creation. Besides it is not a question of the creation alone. The question of sustenance also is equally important. The cosmos and its movements need constant heat and light. It is an intelligent super-power Creator which also sustains the cosmos. Vedic theology calls that designer Vishnu and by a thousand other names. Atheists and agnostics too shouldn't have any hesitation in accepting a Creator and sustainer of the cosmic complex since they know that every factory has to have an entrepreneur-cum-manager. The only difference between theists and atheists could be that the former regard the Creator as a kind, paternal, compassionate father-figure amenable to prayer while the latter regard the Creator as an heartless impersonal robot. For purpose of history we have no objection to either view because we should like to carry with us all along readers of every shade of opinion as long as they believe in the supremacy of rationality.

**Vedas and Sanskrit the Primordial Heritage**

It is that Designer and Sustainer who also provided the Vedas and Sanskrit language to humanity as the starting stock-in-trade and the basic knowhow

Obviously, therefore, Vedic culture and Sanskrit language governed human lives for millions of years through the Kruta, Treta and Dwapar Yugas. The history of those eras is summarized in Sanskrit chronicles known as Sreemad Bhagavatam, the Purans, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat.

If the developments narrated and phraseology used therein appear

quaint and unrealistic that is because of the strangeness in situations and expressions that keeps creeping in with the passage of time. Compare contemporary hopes, aspirations, ideals, objectives, motivations, prices, modes of dress, food, transportation, politics and problems with those of, say, 300 years ago and see how unrealistic, unimaginary and impossible that bygone age appears.

The reliability of Vedic tradition asserting that human affairs on Terra firma opened with the Kruta (ready made) Yuga of divine sophistication, is corroborated by two other clues. One is that things are at their best when brand new and then deteriorate as time passes. The same holds good for humanity down the ages from Kruta to Kali Yuga.

**The Prophecy**

The other factor is that all the prophecies recorded in primordial Sanskrit scriptures, such as the Matsya Puran are turning out to be remarkably true. For instance, it has been stated therein that with every advancing yuga the standard of human behaviour and values will diminish progressively by $1/4^{th}$ each time; that the physical standards and stamina of human-beings will continue to deteriorate, trade unionism will become rife (संघ शक्ति: कलौ), sensual pleasures and power will be the chief pursuits, lowliness will be at a premium, material connections will break all traditional restraints filial and family ties will wane, males will become effeminate while women will become manly, and towards the end all finer human sentiments will disappear yielding place to a free-for-all in a lusty scramble for self-gratification and self-preservation sans all considerations of duty, morality, truth or justice. We are witness to that gradual decline during the past 5000 and odd years of the Kaliyug.

Considering all that evidence the tradition that the Vedas and their language, Sanskrit have been humanity's primordial divine heritage cannot be scoffed at.

Moreover that tradition becomes still more trustworthy by the comprehensive, worldwide historical evidence presented in the foregoing pages, of the Vedic past of every region and the Vedic

roots of every creed, sect, religion, technology, architecture etc.

This volume is therefore a kind of a charter for investigating hereafter, more intensively, into the details of the Vedic past of all people and all regions and restoring the tradition of hereditary Vedic recitation throughout the world.

That humanity should have had a single-source, sophisticated, systematic Vedic beginning (and not a freak, savage, cave-man-type start) is also apparent from another consideration namely that we live on a well-rounded globe in a clock-work solar system where everything is pre-planned

**World Vedic Unity Shattered by War**

What then shattered that universal human Vedic cultural unity? This volume provides the answer that the colossal carnage of the Mahabharat war (c. 5561 B.C.) fragmented the unitary world Vedic polity into regional bits since known as Syria, Assyria etc. Torn bits of Vedic scriptures emerged as the Talmud of the Jews, Zend Avesta of the Iranians etc. Similarly since Sanskrit tuition came to a screeching halt the regional variations of Sanskrit hardened as Arabic, African, European, Mongolian and Indian languages.

Incidentally this should induce world leaders to actively promote the resurrection and restoration of Sanskrit and Vedic Gurukul education throughout the world.

This publication thus provides not only all the missing links for a comprehensive understanding of history from the beginning of time but also supplies guidelines to world leaders for restructuring that lost human unity

**Vedic Riddle Solved**

This volume has for the first time in modern times solved the riddle of the Vedas. For milleniums scholars have wrestled with the Vedas and yet failed to make any head or tail. Our answer is that the Vedas are bound to remain a perpetual enigma because they constitute a complicated divine conglomerate of infinite,

complex, cosmic knowledge wherefrom selfless, sagelike persons alone through meditative concentration may at times glean some flash, valuable guidance pertaining to their particular topic of inquiry. A recent instance was that of the late Shankaracharya of Puri (1884-1960 A.D.) Swami Bharati Krishna who as a scholar of Mathematics and Sanskrit gleaned from the Vedic-wording simple laws of solving complex mathematical problems. Only one volume of that remarkable discovery is available in annotated, translated edition titled **Vedic Mathematics.** The other volumes were lost by the publisher even before printing perhaps due to some divine hoodoo.

Our conclusion finds corroboration in Lord Krishna's reply to Uddhava's question as quoted in the scripture Sreemad Bhagavatam that "The ocean-like depth and expanse of the Vedas will coninue to baffle and defy ordinary minds."

Even so the tradition of meticulous Vedic recitation through hereditary intonaters must be continued just as tellers of the World Bank continue to maintain an accurate account of the fabulous wealth which is beyond the reach of common people.

**The Talisman Role of the Vedas**

The Vedas also seem to play a talisman-like role. So long as the hereditary recitation of the Vedas continues humanity will continue to populate the earth. If there comes a time when hereditary Vedic recitation is discontinued humanity may also become extinct. Since humanity began with the Vedas it may also end up with the Vedas, may be taken to be a corollary of cosmic history.

**Vedas not a Monopoly**

The practice of hereditary professional recitation of the Vedas is often misunderstood and misinterpreted as monopolized, secretive, egoistic, supercilious, commerical exploitation. Such a view is erroneous because the professional reciters of the Vedas are the most indigent, abstemious, simple, frugal, god-fearing, selfless non-interfering folk. They are rendering a voluntary hereditary service to humanity by keeping alive the tradition and technique

of Vedic recitation. To accuse such people of cornering the Vedas is adding insult to injury. And to consider them as a useless and dispensable fringe of society, amounts to mocking at and throwing away a great, divine treasure of comprehensive cosmic knowledge. It also amounts to spitting at the Sun and inadvertently spiting oneself.

Confining the preservation of the Vedas to professional, devoted, dedicated, hereditary reciters does not imply monopolizing Vedic knowledge. Contrarily that knowledge is meant for the widest transmission. Far from depriving anybody of Vedic knowledge Arya, Sanatan, Vedic, Hindu practice generously and far-sightedly provides for the widest, free-est, voluntary dissemination of Vedic knowledge within everybody's hearing. To that end Vedic tradition provides a stream of gratuitous professional singers, preachers, minstrels, saints, poets, preceptors and solicitously-trained daughters, sisters, wives and mothers to carry the message of the Vedas to every individual and group at every level so that all may lead a holy, helpful, altruistic and abstemious life.

The ancient Vedic order also provided a worldwide spiritual network of priests to disseminate Vedic knowledge that we all live in a miracle-world governed by a mysterious mechanism which deals automatic justice independent of any prophet or middle agency. A Sanskrit stanza expresses that Vedic axiom tersely as:-

Two pithy maxims of Vyas summarize
All that the Vedic scriptures advise
Harming others entails Sin
Rendering loving service doth Merit win

Consequently the complaint voiced at times by misinformed persons that the Vedas have been secreted away or monopolized by 'scheming Brahmins' is totally unwarranted.

*To imagine the Vedas to be the dough for any chef to bake a loaf with amounts to loafing, chafing and trifling with the Vedas and playing with divine fire.*

There is nothing in the Vedas to be zealously and secretly guarded or monopolized. Yet it ought to be realized that the founts of Vedic knowledge open out only partially even to abstemious dedicated selfless and meditative souls.

**Relevance of the Purans**

A remarkable feature and also a proof of the validity of the thesis of this volume is that it is able to solve almost every riddle of history. For instance, the Purans were hitherto being largely dismissed and ignored as fairy tales at least by the West-oriented intelligentsia. This volume, perhaps for the first time, rehabilitates and dovetails them as histories of bygone ages, pointing out that if at times the actions and phraseology of those past generations appear garbled and incomprehensible to us that is because of our inability to comprehend the motivations and capabilities of a vanished age.

**Hinduism is World Culture**

Hinduism has been hitherto universally misunderstood and misinterpreted as one of several religions competing with Christianity and Islam for a place in the Sun. It has been for the first time pointed out in this volume that Hinduism is only a modern synonym of the primeval, universal Vedic culture which was practised by the ancestors of Jews, Buddhists, Christians, Muslims and everybody else for millions of years.

**Worldwide Vedic Priesthood**

Our research has revealed that so long as Vedic civilization continued to be intact throughout the world there used to be a worldwide network of Vedic priests (like the several Shankaracharyas in India) who used to ensure and regulate the hereditary social, professional guild-system under which every individual, family, group and organization adhered to the Varnashram Dharma regulations.

Those priesthoods are still identifiable. They are known as Phra in Buddhist regions and as Friars among Christians. Both those

are corruptions of the Sanskrit term Pravar, meaning 'sage' or monk.

The chief Vedic priest for Europe was (पाप-ह) Papa-ha in Rome converted to Christianity by emperor Constantine's threat early in the 4th century A.D.

His counterpart in Britain also converted by Christian raiders functions as the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Their assistants known as 'Sant' in Vedic terminology continue to be known with a slight change in pronunciation as 'Saint'.

In Muslim tradition similar spiritual assistants are known as Sheikhs from the Vedic term Shishya (i.e. disciple) pronounced as Sikh in the Punjab region of India.

The Caliphs in Damascus, the Barmaks in Baghdad and the Qureshis in Mecca used to be all Vedic priests before being terrorized into turning Muslims. All these constitute one more graphic proof of the prevalence of Vedic culture throughout the ancient world.

**Vedic Past of all Regions Traced**

From the Far East to the Far West irresistible comprehensive historical evidence has been led to show that from time immemorial humanity spoke Sanskrit and practised Vedic culture upto 5561 B.C. Around that year the colossal destruction of the Mahabharat war started a process of administrative, lingual, social and theological fragmentation.

**New Concepts**

In the process of retracing and reconstructing lost human history back to the time of the creation we have been able to point out that Mohamedanism has been a coercive and tyrannical political creed contrived for the Arab domination of the world and not for any theological salvation.

**Pointing Way Back to Vedic Unity**

The restructuring of the disintegrated edifice of unknown human

history attempted in this volume must not be regarded as a mere academic chore or even as a wonder achievement. It has a message for humanity in pointing out the way back to unity, integration and peace. It is for world leaders now to get together to restore to the faction-ridden world its pristine Vedic unity.

**Awakening in the West**

The truth that the world began with the Vedas and Sanskrit from the Kruta Yuga, is being increasingly recognized by discerning thinkers and educators of the Christian West itself. For instance, a British educational organization with its headquarters at 91 Queens Gate, South Kensington, London runs two schools for girls separately from two schools for boys as per Vedic principles, where Sanskrit is compulsory for the entire staff and students. Girls are taught only Vedic dances. The students are taught the Vedic concept of the four yugas as more plausible than the Big Bang and Darwinian concepts. The names of the institutions are St. Vedast and St. James Independent Schools for Boys and Girls. Those seemingly English names are all Sanskrit. Sant Vedast (संत वेदस्त) is easy to discern as Sanskrit. The other one (संत यमस् अन्फन्दन्तऽ शाला) (saint) Yamas (James) Unphandanta (independent) Shala (School) is also fully Sanskrit.

The Academy of Vedic Heritage functioning at 19 Spencer Road, Harrow, Wealdstone, Middlesex U.K. also teaches Sanskrit as a compulsory subject. The Academy is part of the Vedic Heritage International of New York, Bombay and Calcutta.

The aim should be for all schools throughout the world to emulate the above pace-setters.

**Manu and Panini**

This volume points out for the first time that Manu ought to be regarded as the master law-giver of all humanity and not of the Vedists alias Hindus alone. Similarly Panini must be regarded as the master grammarian of all human speech.

Manu is often misunderstood and misinterpreted by people

imputing a narrow, contemporary meaning to ageold Sanskrit expressions. For instance, Manu 's classification of Women and Shudras (i.e.manual workers) as ' Paap-yoni ' people does not imply that they are ' sinful ' but that being handicapped people who lead onerous lives they deserve special consideration, help protection and understanding from fellow humans.

Manu aimed at developing pedigree human-beings through generations of regulated, strict, devout, intellectual upbringing, compared to which the modern American sperm bank of Nobel laureates seems to be but a puerile parody.

**European Ramayan Discovered**

In retracing the history of mankind this volume has for the first time in the modern era informed the world that the Ramayan has been the venerated epic of the whole world and not of the Hindus of India alone. One surviving garbled version of the Ramayan has been presented in this volume, earlier, at some length as found in G.H.Needler 's doctoral thesis presented to Leipzig University in 1890, titled, **Richard the Lion-hearted.** The other suspected 12th century version of the Ramayan is a gorgeously and profusely illustrated manuscript titled **Gospels of Henry the Lion** by monk Harimann. The manuscript is on display at the Herzong August Research Library in Wolfnbeuttel just south of Brunswick in West Germany. Readers having access to it are requested to secure a printed or xerox copy and mail it to me for further research.

Obviously numerous such versions of the Ramayan and Mahabharat must be lying unnoticed and unidentified in so-called Christian establishments in most countries. Italy too must have them since it has ancient paintings of Ramayanic episodes.

Consequently the other Sanskrit scriptures too were universally studied, recited and revered in the West.

**Vedic Mythology Common to All**

Portraits of Lord Krishna from different parts of the world reproduced in this volume, and references cited about the Troubador

(Naarad) shuttling between the Earth and the Heavens, and the universal legend of the divine flautist, Lord Krishna, all unerringly point to the fact that the legends of the Purans, the Ramayan and Mahabharat epics have been the entire world 's common heritage. A collection of Vedic legends of ancient Europe has actually been discovered by us in L. Dumozil 's three-volume publication in French titled - **Mythes et Epopee'**

**Lingual Chaos Resolved**

Theories about the beginning of human speech and the origin of various languages, floated hitherto, have been shown in this volume to be untenable. Correspondingly Sanskrit has been shown with comprehensive evidence, to be the divine mother of all other languages. Those other languages have actually sprung from the corpus of Sanskrit.

**Aryans and Dravids**

An outstanding feature of this volume is that it dissipates the haze and confusion that surround the term Arya and Dravid, in pointing out with overwhelming evidence that far from there being any antagonism between the two, Aryanism is Vedic culture which the Dravids spread, administered and supervised worldwide. Consequently Dravids are not pre-Vedic because no human being is pre-Vedic. The concept of Arya-Dravid rivalry was fostered by the 19th century Christian missionaries. Dravid is the ancient name of the South Indian region. But the people have their caste-guilds and names identical with those of the north. Their 51-letter alphabet used in speech is the same as that of Sanskrit. Only the Tamil script is abridged by omitting a few middle letters. Even there the language used is a corruption of ancient Vedic Sanskrit.

**History as a Science**

Currently history is listed as a 'social science' and yet most academicians believe that it is not a 'science . This volume, for the first time, demonstrates how History could become a mathematically accurate science and an important guide-book for

nation-building provided it is retained as an unadulterated, unabridged and unvarnished record of the past.

In our discussion of the present tricolour flag of the INC-ruled India, for instance, we have shown how the muddled Anglo-Muslim thinking of INC cadres has been uncannily reflected to the very fraction in the colour composition of the flag and how the 80% Hindu majority's face has been so distorted as to make it appear as a despicable fly tormenting the 20% minorities.

At another place we have shown how unadulterated history could be used as an oracle to foretell a nation's future and how it could also serve as a computer to solve national problems.

In fact it is these pontentialities of history which have made INC leaders first defile history, so that like muddy waters it may no longer reflect administrative misdeeds. Still afraid of History's rocking and mocking potential the INC leaders finally bundled history and dwindled it to a few inane chapters in a volume of nondescript 'social studies'. This is as reprehensible as the action of burglars snapping the telephone and electricity wires in the premises they raid.

**New Laws of History Enunciated**

This volume also enunciates numerous laws of history, expounds mathematical methods for detecting flaws and finding solutions to a nation's administrative ills and provides an accurate measure for determining the grade of every individual's loyalty towards humanity's primordial (Vedic) culture.

It is such unique contributions to the art of writing, studying, sponsoring and presenting history which marks out this volume as an History of Histories and a veritable Veda of lost history.

**Novel Evidence and Fresh Logic**

The evidence that has been presented in this volume, bristles with facts of common knowledge. Yet hitherto all that colossal evidence lay ignored. For instance, the similarity in international

languages and expressions had been hitherto wrongly ascribed to some mystic and imaginary Indo-European lingual kinship.

This volume shows for the first time that apart from lingual affinities educational practice, military organization, wedding rituals, land-grant deeds, medical treatment, art, architecture, music—one and all stem from a common Vedic bond.

This volume marshals all such details in serried ranks, and parades them with a formidable logic.

The rationale of certain Vedic practices and symbolism has been explained in a special chapter to guide estranged readers back to their primordial filial Vedic heritage.

Current methodology fails miserably in collecting such stupendous evidence, correlating it and deducing important conclusionsfrom it.

Consequently we considered it necessary and advisable to devote a special section of this volume, solely to a discussion of principles governing the study, research, writing, presentation and sponsorship of history.

This has been done not by a discussion of bare principles but by an analysis of actual happenings as leading to important deductions, also indicating that the principles enunciated herein are not mere hypothetical speculations.

Our deductions referring to actual contemporary developments, parties and persons must not be misconstrued as arising out of any personal bias or preferences. Those should be taken to be typical of all history anywhere.

The next section dealing with research methodology is thus an integral part of this volume because it explains how and why the world 's Vedic Heritage remained hidden and unknown so far and what should the public expect from and insist on persons deemed to be historians. ♦♦

# SECTION - II

(Discussing questions concerning the study of history,
methodology of history-writing and research,
history as a tool for nation-building and
uniting humanity, and the presentation
and sponsorship of truthful history.)

# STUDY AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The foregoing pages may have convinced the reader that there is much to learn and unlearn in world history.

All such knowledge has remained unknown, ignored and untapped because the average individual places implicit faith in the average historian forgetting or surrendering his own logical faculty.

Similarly the average professional or amateur researcher in history too has been generally confining himself to the established conceptual ruts because he looks upon history as mere mundane, money-making, academic jugglery. European writers on research methodology such as W.H. Walsh, R.G. Collingwood and G. J. Renier have expounded some very useful and valuable principles of historical research. Yet most of our histories have been compiled in almost total violation of those vital principles. That is why we have today before us a stupendous heap of spurious history to be cleared.

*Many-a-time the very mammoth size of those (questionable) conclusions makes the average reader indulgently wonder how could all that mass of concepts be wrong? Thus even the size of falsehood constitutes a factor compelling and demanding belief.*

The universal belief in the historicity of Jesus and in Shahjahan 's authorship of the Taj Mahal are two graphic instances. In both cases the whole world has been duped into putting implicit faith in its history books without realizing that the writers of those books

themselves have acted no better than average, gullible lay-men in handing out only popular hearsay without conducting any basic research. Thus the study and writing of history constitute a vicious circle where laymen put implicit faith in history-books believing that they must have been written after due research, while authors, enjoying formidable reputations in history because of their academic degrees, official patronage and positions, salaries and privileges, continue to present through their tomes mere bazar-gossip about historical matters. Therefore it is proper to devote a special part of this volume to elucidate the correct methodology of studying and researching history.

**Vulnerability of History**

Unlike other academic subjects history is vulnerable to different pressures. Individuals, communities and nations are out to change, distort and interpret history of themselves and of the rest of the world to suit their changing needs and moods. Therefore, study and research in history become a perilous undertaking which calls for forensic skill in finding out the truth from piles of motivated falsehood.

Such piles of falsehood constitute a formidable dead-weight especially in the case of nations which have long been subject to foreign rule. Indian history presents a graphic example because India has been under Islamic subjugation for 600 years and European Christian subjugation for a further 200 years.

**The Ancient Vows**

It was a daily routine at the Vedic hermitages of ancient sages to begin their daily lesson by vowing that they wouldn't shirk in revealing and teaching the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth to their pupils without hesitation or fear.

Correspondingly the pupil too beginning his diurnal lessons pledged himself to the search for truth however inconvenient and unpalatable.

That bilateral dedication to truth needs to be inculcated in modern

history-classrooms especially because straightforward narrations of past happenings are often sought to be twisted to suit contemporary politics or sectional and religious affiliations

**Definition of history**

The European word 'history' is rather vague in its etymological connotation because it only means an 'inquiry'. But every other field of study too is an inquiry. That word, therefore, is not evocative of any specific meaning delineating the scope, function or nature of history.

The Sanskrit term Itihaas (इतिहास) fulfils that need. A peculiar divine characteristic of Sanskrit is that its every word is a complete definition of the idea it expresses. Therefore, the term Itihaas also accurately and adequately defines what 'history' is.

Iti-h-aas (इति-ह-आस) are its three components. They signify 'such and such a development actually took place.' Thus the term Itihaas implies a chronologically and factually accurate account of past happenings.

But current histories are the very opposite of the Truth. That is to say they amount to 'Iti-h-naas' (इति-ह-नास) i.e. 'such and such a thing never happened'. Firstly because histories are like weevil-or-moth-eaten books. They contain large gaps of knowledge about say, the beginning of languages, about so-called Aryans, about the introduction of zero and about the number of months in a year. Secondly history-books also distort, misrepresent or withold facts. For instance, modern histories refuse to refute or even question the historicity of Christ or the veracity of the Shahjahan-legend of the Taj Mahal. Such academic cowardice, cheating or prejudice is the very negation of the spirit of open inquiry into past happenings. These sample instances should convince the reader of the amount of falsehood that masquerades as history these days.

**History-A Summary of Main Events**

Since history is a record of past events, a real and complete history of any country would mean the day-to-day diary of all

its citizens. But such a record is impossible if only because a large section of the population is usually illiterate. About one-third are children and, therefore, are incapable of keeping a regular written account of their day-do-day activities. Even among the adults who are able to write few will have the inclination, aptitude, the time or the facilities to write. A large section of the population is composed of the old, the destitute, the diseased, criminals, the imbecile etc. who also cannot be expected to maintain any record of their activities. Among the remaining who have the time and ability to write very few have the will and the constancy to keep a regular diary of their day-to-day activities. Even if they keep such a record it will be mostly a dull rountine of going to the place of work and returning home for an equally dull domestic-routine. Moreover, even the record carefully preserved gets destroyed from time to time due to circumstances beyond one's control.

Eliminating all such we find that ultimately what constitutes history is an account of some sensational or memorable happenings affecting those who control the administration of a country. Therefore, the complaint as to why only chronologies of battles, revolutions and ruling dynasties should constitute history is rather unrealistic. Anything else would be dull and unimportant, which would never be recorded and even if recorded would never be worth preserving or deserving reading.

Anything which is spectacular, memorable or exciting would always willy nilly find a place in the public record. For instance, the immense wealth of ancient India, its gossamer-type-muslin, its gold brocade sarees, the honesty, truthfulness and simplicity of the ancient Hindus, the enchanting workmanship of their majestic temples etc. have certainly found an emphatic mention in history.

**History is A Veritable Newspaper**

Therefore a history fulfils the role of a newspaper or journal. Just as a daily newspaper records day-to-day memorable events and a weekly summarizes happenings of the week similarly history records the memorable events of centuries. Thus the proportion

of the time-span and the volume of the record is inverse. The longer the span the shorter the record because one has to be choosey and brief.

**Who is a Historian**

That brings us to the question as to who deserves to be classed as a historian.

Currently various categories of people are loosely lumped together as historians. A person who holds an academic degree in history.

An archaeologist who digs some potsherds is usually mistaken to be an historian but he is no better than a labourer.

A person who writes or speaks on historical topics is usually rated as an historian but he can at best be called a raconteur or a human tape-recorder.

A person who can read historical documents in any unfamiliar language such as Persian or Latin or Sanskrit and render them into another is usually described as an historian. But translating documents is a mere clerical job which any interpreter can do.

A person employed as a tutor or professor in history is usually regarded as a historian, but he is no more than a mere transmitter of recorded facts. Who then is a historian? The answer is that a historian is a nation - builder who from his knowledge of past history is able to sense what is wrong and re-build a fallen country as a militarily strong and economically sound nation. In this respect Hitler's efficiency in making Germany a respected and feared nation within six years of his coming to power, and the organizing ability of Israel's leaders should serve as apt illustrations. Chanakya too was one such in ancient India.

**Qualities Essential**

The first essential quality and qualification of a historian is that he should be mentally prepared to search for the truth. Here everbody would like to stand up and claim by stroking his own chest that he is ever-ready to search for the truth. But this is

not so common a virtue as may appear at first sight. In fact most will fail at this very first basic test. For instance, how many Muslims will be ready to honestly and spassionately probe the life of Mohamed? How many will be prepared to describe and sketch Mohamed's personal looks and appearance ? How many will be prepared to critically examine the Koran? Probably none. Then naturally no Muslim can qualify to be a historian. Ask any Indian Muslim to trace his Hindu ancestry and he will shy away from and shirk it. He deludes himself to believe that all his ancestors have always been Muslim. Can such persons ever be honest historians?

Take the case of European Christians. Most of them are unwilling to probe the historicity of Jesus. Most of them are unwilling to look into the pre-Christian history of Europe. Those who do, quickly tar and darken it as heathen and finish off.

Ask the Pope whether he is ready to probe into the history of the Vatican and the Papacy before Constantine pounced on the Papacy, and whether the Papacy is ready to make public the record of those ancient times prior to Constantine's invasion? The answer will be a big 'NO'. The same applies to the Archbishop of Canterbury (U. K.) too.

Ask the Archaeological Survey of India, the Tourist Department of India and professors of Muslim history serving in India and abroad whether they are ready to admit or at least to probe into the pre-Muslim existence of the historic buildings ascribed to Muslims throughout the world. The answer is bound to be a silent 'NO'. Therefore teaching or writing truthful history may be seen to require immense courage and innate honesty. Consequently all histories written by subservient and servile individuals are nothing but trash despite their high-sounding academic degrees.

**Boldness**

The second quality required in an historian is to have the boldness and the guts to declare his historical findings from house-tops. He must not shy away from or be afraid to speak out the truth.

This quality too is very rare and not as simple to acquire as it looks. Has anyone the guts and honesty to declare that all historic gardens, and edifices tom-tommed as Muslim mosques and tombs are captured Hindu buildings? There are many, for instance who privately admit that the Taj Mahal was not built by Shahjahan but they like to remain anonymous and refuse to be quoted.

**Readiness to Unlearn and Learn**

The third quality needed in a historian is the readiness to unlearn and unload obsolete concepts and assimilate new findings. This is not so much a question of courage and dedication to truth as of industry and endeavour. Most persons are too lazy to keep their knowledge up-to-date and abandon outdated concepts. They would rather keep to the familiar ruts.

**Original Thinking**

One other quality needed in a historian is original thinking. A real historian must very often subject his convictions and conclusions to repeated logical cross-examination.

It is such qualities as are discussed above which go to make a true historian. And yet in the contemporary world what we find is that a person sporting an academic degree in history or bagging a job in some organization dealing with history is usually mistaken for a historian.

**History and Patriotism**

It is usually inadvertently agrued that history being a curricular subject like physics and chemistry it should be taught or written as unemotionally and objectively as the latter. That argument is not as fair, just and impartial as it sounds.

There we must first distinguish between two kinds of histories—one about inert matter or abstract, impersonal things such as the history of gold or the history of philosophy on the one hand and the history of different countries such as of England or France.

*National histories lose all meaning and relevance if they are not narrated or written patriotically, emotionally and subjectively,* For instance, when dealing with Anglo-French wars a history of England will identify France as the enemy while the history of France will cite England as the enemy. The element of impartiality if at all will come into play, for instance, when a Frenchman or Englishman discusses, say, the responsibilty for the initial provocation or for cruelty.

Consequently , in Indian history Muslim invasions and Muslim rule must be characterized as hostile and enmical. To paint Muslim invasions as most welcome infusions of culture, as has been the current vogue, is a servile, devilish and seditious mode of history-writing. That is the kind of dishonest Indian history which is being currently most taught and presented all over the world.

**Research Oriental or Occidental?**

Eversince European trading companies came to India about 400 years ago, being fascinated by the Vedic civilization here they started, what they called 'Oriental research'.

Dazzled by the waxing glamour of European imperialism, some Hindu scholars felt overwhelmed with gratitude that the Europeans had for the first time (in the modern age) made the Hindus themselves and the world aware of the niceties of Vedic culture.

Consequently everybody including the Hindus themselves seem to be thinking in terms of more and more of 'Oriental research'. But what is urgent and important is to set the ball rolling in the reverse direction. The Europeans themselves and the rest of the world seem to be blissfully unaware that the very Vedic civilization for which they express so much fascination in the East, lies long since buried deep down under heaps of dogmatic Christian propaganda right under their own feet in their own European homelands. Therefore the real need is to undertake prompt and diligent 'Oriental' research in the Occident.

For instance all European countries need to be reminded that

their historic churches are all earlier Vedic temples and that their priesthoods such as the Papacy and the Archbishopry are erstwhile Vedic establishments.

It has already been shown that the Vedic epic Ramayan and Mahabharat were as much revered, recited quoted and studied in the ancient West as in the East and yet Western scholarship has been academically so insensitive as not to detect or suspect anything worth notice even while handling Ramayanic versions camouflaged as legends of Richard the Lion-heart, as happened in the case of G.H.Needler and his mentors at the Leipzig University.

This prompts me to bring to the notice of serious researchers yet another European manuscript known as **Gospels of Henry the Lion** compiled around 1174 A.D. by Harimann, a Benedictine monk at the German abbey of Helmarshausen near Brunswick in Lower Saxony. That term 'Lion' makes me suspect that manuscript too might reveal at least some traces of the Vedic epics and that the abbey of Helmarshausen could be an ancient Vedic hermitage.

That sumptuously illustrated manuscript dubbed as a Romanesque Gospel book contains 226 leaves of Golden Vellum with 41 full-page miniatures and thousands of other illustrations in blazing colours-crimson, blue, green, gold and untarnished silver. It is a complete manuscript done by Harimann (meaning a follower of Hari alias Lord Krishna). The manuscript bound in an opulent baroque reliquary cover added in Prague is on permanent display at the Herzog August Research Library at Wolfnbuettel, just south of Brunswick. That is probably yet another surviving version of the Ramayan in Europe.

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# THE IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY

History is generally regarded as one of numerous academic subjects which one may or may not study. Consequently persons who obtain high academic qualifications in say, geography or mathematics generally conclude therefrom that they are thereby disqualified from speaking or thinking on history.

It has been my experience on being introduced to strangers to be told that my name was familiar to them because they had heard or read about my historical discoveries concerning the authorship of the Taj Mahal and other historic buildings. But those who studied history at college usually dismissed my findings as biassed or baseless while those who had not studied history at college considered themselves incompetent to comment on the validity or otherwise of my findings. The result was that whether 'historian' or non-historian, a very large mass of the public remained unconcerned.

Such unconcern is unjustified. History ought to be everybody's primary concern. Because whether one studies history or does not study history at school or college is a matter of mere chance or one of professional convenience. Yet every person is an embodiment of history. His looks, his physique, his thoughts, his attainments, his monetary or national status etc. are details which have been shaped by history such as his parentage, nationality, the kind of education he could afford, the surroundings amidst which he was nurtured, the financial and social status of his parents and such

other factors. Therefore history must be regarded as everybody's primary concern whether or not one has received any academic instruction in it.

At times I have met persons who said that they were not interested or qualified to talk on historical topics such as the authorship of the Taj Mahal because their subject of higher study at college was biology or anthropology but their wives having offered history as a curricular subject for their B.A. or M.A. degrees, the latter could be interested in my discoveries. Even this proposition is fallacious. Because those holding academic degrees or official positions in history shy away from or shut out new findings in history from motives of professional jealousy, inconvenience or loss of face, while others not shackled by any academic qualification feel free to imbibe new findings dispassionately and without any reserve.

Those who consider that their wives, husbands or other relations are more competent to express an opinion on an historical finding forget that history is 'his story' and 'her story' and 'everybody's story'. Moreover history is not an abstruse or technical subject calling for any special skill, acumen or competence. In fact professional historians have made a mess of all history (as explained earlier) because the general public has allowed them a free hand and a free run. If the robust common-sense of the common man and the robust wisdom of the worldly man focusses itself on history from time to time it will be able to cure history of the many maladies that history suffers from due to maltreatment and mismanagement by so-called professionals.

Those who lack academic qualifications in history do not on that account, consider themselves unfit to visit an historic building such as the Red Fort in Delhi or Agra and inquire about who commissioned it and when. They won't for instance, say that "since my wife had studied history at college while I had not, let her alone go and view the Taj Mahal while I wait outside". This should suffice to convince everybody that history ought to be everybody's business and the public must keep a tab on the kind of history that the professional 'historian', architect, archaeologist, licensed

guide etc. dish out to them. Let everybody remember that history is too serious a topic to be entrusted entirely to professionals.

Another point to be noted is that history is omni-present. There is nothing that is free from history. Every individual has a history, this world has a history, a patient seeking treatment has a history, a sample of milk submitted for chemical examination has to have a history, a speaker wanting to address an audience has to be introduced, that is to say his history has to be told. A caller has to first introduce himself to the person he meets with. Thus history is an all-pervading subject of paramount importance from which no person, thing, or subject is exempt. Therefore history ought to be regarded by all as a matter of primary and personal concern.

**History is the Pulse of a Nation**

History is like the pulse of a nation. So long as the pulse beats the person lives; likewise so long as a country continues to search for its true history it cannot die.

A nation content to live with its falsified history and which doesn't have the courage to renounce it, is as good as dead. Such is the state of Hindu intelligentsia today. It lacks the wisdom to detect and the courage to declare how Christian and Muslim enemies have perverted Indian and world histories.

Also, as observed by Lord Macaulay "a people which take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

**Diurnal Study of History**

Vedic procedure enjoins that all rulers devote an hour or two everyday to the study of history as explained to them by their preceptors. This is a very thoughtful directive. The insistence that it should be a professional preceptor who should read-out history to the ruler is important for else a Gandhi or Nehru is prone to put his own interpretation and justify his own action or inaction.

Modern cabinets must abide by that thoughtful ancient directive. If at the daily session of history it is dinned into the ears of a modern president and prime minister how the 11th century ruler, Jaipal jumped into a self-lit fire when Mohamed Gazhnavi wrested Afghanistan from the former's control they would be shamed into jumping into the fire themselves after losing Kashmir or Aksai Chin to a Pakistan or China. Political leadership in India today is mistaken to stand only for garlands, public applause and loaves of office. Once it is known that any lapse calls for immolation by fire, real iron-men who can withstand that fiery test will appear on the political scene.

**Military Training**

A daily history-session should also serve to impress on countries like India the lesson that the military successes of the Western powers in Asia was due to their adventurous spirit, patriotism, discipline and bravery. Those qualities are still their distinguishing traits. Europeans had immense opportunities of building up their own personal fortune in India and other Asian countries. But not a single European ever did it. He remained loyal to his country and countrymen. One little order from superiors in a remote home-land at a six-month travel distance was enough to ensure immediate compliance. There was no betrayel, no disobedience, no dissidence and no dallying. If promised favours the Europeans would ask for concessions and facilities for their country but never for themselves. One of the reasons why a Westerner is more patriotic, methodical, restrained and disciplined in his behaviour is that each one of them undergoes about two year's compulsory military training. Such training ought to be introduced in India too to improve the calibre of the people.

**Predictive Uses of History**

Greek legends mention their ancients consulting oracles about their future. Military leaders such as Napoleon and Hitler consulted astrologers. History, if scientifically taught can prove useful like a crystal-ball, oracle or a computer to foretell a nation's future.

Let us take a concrete instance. India was partitioned in 1947 A.D. for a part of it to serve as a Muslim homeland. That was an opportunity to send away every Muslim and declare India a Hindu nation. But the Gandhi-Nehru combine, overwhelmed by personal fondness for some stray Muslims, committed the blunder of suffering millions of Muslims to live in India. As a result this Muslim element staying back is worming its way up to once again cry for another Muslim homeland. Many Hindu leaders and laymen, therefore are won 't to consult astrologers and soothsayers to inquire whether Hindu leaders would have to concede yet another Pakistan.

To such we would like to point out that history itself can predict the future if one knows the art of handling history like a computer. But in so doing the person handling the project must be guided by sheer logic and not by any selfish, pre-conceived notions.

Let us, therefore ask the 'computer' of history whether there will be yet another partition of residual India?

On that the 'computer of history' will seek more data. It will ask us a counter-question namely whether the same conditions of pre-partition times still continue? That is to say are we still indulgent towards Muslim demands and continue to appease them by promoting Urdu, increasing Muslim holidays, appointing minority commissions, keeping mum about the Hindu origin of historic buildings, hiding Hindu archaeological relics for fear of displeasing Muslims, insisting on appointing Muslim ministers in every cabinet, restricting Hindu processions from playing music while crossing mosques, hushing-up riot-reports which blame Muslims, etc. etc.? Naturally we shall have to admit to the computer of history that the policy of appeasing and pampering Muslims not only continues but is getting more accentuated. Thereupon the computer of history will return the inexorable reply that if the conditions that led to the first partition of India have not been changed then another partition of residual India, is unavoidable.

From another angle too we can get a corroboration of the above result namely that if in 1947 India produced leaders who allowed

a large chunk of India upto Wagah to be coolly cut off, a few decades later there could very naturally be another weakly Gandhi-Nehru combine prepared to concede yet another chunk to the Muslims, say upto Delhi or Agra.

**Regal Power if not Harnessed Scalds**

An important predictive law of history is that if an alien power continues to grow and thrive it is bound too inflict more and more harm on the victim nation.

Mohamad-bin-Kasim's invasion had planted a scalding Muslim power in India and that power continued to receive more and more voltage through the subsequent invasions of Ghaznavis, Ghories, Gulams, Tughlakhs, Khiljies, Sayyads, Tamurlane, Babur, Nadirshah, Ahmadshah Abdali and a host of others.

All that growing power not being harnessed to any public-utility projects, it kept spreading and sprawling over the Hindu country-side like uninsulated, high-voltage live electric wires lying around. Naturally it continued to scald the Hindus. *An important lesson to be learned from that is that powerful centres of political power alien or native if not properly harnessed to public utility activity they continue to emit scalding-power which burns and destroys the nation.*

**How History can Acquire Scientific and Technological Accuracy?**

So long as an alien power is not defused it will continue to scald. Hindu rulers not realizing this principle continued to suffer alien Muslim potentates like the Mugul emperor, the Nizam, Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan to exist even after repeatedly defeating the latter. Contrarily the British showed a better grasp of history. They promptly put the Mogul Bahadurshah Zafar on trial and deposed and exiled him. That was effective, efficient and quick professional work. Consequently so long as the British ruled India the Muslim power remained fully earthed since it had been literally run to earth. But as soon as the sovereignty of India came to be handled by the Hindu Gandhi-Nehru combine, after removal of the British 'fuse'

the earthed Muslim power sprang back out of its 'grave' to claim sovereignty only because the Hindus had never taken care to defuse Muslim power by liquidating Muslim kingdoms. This indicates how the laws of history are as inexorable and predictable as the laws of technology and science. This also illustrates how history teaching and writing can be made to acquire mathematical and scientific sharpness and accuracy if ruling political parties are debarred from meddling with and twisting text book history to bolster its own pet shibboleths.

*The rule of history is that either you finish the alien power or the alien finishes you.* This inexorable law of history indicates that no matter how much non-Muslims try to co-exist with Islam the latter will force a decisive war. Islam cannot co-exist with anybody. Spain had once a similar choice viz. either to finish Islam or to perish and it made the right, brave, patriotic choice of finishing Islam and live happily ever afterwards.

**The State of History in India**

Since the bureaucracy and political leadership is India in largely tutored in history as written by India's alien masters it has come to consider a nationalist and Hindu-oriented history as an aberration. This perspective of theirs needs to be reversed. History is a subjective subject. As such India's history must be written and considered only from the Hindu i.e. the Vedic point of view. That is to say anything which defiles and damages Vedic culture must be regarded as enmical and unpatriotic while whatever helps Vedic culture must be considered beneficial and patriotic.

**Two Types of Anti-national History in Vogue**

In India, as a hangover of colonial rule, two types of histories are currently taught. Both those are of the dangerous, unwanted, anti-national type while real national history is conspicuous by its absence.

The common type of history taught in India and also presented aborad seems to say that Muslim and European invasions of India ought to be considered a godsend.

This view can be tolerated and allowed in India only if Russia and England are prepared to concede that Napoleonic and Hitlerian invasions were a godsend for the rest of Europe.

The other type of history clandestinely taught in predominantly Muslim centres such as Aligarh and Deoband and through religious discourses in mosques propagates that Muslims are of superior race and culture, that the Muslim invaders were all religious saints, that they were the harbingers of all knowledge and industry, that they laid gardens and built all historic buildings and that their aim ought to be to turn everybody a Muslim. Propagation of such history through Muslim centres needs to be stopped severely and sternly.

In fact it needs to be taught and recognized throughout the world that Islam was forced on most people by means of the most horrid barbarities and therefore all Muslims must be given full freedom, facilities and encouragement to return to their primordial, parent Vedic culture.

**The Muslim Strategy**

In all countries such as the Philippines and India where Muslims are in sizeable numbers but are not in power their strategy is to keep nibbling at the seats of power and keep the embers of Muslim demands burning so that they could at any time inflame riots. This guerrilla action takes the shape of putting up cenotaphs and reciting Namaz in unguarded vacant land to create future Islamic storm-centres as mosques and tombs, to keep pressing for tuition in outlandish languages such as Urdu, Persian and Arabic, to object to processions playing music in the vicinity of mosques and tombs, to object to allusions to Islam in text books except in the most sugary terms, to find faults with the national anthem and educational textbooks, to object to Hindu buildings rising taller than so-called mosques, to object to postal stamps depicting certain scenes or symbols etc. etc. Thus the Muslim strategy is to keep as many issues burning all the time over the world as possible so that from time to time Islamic fanaticism could be fanned to flare up and capture more power and spread more terror with a view to ultimately

undermine governmental authority and capture power to coerce everybody to become a Muslim. That this important lesson of history has not been learned by people in power who shape national policies in non-Muslim countries indicates the scant attention being paid to the study of true history. *Currently history is being looked upon merely as a curricular subject to obtain an academic degree while the real use of history is to guide one in shaping the future of one 's own nation from a knowledge of the past.*

**The Mathematical Rule-of-Three As Applied to History**

Taking India as an illustration we may note that its borders continuue to be currently violated by Pakistan, Bangladesh and China. The enemy demolishes border pillars, prints counterfeit maps and claims the victim nation 's territory as its own. This indicates how from the very moment of aggression or even as preparation for aggression the enemy begins to change the victim nation 's history. One may then apply the arithmetical **Rule of Three** and find out-that if at the very moment of aggression or in preparation for it the enemy changes the victim nation 's history so much as to claim large tracts of territory how much of India 's history must have been changed and distorted during 1235 years of alien rule in India (712 to 1947 A.D.) ?

**The Importance of Retaining Unadulterated History**

The importance of retaining the purity of history is that only unadulterated history can serve as a computer for solving national problems, as a testing stone for judging the grade of patriotism of any individual, as an oracle which can answer questions about the future of a nation, and as a guide for shaping the future of a nation, and its current foreign policy. Therefore, it should be the endeavor of all well-wishers of a nation to insist on making or retaining history as a factually and chronologically accurate accouunt of the past undefiled and unadulterated by the credos of politicians.

**National Institute of Patriotic History**

Just as unpolluted water is necessary to keep a nation healthy

similarly unpolluted history is necessary to strengthen the moral and patriotic fibre of every citizen. Therefore, especially for countries like India, which have emerged from protracted bondage it is advisable to establish a National Institute of Patriotic History whose duty it should be to ensure that only a factually and chronologically accurate account of the country's past is taught and patronized everywhere. Consequently India's constitution must provide that anyone wanting to stand for any elective post must be certified by the Institute to have a patriotic outlook on history or must hold a diploma of the Institute. This will also automatically act as a curb on those standing for election.

**Objectives in Learning History**

The objectives of learning history are mainly two, namely avoiding past mistakes which brought debility, misery and ruin to the country and to draw appropriate lessons to chart the future course of a nation's destiny.

From this point of view there are very many things that need to be done with regard to Indian and world histories. The whole of humanity needs to be made aware that Vedic culture and Sanskrit are a common, primordial divine heritage of all. Christianity and Islam are subsequent impositions clamped with military might. Christianity and Islam have not only enslaved whole nations, they have shackled the very souls of all convert individuals.

**Hinduism Alone is India's Glory and Identity.**

In Indian history it needs to be clearly understood that India has a special connotation and identity only because of Hinduism. As a Christian or Muslim country it can only be one among many. All the glories for which India is known and distinguished all over the world are glories of its Hindu, Vedic culture.

**Those not Pledged to India's Vedic Personality Must not Rule**

Keeping that Hindu, Vedic personality of India intact and whole must be the sole concern of all Indian administrations.

Just as when one goes along the highway one takes care to ensure that one is safe and sound and not maimed by a passing vehicle or robbed by a passing robber, similarly administrators charting India's course along the highway of world history have to ensure that India's Hindu personality suffers from no insult, assault, injury and loss of limb. Anyone who cannot protect India's Hindu personality must be deemed incapable to rule. And those not *believing in safeguarding India's Hindu personality have no right to wield any administrative power in India.*

History ought to be made a compulsory subject in every curriculum because no matter what a person's money-earning profession is he ought to be made aware of his past heritage and future goal as a human being.

**Historical Evidence**

Some persons are prone to regard documentary evidence as crucial. Professional architects emphasise the importance of architectural evidence while archaeologists insist on archaeological evidence. All these are one-sided views. Each of these types of evidence could be misleading by itself. What is to be considered in any investigation is the totality of evidence.

Take the instance of the Taj Mahal. Though historians, architects and archaeologists galore have visited that edifice umpteen times during the last three centuries all have been placing implicit faith in its Mogul origin.

*The visit to historic premises by a scholar or official is as useless as that of a dog or an ass unless the human being keeps his mind alert throughout for matching everything that he hears with all that he sees in those surroundings.*

Likewise those who swear by documents had been misled into believing that they had documentary evidence of Shahjahan's authorship of the Taj Mahal. All such have been proved totally wrong. They are blissfully unaware of the colossal incompetence or dishonesty of professional historians who have never cared to

inform the public that the term Taj Mahal itself doesn't exist in any Mogul document. Therefore, whether investigating a crime or conducting historical research what one must remember is that *all available details have to be correlated and above all one 's logic is the supreme coordinator.*

Even chronicles and inscriptions are many - a - time forgeries or concoctions as pointed out earlier.

**Need to Re-examine Dogmatic Conclusions**

At times historians themselves have drawn misleading and unwarranted conclusions from inscriptions though the inscriber himself never intended to mislead. For instance, on the so-called Buland Darwaza in Fatehpur Sikri two inscriptions record Akbar 's victories in Gujarat and Khandesh. Nowhere in the inscriptions is it claimed that the gateway was built to commemorate any of those victories and yet historians have perforce concluded that the gateway was raised to commemorate one of those victories. Which ? They don 't know. Indian history is thus full of many dogmatic, obstinate, pro-Muslim, irrelevant and illogical conclusions which were allowed to pass muster unquestioned because they satisfied the Muslim ego. Those conclusions have adorned history-books so long that now they are fancied to be unquestionable and unassailable. The need today is to reopen all such issues and conclusions for re-examination since they had been acquiesced into unquestioned out of fear for the alien ruler, whether Muslim or British. Those conclusions accepted unquestioned through a sense of awe and terror of the alien ruler must no longer be accepted lying down. Like a murder-case hushed up by influential persons which is reopened when others feel strong enough to do so, India should now feel free and strong enough to reopen and review issues of India 's history and the history of the world 's Vedic heritage.

**Using Logic as the Key Tool**

In this context the question of the evaluation of various kinds of evidence may be discussed taking the case of a hypothetical murder.

If an unclaimed body is lying by the roadside a cursory examination will establish whether it was a traffic mishap or a natural death, suicide or murder. For instance, if the person is stabbed in the back that will rule out the other three possibilities and establish that it is a murder. At the same time if a note is found in the person 's pocket saying that he is committing voluntary suicide, that note will be deemed to be a forgery because the circumstance of the stab in the back will override the statement in the note. In a rare case it might so happen that a person genuinely intending to commit suicide writes a note to that effect and puts it in his pocket, but before he can jump in a lake or infront of a running railway-train his enemies overtake him, stab him in the back and kill him. Here though the note is proved to be in his own handwriting and voluntarily written, yet the stab in the back will cancel out other considerations and establish it to be a clear case of murder. Therefore *documentary evidence is not necessarily good evidence.* In solving murder mysteries *sometimes tiny circumstantial clues like a miniscule hair of the assailant found in the deceased 's hand will clinch the issue in deciding who is guilty of the murder.*

In all crime miscreants take all precautions to leave no written evidence. Yet murders are almost always detected and murderers are convicted on the basis of the totality of evidence which may or may not include any written evidence. Therefore, a real historian must never bank on documentary evidence. If, for instance the Rashtrapati Bhawan in New Delhi were to be ascribed to the authorship of ten different persons by as many writers in different documents, diaries or chronicles a researcher probing the issue a thousand years later would be perplexed and wonder which written statement to believe. It may be that all of them are wrong. The issue in such a case will have to be decided by taking into consideration the totality of evidence. In fact in such cases a very important principle of evidence is that wherever and whenever circumstantial evidence is at variance with written evidence the circumstantial evidence overrides written evidence because written evidence could be concoted unlike circumstantial evidence.

**Worldly Wisdom**

What is essential for historical research is sound, robust common sense alias worldly wisdom and not history books or documents. Thus, for instance, anybody confronted with, say, Tamerlain's palatial mausoleum in Samarkand must immediately ask himself where is Tamerlain's palace? Is the palace at least ten times bigger and more lavish and majestic than the mausoleum? If the answer to all such questions is a big 'NO' then he should immediately conclude that the mausoleum is a hoax, the building is somebody's palace in which Tamerlain may or may not have been buried. This illustrates how historical research can be accomplished with sheer logic.

**An Historian Must Feel Free to Search For the Truth**

In order to be able to find out the truth one must first feel free to search for the truth. This pre-condition has been absent in India for the last one thousand years, History teachers, researchers, bureaucrats, architects and archaeologists have stood in terror of the Muslim rulers, or of the British bosses, or of the Gandhi-Nehru doctrine of doing or saying nothing which would antagonise or displease the Muslims and of their own government or semi-government jobs or positions. What research can one expect in such a terror-charged atmosphere? That is why archaeological employees in India have been consistently hiding all Hindu evidence concerning historic buildings and exhibiting only grafted Muslim relics. This indicates how considerations of personal convenience and trouble-free government-service impel even educated Hindus to act like criminals even to the detriment of Hindu, Vedic and national interests. All these higher interests are subordinated to considerations of petty, selfish, individual gains.

**Equating Akbar and Rana Pratap**

Hindu history justly hails Rana Pratap as a great national hero who despite great travails and trials upheld the values of Vedic culture and refused to surrender to Akbar. But during the long alien rule and the subsequent Congress party rule in India the

third-generation Mogul emperor Akbar has also been rated as 'great'. This affords us an apt illustration to expound *a vital rule of historical research viz that if there are two contemporaries, one wanting to kill the other then both cannot be great. History has to rate one as great and the other as a villain.*

Take a parallel instance from ordinary life. If there are two youths itching to murder each other either both will be rated as bad boys or one would be rated as good, simple, unoffending while the other may be known to be a local tough, bully, vagrant and murderer. But it would never be said that both are very noble because both wished to kill each other.

Contrary to this rule when current history-texts rate both Rana Pratap and Akbar as great that exposes a great flaw in contemporary historical thinking. This is one more instance illustrating how Indian histories coming down unchecked and un-revised from Muslim times are a hodge podge of muddled thinking. They represent a confused thinking of political convenience haphazardly laid layer over incongruous layer.

Moreover here we may define another law of history. The law is that since Akbar's dozen or so ancestors upto Tamerlain and an equal number of descendants upto Bahadur Shah Zafar were all drink and drug addicts, homosexuals, womanizers, tyrannizers, torturers and plunderers how could Akbar a middle link in that chain, be a noble person? All such matters when taken into account the conclusion that Akbar was great, is bound to be wrong.

**Examination Question-Papers**

The same illogical thinking is reflected in history-question papers in academic examinations. Instead of asking students to compare the atrocities committed by alien rulers and invaders, impressionable young minds are asked to lustily describe the virtues of an Allauddin's tax system or Akbar's revenue system, for instance. If that were right should we not ask Russian students to discuss the great benefits conferred on Russia by Napoleon's and Hitler's invading hordes? Shouldn't we also ask British students to dilate on the great benefits

that Napoleon's and Hitler's landings would have conferred on Britain ? A natural corollary of that question would be to ask the students to condemn the British contemporaries of Napoleon and Hitler for thwarting the enemy's landing plans. Infact in that case Napoleon and Hitler wouldn't even deserve to be labelled as enemies but to be described as potential benefactors of Britain.

If such treatment of Russian and British history passes muster with the world then alone students of Indian history would be justified in regarding Muslim invaders and rulers of India as Indians or as great men. But that is not the case. Nowhere in the world are alien invaders looked upon as guest benefactors. Then with what justification is it being done in Indian history ? From Australia to the Americas wherever Indian history is taught Muslim invaders and rulers from Mohamad-bin-Kasim to Bahadurshah Zafar are being blatantly described as Indian. The manner of their entry into India and the hostility they exhibited all their lives towards Hindudom ought to be the main considerations in judging their role. Instead their continued residence in India is regarded as overriding all other considerations. Here historians may consider whether had Napoleon and Hitler continued to reside in Russia or Britain and continued their terror-activities against Russians and the British would their forced, adverse residence entitled them to be treated as Russian or British citizens ? The same rule should apply to Indian history also.

**Topsy-Turvy Norms**

Yet in the case of Indian history alone all values and norms have been turned topsy turvy. The fault for this lies more with the Indian Government than with teachers of history in countries from the Americas to Australia. Because when Indians themselves are owning an adverse history about themselves as the most just and appropriate why should foreigners bother to point out the irrationality of that history ? But we may add that a certain stigma does attach in this case to Western scholars too because this instance reveals that they are not as impartial, alert, awake, discerning and discriminating as they usually claim to be or as they are reputed

to be, when it is a question of somebody else's history and not their own.

In the case of Indian history we should like to ask what difference does it make if a Mohamad Ghaznavi or Ghori continues his depradations against the Hindus by raiding from Ghazni or Kabul or by reigning in Delhi ? In fact the latter location is more convenient to him as being less risky, closer to his target and less expensive. To transform that depredatory convenience of his into Indian citizenship is the height of absurdity. Indian history as handed down by alien tradition is full of such academic absurdities. To continue teaching such history is highly unpatriotic because it turns out citizens who when they join the country's armed forces are psychologically unprepared to look upon the alien invaders as an enemy because their history teaches them that a Muslim invader who takes up residence in India is a friend and citizen even if he continues his depredations.

**Why Muslim Enemies but No Christian Enemies ?**

In mediaeval history though Muslims of several nationalities (such as Arabs, Turks, Iranians, Afghans, Tartars and Negroes) invaded India yet they were invariably referred to as the Muslim enemy while in the case of the Christian powers, also extending their domain in India, their armies were not dubbed as Christian armies but as English, French or Portuguese - Why ? Few historians will be able to answer that question, which again highlights the flaw in history-writing and teaching in India. It has been allowed to remain a confused hodge-podge. Such issues have not been analyzed and rationalized for fear of hurting vested interests and alien sentiments.

The answer to that question is that we know and describe a stranger according to the way he behaves or the manner in which he introduces and describes himself. Thus in mediaeval history, a Muslim of any nationality announced himself not as an Arab or Turk but as a Muslim come to massacre all non-Muslims. True to their protestations their flags too were uniformly green mounted

with an identical, oblique crescent and star. Thus in their case the highest common denominator was their Islamic faith and the belief that their life-mission was to massacre all kafirs. Their nationality was no consideration.

When a stranger calls on us he introduces himself as Mr. so and so. Thereafter, throughout the meeting we continue to address him as 'Mr. so and so'. Likewise in mediaeval history every Muslim invader or ruler introduced himself as a Muslim massacrer of the infidel. Every Muslim ruler even sported regal titles to that effect with the massacre motto etched even on his sword. Should history then deny them the distinctive role that these Muslim invaders proudly claimed for themselves? That would be highly unjust. And yet sycophant Indian history does precisely that. It evinces that uncalled for temerity of stripping the very terrible ornamental titles (such as 'slaughterer of infidels and the pulverizer of their idols) with which the Muslim clothed himself in Islamic regality and the timidity to honour him as noble and great. Does this not amount to slighting his memory and underrating his historic role? Are petty modern historians justified in subjecting proud Muslim marauders to such indignities? Run - of-the-mill historians are thus guilty of both academic crimes of commission and omission.

**Architectural Evidence Misinterpreted**

Just as the Archaeological Survey of India has perverted its role and made ascribing Hindu relics to alien Muslims its main concern those dealing with the history of Indian architecture too are playing a supportive role. E.B. Havell, a British writer who has written uncannily discerning books asserting that the architectural style of historic buildings usually ascribed to Muslims is absolutely Hindu, is being consistently and deliberately ignored in most architectural institutions throughout the world. Contrarily books written by a James Fergusson, Percy, Brown, and Bannister Fletcher which blunderingly misrepresent the architectural style of historical buildings in India as Muslim are being actively patronized everywhere. In doing this the above erring writers betray a complete lack of research acumen or historical understanding.

Whosoever claims Muslims to be great builders must produce their ancient architectural texts. How can a community which has no architectural texts ever claim to be great builders? Besides, the Muslims have no standards of measurement of their own. In their desert they measure their distances not in yards or miles but from water hole to water hole. Can such a community ever build? Moreover the Muslim is not one nationality but a conglomorate of diverse nationalities. It has also to be remembered that a mediaeval Muslim lived absolutely by plunder and capture. He built absolutely nothing. Even the Kaba, their centre-most shrine, and the Dome on the Rock in Jerusalem and St. Sophia 's in Istanbul are all captured buildings. Consequently, all so-called Muslim tombs and mosques are other people 's captured property. Muslims started building only after they were prevented from capturing, that is, say, from the 20th century onwards. Such buildings too are the products of petro-dollars.

**Are Ramayan and Mahabharat Histories?**

The Ramayan is a story of the great war of the Treta Yug while the Mahabharat embodies the account of the great war of the Dwapar Yug. They are actual happenings and not fiction because the traditions of Rama and Krishna are traceable in every part of the world as we have shown in different contexts elsewhere in this volume. As per the Vedic almanac Rama 's antiquity goes back to a million years and that of Krishna to nearly 7,500 years.

**Nature and Uses of History**

Politicians whose credo doesn 't permit them to study with equanimity accounts of Muslim misdeeds often try to argue that history is a superfluous subject.

They are mistaken in that conclusion. History has immense practical uses besides giving man a global perspective spanning centuries of human history.

Firstly it ought to be realized that history is not limited to politics. All transactions and all human affairs begin only with history.

Therefore, there is no escape from history.

Everything that has happened till the previous moment is history and becomes the foundation of the happenings of the next moment. From this point of view too there is no escape from history. That is why even the most powerful tyrant or dictator dare not ban history. He may try to doctor history and concoct it but he doesn't ban it.

**Dishonest Objections**

There are some who pretend (only eversince Shahjahan's authorship was disproved) that the question as to who commissioned the Taj Mahal is irrelevant. How does it matter who built it? they ask. This stance is not very honest because so long as Shahjahan was claimed to be the builder these people evinced keen interest. They never once said then that the person commissioning it doesn't matter. Only when they found the nostalgic credit to Shahjahan seriously disputed they started arguing that the builder's name was irrelevant.

Secondly, a builder's, name, status, financial capacity and the motivation are all very important and relevent in judging the age, condition, size, shape, style and function of a building.

**History Useful in Detecting Friends and Enemies**

History is highly useful in choosing one's political friends. India's present rulers who are tutored in a prevert history written by aliens consider Arabs, Turks and Iranians as their best friends though it is these very countries which sent plunderer after plunderer and massacrer after massacrer to destory Hindudom for a thousand long years. Even today while people of those countries are free to build mosques galore in Hindusthan Hindus themselves are debarred from building even a single temple in those countries. Contrarily Israelis have had the friendliest feelings for India throughout history. Yet the Congress party in power in India considers Arabs, Iranians and Turks as best friends and treats the Jews as Pariahs. This should emphasize the need for a pure, patriotic

history. A pervert history perverts a country 's foreign policy outlook.

**Our Envoys Lack Historical Perspective and Patriotism**

Had India 's current rulers a patriotic, historical outlook they would have directed its envoys in Muslim countries to look for and bring back precious heirlooms such as the Shivling carried away from Somnath and the ancient Hindu peacock throne looted from Delhi. Similarly our envoy in Damascus could have been asked to identify the highway along which king Dahir 's two Hindu princesses were dragged tied to horses' tails, so that a suitable monument to all womanhood could be raised there. Our envoys in Spain could for instance negotiate for the import of the saffron planting technique because that is a valuable cash crop which Spain produces cheap in a climate like that of large areas in India. And yet not a single Indian envoy under INC rule is known to have shown such patriotic initative, historic perspective or awareness of his duties. They are all engrossed in mere routine, humdrum. That all such steps are not being taken proves that Indian 's political leaders lack both wisdom and patriotism.

**The Jerusalem Issue**

Yet another illustration of the practical uses of history concerns the status of Jerusalem. Currently the Jews are keen on making Jerusalem their capital while the Arabs are opposed to it. Here history comes to our rescue. It has been pointed out elsewhere in this volume that the term Jerusalem signifies Lord Krishna 's township. Since the Judaists belong to Lord Krishna 's Yedu tribe they have the first claim to Jerusalem. Besides, individuals, organizations (such as ISKCON) and communities who revere Lord Krishna are entitled to access to Jerusalem but not the Arabs who as Muslims are sworn iconoclasts.

**Solution to the Muslim Infiltration Problem**

Currently India faces a very serious problem in the infiltration into India of thousands of Bangladeshi Muslims and overstay of Pakistanis everyday. Permitted to keep four wives and any number

of concubines, fast-breeding Muslims can keep easing their swelling numbers by spilling into India to double advantage namely getting rid of their rising numbers and sabotaging Hindu India by a swelling Muslim population clamouring for yet another Pakistan.

Hindu diplomacy can rise to the occasion and effectively check the infiltration by a very simple, inexpensive, non-violent stratagem. *India should declare that every infiltrator will be registered as a Hindu with a Hindu name in census papers, on electorol rolls, on ration cards and for passport purposes.* This strategy will be highly beneficial from every point of view namely as Hindus the infiltrators won't have their usual typical Muslim demands, they won't have any grounds to riot and Hindus will be in a majority. On this basis even if all Bangladeshis infiltrate into india an empty Bangladesh can once again be turned into Hindu land. *The scare of having to live in India with Hindu names will itself prove a great effective deterrent. All those who have already infiltrated into India should be registered as Hindus or asked to get out.*

**Encyclopaedia of Ignorance**

This volume has cited a number of topics on which even the so-called intellectuals are not well informed, for instance, the connotation of the term Jerusalem, the relevance of the 'Bachelor' degree conferred on women and married men; and the meaning of the term matriculation: Therefore, we thought that there could very well be a compilation called the Encyclopaedia of Ignorance. And we were delighted to find that there is indeed a publication of that name published by a London firm known as Pergamon. But whether that Encyclopaedia elucidates the areas of ignorance cited in this volume we are not sure. Perhaps it doesn't. A review of that Encyclopaedia appeared in the December 4, 1977 issue of the **Sunday Times**, London.

The present volume is also in a way a unique Encyclopaedia clarifying issues about which even the world intelligentsia has vague, hodge-podge notions or no information at all. For instance, the 1200 B.C. under-estimation of the antiquity of the Vedas; crediting

Muslim invaders with historic buildings raised by Hindus in pre-Muslim times, the haphazard explanation of the term 'Hebrew' in the Encyclopaedia Judaica, and Rome the city of Rama being ascribed to some fictitious Romulus. All these illustrate the very many areas of stark dark ignorance which abound in world history, and therefore even the current **Encyclopaedia of Ignorance** will need to be put wise over numerous matters.

**Bogus Names**

Islamic names attaching to most historic buildings are bogus. For instance, terms like Buland Darwaza ( in Fatehpur Sikri), Kutb Minar (in Delhi), Etmad Uddaula and Chini ka Rauza in Agra, the so-called Jama Masjids and mausoleums of various fakirs, the so-called Bibi-Ka-Makabara in Aurangabad and the numerous fancied mosques are all bogus Muslim names foisted on captured Hindu buildings. They are not based on any historical record nor even on circumstantial evidence.

**Aurangzeb's Fake Grave in a Goddess Temple-Yard**

A few miles from Aurangabad in the Deccan is an ancient Hindu township Islamized as Khuldabad. It has an ancient Hindu temple-complex which obviously was desecrated by Muslim marauders who lived and died there. Consequently the ancient Hindu sanctorums there are all littered with Muslim graves some of which could be fake. Aurangzeb's cenotaph there is obviousely one such fake because Aurangzeb died or was slain near so-called Ahmednagar. And there is no record on his festering corpse being carried several hundred miles away. Moreover what is pointed out as his cenotaph is in fact the bed of the sacred Tulasi plant. The holy Hindu tradition of substituting a new plant if the earlier one withers away is still continued. To satisfy coercive Muslim sentiment the plant used is Sabja alias Rama Tulasi. On the entrances to the surrounding sanctums littered with Muslim graves hang heavy wreaths of green bangles offered by childless women seeking fertility from their invisible erstwhile goddess idols desecrated by Muslim marauders. Why should Muslim raiders buried there have incongruous feminine

bangle offerings made to them.

**Frightful Assumptions**

A lot of current history is vitiated by frightful assumptions. For instance, the assumption that because there are cenotaphs inside them therefore towering edifices from the Taj Mahal in India to the Pyramids in Egypt were raised as sepulchral structures; or that because Muslim congregations are using numerous buildings in the world for their prayers and calling them mosques therefore those structures were built basically as mosques.

Of the same category another frightful assumption in current history-texts is about scholarship. For instance, because the names of Dara Shikoh (elder brother of Mogul emperor Aurangzeb) and of Amir Khusro ( a general of Sultan Allauddin 's time) or of Abdur Rahim Khan Khana (a courtier of Akbar 's time) are associated with erudite, devout Sanskrit or Hindi writings therefore those Muslim potentates are very facilely assumed to be great Sanskrit or Hindi scholars with a benign attitude towards Vedic culture. Such an assumption is absolutely unwarranted in the absence of strong corroborative evidence. For example, it must first be firmly established that Dara Shikoh, Amir Khusro and Abdur Rahim Khan Khana were in fact great Hindi or Sanskrit scholars. To establish that it would have to be found out as to how many hours everyday and for how many years did they study those languages and under which Hindu scholars ? Unless such corroborative proof is available the conclusion that those mediaeval Muslims were Vedic, Sanskrit scholars merely because their names are appended to some Urdu or Persian renderings of Sanskrit scriptures is unjustified especially when there are stupendous contra-indications namely that Muslim writers associated with mediaeval Muslim regimes were drink and drug addicts, they were incorrigible sodomites and womanizers, they were all the time engrossed in court intrigue and murder and massacre orgies and they were deep haters of Vedic culture and baiters of the Hindus. Can such people ever acquire deep Sanskrit scholarship and put in the continued concentrated effort necessary to render highly philosophical Vedic scriptures into a Muslim language ?

Therefore the proper conclusion would be that a Hindu bilingual pundit did the translation and ascribed it to the Muslim in power for some mundane reward.

**Mecca-Medina Holy Hindu Places Admits Muslim**

In his letter of August 12, 1984 Jai Bhagwan Arya of the Frontier Academy, P. O. Gwalkdam, (Via Almora U. P.) wrote to me "Today I happened to have a long chat with an aged Muslim Haji Karim Ahmad of Bijnor in his apple orchard where I had been on a photographic mission. Since his title Haji indicated that he made a pilgrimage to Mecca I asked him about that. On that he said with great cordiality Son, since I am an Haji I won't like to bluff. The fact is that Mecca and Medina are centres of hoary Hindu pilgrimage" He had read the Sair-ul-Okul (anthology of pre-Islmaic Arabic poetry). He pointed out a number of similariti between The Kashi Viswanath Temple (in Varanasi, India) and the Kaba (temple) in Mecca. According to him the Sange Aswad (the Black Stone) is one of the 12 (famous) Jvotirlingas (of the Hindus). According to him 365 Hindu idols are still there. He asserted that Mohammed and his uncle Khalifa Usman Abbas etc. were all Hindus. Mohammad's uncle remained a Hindu till the end. Kissing the sacred stone and the seven perambulations around it and wrapping oneself with white sheets (for the pilgrimage) are ancient Hindu traditions The Haji added that all level-headed Muslims admit that Mecca and its traditions are all of Hindu origin. In many respects the Koran is a mere copy of Hindu scriptures." Yet inspite of that knowledge Muslims generally continue to be adamantly antagonistic.

**The Worldwide Spread of Vedic Legends**

Evidence lies scattered through books written by European authors of the worldwide sway of Vedic legends. Yet they all mistakenly ascribe that spread to Buddhist missionaries. Buddhism appeared on the scene much later. Earlier it was all Vedic culture and Sanskrit language everywhere. Dr. M. Gaster is one such author.

Persian titles Tuti Nama, Bahar-i-Danish, the Gul-i-Bakawali, the Book of Sindabad, the Hazar Afsana are all adaptations of earlier Sanskrit legends of the Vedic past of Persia such as

Panchatantra and Hitopadesha.

Some European versions of those legends are titled as Aesop's Fables, the Seven Sages of Rome, and Gesta Romanorum. Goethe, Boccacio, Chaucer and La Fontain also draw heavily on the memories of the Vedic legends.

Many of the stories of the Grimm Brothers, Coelho, Rabalias, Lucien, and Thorpe also echo the hoary Vedic tales. Shakespeare's All is well that ends will may be traced to the Kathasaritsagar story of Mooladeva and the Brahmin's Daughter. N. M. Penzer has edited Towny's English translation of the Kathasaritsagar.

♦♦

# THE NATIONAL FLAG

The supreme importance of history as the touchstone of a nation's entire elan and ethos may also be realized by analyzing how history helps in determining the validity and rationality of the national flag at a time when the mushrooming of nations has debased the selection of a flag to the choosing of a mere distinctive rag. These rags have therefore become mere rabble-raisers, emblems of factional strife and rallying points for man killing man or one enslaving another.

Such was not the original idea. The first and only flag chosen to represent all mankind is the saffron-coloured flag of Vedic culture. It represents the colour of the blood that runs through everybody's veins and therefore, represents the basic unity and brotherhood of humanity.

The saffron colour also represents the hue of the early morning sun which nourishes all humanity and heralds the starting of the working day of mutual service.

The almond-coloured Vedic flag also represents the hue of the setting sun symbolic of a usefully spent day and heralding a period of well-deserved rest.

The crimson Vedic flag also represents the flame of fire which removes all impurities and reduces incurable things to ashes, and helps to cook nourishing food and imparts warmth.

The orange Vedic flag also symbolizes the glowing colour of sanguine hope and knowledge.

The scarlet has been chosen by Vedic monks as their apparel because of the above connotations of purity and selfless service associated with it.

It is that flag which represents Hinduism. What better identification can one have to recognize that Hinduism and Vedic culture are convertible terms.

The orange flag represents Hinduism not because it has been the standard of any conqueror, marauder, invader or emperor but because it represents the Vedic motto that humanity is all one, that the earth on which man lives is one, that the sky under which man lives is all one, that we must all co-exist, that one must live for others as a mother lives for her child, that mundane life is transitory, that sins of usurpation, aggression and coercion are bound to be punished by the automatic laws of Karma. In short, Hinduism is represented by the orange flag because that colour signifies the ideals of purity, simplicity, altruistic service, humility, sacrifice, spirituality and self-immolation which are the ideals of Hindu, Vedic life and should be the ideals of every person.

**Modern India's Flagged Blunder**

Modern India committed a great blunder under the guidance of the Gandhi-Nehru combine in opting for a tri-colour flag. The way it was chosen indicates that the persons responsible for choosing India's flag looked upon it merely as a national rag-tag. This exposes their lack of grasp of history. Consequently, that choice also illustrates how persons who have been tutored in wrong history under alien rule are unable to take the right decisions when saddled with sovereignty.

Firstly, the tricolor flag was concocted by Madam Cama, a well-meaning Parsi lady in one of her idle periods in faraway Berlin. All these were vitiating factors. A woman can never conceive a good, sound brain-child in a wrong environment. Firstly as a Parsi woman Madam Cama was woefully deficent in robust Hindu thinking.

That explains the pale, sickly, anaemic, meaningless, non-representative white strip which afflicts the very centre of the so-called national flag, driving a permanent wedge between the Hindu saffron and the Muslim green colours. Again, if the white represents the minorities it should obviously include the Muslims too and obviate the necessity for any green strip. Thus, suffering from a minority-complex Madam Cama naturally gave birth to a flag which led her to an undemocratic madness of permanently yoking the Hindu majority to the minority grind-wheel. Eversince, the minority syndrome continues to cloud the thinking of INC leaders who have been governing the country. A majority of Hindus plumping for a flag of freak-conception of a minority-woman, is itself symptomatic of the effeminacy and dementation of Hindudom entrusting its governmental authority to imbecile and inimical leaders!

When a woman of an infinitesimal minority reclining in a long, dark cold night in faraway Berlin, succumbs to a lusty patriotic emotion, unwedded to any logic and conceives a flag what else could she deliver but a tricky tricolour.

Thereafter, like Vasudeo who carried the new-born Krishna from Kamsa's prison to freedom, on his head, in a basket, across the flooded Yamuna, the tricolour was smuggled into India across the stormy seven seas, past British guards inside the head of some visiting INC man, to parade at the head of India's freedom-struggle.

But unlike Krishna who was a legitimate divine miracle-child the Constituent Assembly itself, eyeing the tricolour as a freak, offspring of illegitimate conception resolved that it be replaced by Hindudom's sacred, traditional, saffron-coloured flag. But flouting that decision the Gandhi-Nehru-combine schemed for the secret adoption of the tricolour itself, arguing that a mere heart-transplant, replacing the yarn-spinning 'charkha' at the centre of the flag with the darned Dodo of a spoked wheel would do the trick of imparting legitimacy to the tricolour as a national flag.

But 48 years of experience of governance under that tragic tricolour of dubious, mixed Hindu-Muslim-Parsee parentage and a contrived, muddled nurture by a novice Gandhi-Nehru male duo

should convince every rational reader and national leader (unchained to any political dogma) that the first basic step for improving the grain of India's administration, the calibre of its people and the thinking of its policy-makers should be to replace the tricolour with India's and Hindudom's own ageold, divine, inspiring and pious, orange-coloured flag pledged to protect the defenceless and the righteous at any cost. India can never prosper and progress under the tricolour.

**INC Hypocrisy**

Though the colour-strips in the current flag have been chosen and positioned on communal considerations yet officialdom has been taught to cover it up hypocritically with a facile and misleading explanation. In 1928 the flag had only two colours. The saffron colour on top represented the Hindus and the green in the lower part represented the Muslims. A charkha (spinning wheel) was stamped in the middle. The present flag is a derivative of that and yet suddenly in a national self-deception the Congress leaders have foisted the myth that the saffron signifies courage and sacrifice, the white stands for peace and purity and the green symbolizes fertility and productivity. Will the Congress leaders tell us which international dictionary of colours sets out such attributes of the different colours? It is such deceitful myths which have lulled Hindudom into cowardly compromise and insulatory inaction.

Madam Cama cutting pieces from variegated lengths of cloth and stiching them together was also symptomatic of hodge-podge thinking.

And actually today India under Congress leadership represents a stitched nation with the 'stitches' coming off one after the other through riots inspired by communities awkwardly patched on the Hindu coat.

Her choice of saffron as the Hindu colour was of course right. But giving it only 1/3 representation was gross injustice. This further highlights the minority syndrome in Madam Cama's thinking.

The tricolour made up of three parts of equal strips of saffron,

white and green is a democratic absurdity because it signifies that Hindus, Muslims and Christians etc. constitute more or less numerically equal parts of the country's population. That is not the case. Hindus are 85% while non-Hindus are only 15%.

The other arithmetical absurdity of the tricolour flag is that the 15% non-Hindus have been given a 2/3-rd representation in the flag while the 85% Hindu population has been given only 1/3rd representation.

That is to say, the Hindus have allowed themselves to be outnumbered 2 : 1 colourwise and stripwise in the national flag, though in actual numerical strength they outnumber all others almost 6:1

Consequently the Hindus though in an overwhelming majority have been reduced psychologically to a despicable minority in their own ancestral homeland.

And that is not a mere academic conclusion. That heady colouration actually colours all administrative thinking, since on every issue the ruling INC caucus blatantly declares that it is committed to safeguard 'minority' interests as against those of the majority. A practical illustration of it was provided by the holiday list drawn up by the Congress party-in power in Delhi, for 1983. There three national days and all minority holidays were listed as compulsory while Hindus were asked to fend for themselves. This is a graphic illustration of how Hindu politicians, tutored in anti-national history, with texts approved and prescribed by alien powers, have turned all norms of governance topsy turvy by making the majority cater to the minority. Can proclaimed traitors behave worse than this ?

Another illustration of this syndrome is found in the fact that though the Taj Mahal has been proved to be pre-Shahjahan yet all news media and even academic institutions and other organizations keep their forums wide open allowing even foreigners to deliver fanciful lectures repeating Shahjahan 's feigned authorship of the Taj Mahal while completely shutting out the opposite discovery that

Shahjahan was not the builder of the Taj. All such muddled and topsy-turvy thinking is due to the colouring of the brain of ruling politicians by the dyes used in the tricolour flag.

Another absurdity in the tricolour flag is the introduction of the white band. There was no minority who ever asked for it. Nor is there any minority who will own that white band. Consequently, the white strip is a meaningless, useless appendage and a dispensable burden.

Yet another monstrous incongruity is the equating of the saffron and the green strips. The tricolour not only injects a sense of rivalry in the Muslim mind of being equal in number and weightage with the Hindus but also further injects in them the wicked ambition to further 'outstrip' the Hindus.

Psychologically and sentimentally too that equation is wrong because most Muslims vehemently assert that they are Afghans, Arabs, Turks or Iranians, that is to say most Muslims regard themselves as everything but Indians though they are all convert Hindus.

The tricolour also sets a dangerous precedent, namely if at one time India had unwise leaders who allowed 2/3rds of the flag to be non-saffron does it not stand to reason that at some future date there could be a similar imbecile Hindu leadership which would very easily allow even the remaining 1/3rd saffron to be stripped off. Indulgence in such political striptease might one day embolden the minorities to strip Hindudom naked and turn it out of its own homeland.

Several leaders in a fit of absent-mindedness laud Hindu tolerance. Since that Hindu tolerance is represented only by the one-third saffron strip in the flag, does it not mathematically follow that the 2/3 rd intolerant minority represented in the tri-colour will one day unceremoniously turn out the Hindus or pounce and convert them all? Is that what the Congress leaders want? In fact this shows the dichotomy in their thinking and the wide Chasm in the intentions and the result of their actions.

Thus in every way the choice of the tricolour violates every national principle, mathematical rule and intellectual consideration.

As to how the tricolour represents a community-wise Hindu-Muslim cleavage instead of an homogeneous cohesion despite protestations of Congress leaders to the contrary, was graphically demonstrated in 1977 when a multi-party combine which defeated the Congress party at the polls had 2/3rds of its (party) flag saffron and only 1/3rd green because that coalition had an overwhelming element of the Hindu-based RSS in it. That RSS element obviously shunted out the meaningless white strip and replaced it with the Hindu orange colour. Naturally no minority protested because no minority ever owned that white strip. This is indication and vindication enough of the irrationality and incongruity of the so-called national flag. A whole strip could be unceremoniously removed from it and yet none felt any the worse for it.

The multi-party (Janata)combine flag though somewhat improved the 2 to 1 ratio in favour of non-Hindus by a 2 to 1 ratio in favour of the Hindus by adopting a party flag 2/3rds saffron and 1/3rd green, yet it came nowhere near adopting a flag totally saffron or 6:1 saffron and non-saffron.

Contrarily it demonstrated that even the RSS, swearing by total Hinduism, suffers from a Muslim heart-disease with a third part of its own 'heart' remaining green in not insisting on a flag totally saffron or at least saffron in proportion to the Hindu population in India.

That the recently formed Sanjay Vichar Manch has adopted a flag which is half white and half green with a saffron map of India sketched on it only serves to highlight how the green syndrome continues to colour the thinking of all political leaders. That is the lingering effect of 600 years of Muslim rule in India. It shows how history dyes hard.

All this colour-business highlights a basic psychological flaw namely that India's Congress rulers have lost sight of its basic father-culture and become colour-blind. India must always remember

that its culture and personality is Vedic and the colour of Vedic culture is saffron alone. To adopt a flag which is 2/3rds non-saffron amounts to saying that we have jettisoned 2/3rds of Vedic culture. Then the next logical question will be which 2/3-rds has been discarded? India has to defend the totality of its Vedic culture and, therefore, her flag must remain totally saffron. Since one of the basic tenets of Vedic culture is freedom for different modalities of worship a totally saffron flag alone will ensure freedom of worship. The current 2/3-rd non-saffron flag will always involve a 2/3-rd element of coercion, which is dangerous for the so-called minorities themselves.

The political parties mentioned above are ephemeral entities considering the permanence of Vedic culture. Yet we have included them in our discussion only to illustrate to the reader how a correct perspective of history applied to any situation helps one to correctly analyse, explain and even foretell the twists and turns that history will take in any given situation, with mathematical accuracy. The laws of history are governed by cosmic mathematics as we have shown even by fractional calculations above. *Therefore history taught logically and rationally turns out to be an exact, mathematical science.* This should impress on political leaders that no amount of political tinkering with history can stifle the voice of history 's eternal logic. The voice can always be made to come out loud and clear with a little effort when coercive political pressures are defied.

The above analysis should also serve to highlight the fact that a real historian is a national thinker and planner and not a mere mercenary teacher of history, digger of potsherds, translator of documents or an underling and running dog of politicians.

The various national, rational and mathematical considerations cited above indicate that random rag-picking is not the right way of flag-making.

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# MISLEADING MUSLIM AND CHRISTIAN CHRONICLES

Historians must remember the law that officialdom invariably favours a history slanted to its own liking. Accordingly during Muslim ascendancy in the world Muslim chronicles acquired a ring of authority. Later during European Christian ascendancy their notings were considered more authoritative. Yet it needs to be realized now how singly or together they have concocted a lot of history. One common trait is that both Christian and Muslim writings have conferred a sainthood on invaders and massacrers such as Xavier or Moinuddin and Salim Chistis.

The towering myths that Europeans have allowed to be built around a non-existent Jesus and his 12 apostles are a graphic classic example of the falsity of European versions of history. Yet even like forged entries or misleading clues concocted by criminals misleading European and Muslim writings too are highly valuable historical source material even for adverse inferences at times.

## Muslim Chronicles

Since India had suffered from islamic invasions, chronicles written by the henchmen of Muslim invaders are doubtlessly a rich source of Indian history of those times.

This, however, doesn't mean that all that is noted in the chronicles should be believed or disbelieved ipso facto. *The rule of evidence requires that all notings and utterances should be taken into consideration and conclusions drawn as warranted by the*

*circumstances.* There it must be remembered that even a notorious liar may at times tell the truth while a man with the best of reputations may make a calculated misleading statement. That is to say none should be totally believed ipso facto. Every utterance will merit acceptance or rejection or part acceptance depending on the other evidence.

But this rule has been grossly violated in India. For instance, not a single contemporary Muslim chronicle makes any credible mention of any Muslim sultan or emperor or courtier building any historic building or city and yet buildings and cities have been merrily and recklessly ascribed to one Muslim or the other.

Those chronicles also mention that Muslim rulers and invaders had thousands of women in their harems; they perpetrated great massacres and other barbarities and forcibly converted multitudes to Islam. But approved text books of history in India carefully avoid mentioning any of those damning details. *Such perverse use of Muslim chronicles being currently made for suppressio veri and suggestio falsi to the disadvantage of India 's Vedic heritage, must stop.*

Some Muslim chronicles are sheer motivated concoctions and fabrications written after a big lapse of time pertaining to the event they feign to describe. For instance, there is such fabrication in Persian chronicles written about 150 years after Shahjahan 's death claiming to give details about the people employed and expenditure incurred on the fancied raising of the Taj Mahal. The British Museum in London and the library of the former Nawab of Tonk each have a copy of such a chronicle. That indicates how people are easily fooled. Nobody questions the locus standi of a person purporting to record some details of the Taj Mahal 150 years after Shahjahan when Shahjahan 's own chronicle, the Badshahnama does net even mention the term Taj Mahal, and also nobody questions how such a chronicle should be at Tonk of all places ?

**Inscriptional Forgeries**

Some Muslim inscriptions too are similar ex-post facto idle

forgeries. For instance, some Muslim idler with a chisel has inscribed on the so-called Hoshangshah mausoleum in Mandu (alias Mandavgadh) that he was sent there by Shahjahan to study the plan of the building so as to construct a similar mausoleum for Mumtaz in Agra.

That little inscription bristles with many incongruities. Firstly, Shahjahan's own court chronicle makes no mention of the Taj Mahal or of sending anybody to Mandu to study any building plan. Secondly, it is now widely accepted that the so-called Hoshangshah tomb and the Taj Mahal are both temples. It is, therefore, absurd to claim that Shahjahan wanted Mumtaz's mausoleum to follow the plan of the Neelkantheswar Shiva Temple in Mandavgarh. Ironically it is true that the Taj Mahal also being a captured Shiva Temple, is similar in plan to the Neelkantheswar temple in Mandu. Yet it may be noted that no Muslim overwriting on any building ever claims that a Muslim built it.

Muslim chronicles were also written in order to give a convert Hindu royal family or courtier family a new Islamic pseudo pedigree and respectability by pretending that its family connections reach back to Mohamed or to some other Muslim elite of Arabia, Iran, Turkey or Afghanistan.

**Concocted Chronicles**

Chronicles were often dictated by Muslim potentates or by somebody on their behalf to claim credit for themselves and cast aspersions on adversaries. Therefore, reading between the lines is necessary.

Since the chronicles had to be hand-written not more than, say, 10 to 15 copies used to be made at a time. The copyists themselves made subtle changes in the dictated texts they took down to make the text favourable to themselves or their families and friends and slanted against detested people.

After a few years when those copies were all distributed and unavailable and new officers and generals came to power the sovereign

again dictated a new and revised version of the same chronicle. But in the intervening years lot of changes had taken place. New individuals had come to power and some had fallen into disgrace. Therefore, the new version though bearing the same name differed in its contents from the earlier one. Moreover, in this new version too the individual scribes could make subtle changes in tone and content to favour their friends and families and denigrate adversaries. Thus it is not uncommon to come across Muslim chronicles bearing the same name but written at different times and therefore tampered with by interested meddlers, and differing considerably in length and content.

Such a bewildering variety of editions of a single chronicle provided enough scope for absolute strangers to fabricate their own versions of the same title to earn some reward by presenting a flattering version to a potentate or to damn some adversary or boost the name or claim of some friend or favourite.

**Ghost -Written Chronicles**

Chronicles written in first person in the name of potentates such as Tamerlain and Jahangir are known to be ghost-written by some hired scribes.

In several cases embarrassing or inconvenient earlier versions were suppressed, superseded, officially withdrawn, revised or new ones substituted to take their place as old writings though fabricated much later.

*Thus the world of Muslim chronicles all over the world is a world of frauds in which a researcher has to tread very gingerly. Sir H.M. Elliot has actually dubbed Muslim chronicles as "impudent and interested frauds," in the preface to his 8-volume collection of Muslim chronicles.*

But that does not mean that Muslim chronicles should be destroyed or ignored. They are highly valuable and useful in research as forged entries and concealed and distorted evidence are of vital importance in unravelling a crime.

Histories of Muslim invasions and Islamic rule in India must justifiably be records of murders, massacres, raids, assaults, rapes, court-intrigues, arson and maiming orgies because those were the main happenings of those times and were the inevitable consequences of Islamic invasions.

Yet a sycophant tradition of history-writing has grown up in India because of political compulsions to ignore, suppress or gloss over those happenings.

Until 1857 the Moguls were the rulers in Delhi. Their nobility was mainly Muslim. Even the non-Muslim elite had then to live up to the standards and values of the Moguls. At that time for want of printing facility all writing had to be done by hand. The script that these elite favoured was obviously the Persian because of its royal patronage. Therefore, all mediaeval writing in the Persian script meant for a Muslim or para-Muslim or pro-Muslim could be nothing but sugary flattery of the Mogul court or of Islam. Only such writing could, if at all, hope to be appreciated and duly rewarded by the elite. There was no scope for any other type of writing which would dare question or indict the Muslims.

**The British Compounded the Muslim Fraud**

Then came the British. Their officials cunningly declared all historic buildings and townships to be of Muslim origin. Consequently, generations of Indians who obtained their academic degrees under the British regime had to toe the line taken by General Alexander Cunningham. When those degree-holders began wielding authority as professors and authors they too thoughtlessly relayed what they had learnt in their classrooms.

**Same Fraud Further Compounded by Indian Leaders**

Challenging the British administration was the Indian National Congress which kept coaxing, cajoling, entreating, flattering and pampering the Muslims with a view to enlist their cooperation in the freedom-struggle against the British. The Indian National Congress (INC) therefore, considered the falsified accounts in

chronicles written during Muslim rule and the fraudulent archaeological notings of Cunningham ascribing all historic buildings and every virtue or other asset to alien Muslim invaders, as a precious and useful gift.

Consequently *under the twin M. K. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru leadership in India, both under the British administration and after 15th of August, 1947 in a politically free India, histories white-washing all Muslim misdeeds and flattering Muslims as being no worse than the Hindus and in some cases presenting the Muslims even in a more favourable light than the Hindus, received instant patronage and rich rewards.*

Palpably false histories slanted in favour of Muslims have been exclusively chosen as approved text books because they boosted the Indian National Congress (INC) credo. It was a case of each scratching the back of the other namely the Congress leaders patronizing pro-Muslim historical concoctions and the authors and writers supplying pseudo historical cotton enabling the Congress leaders to spin their political yarn with. Historians writing such slanted history alone were patronized to occupy positions of power. They in turn wrote more slanted history to reap rich rewards, thus creating a vicious circle for perpetuating falsified pro-Muslim history

Only because the printing press had arrived by this time and the author could look forward to sell his books to the lay public not subservient to the rulling elite, did a few genuine, outspoken, dissentient, independent histories begin to make their appearance as stray exceptions. But so far as the INC administration could help, it did everything within its power to discourage any realistic appraisals of Muslim regimes. Not only that, in order to divert public attention from Muslim misdeeds it subtly insisted that the alien invader's or ruler's mal-administration should not be the sole concern of histories. After all, the common weal, public skill in handicrafts, the paintings made under Muslim rule, etc. should also engage the historian's major attention. And in order that such diversionary channels of pseudo-history should appear more

respectable the suggested topics meant to be highlighted were given some empty, misleading and high-sounding names such as Agrarian Reforms under the Moguls or the Fiscal Policies of the Khiljies or the Enlightened Revenue Adminstration of the Tughlaks. *A plethora of pseudo doctorates have been conferred on writers of such bogus theses and it is that cud which is being chewed dry in Indian-history-circles of the Muslim period these days.* Political-quarantining, denial of college jobs, text-book patronage, withholding of awards, showering rewards, examinerships, honorary lecturership, presidentship of the Indian History Congress and membership of university senates etc. have proved so effective as snares and tempters that it is hard to come across any person who would have the heart to write, investigate or teach any honest Indian history in universities from Australia to British Columbia. Anybody daring to shout against the tradition of pseudo-history and pseudo-archaeology is outdone by a deafening silence. Even the editors of leading English dailies and periodicals who are supposed to have a nose for the news are so nose-led by the official lobby as to make them sniff at anything which doesn't accord with the official view in history, and reject it. This is a typical instance of how repeated lies displace the truth.

As an instance of the falsity of European writings we may quote how the legend of St.Thomas and even a fictitious grave of his in Madras have all been steadily built up by sheer imperial Christian pressure.

**The St. Thomas Myth**

Since Christianity and Islam spread by dealing death and destruction all around through military might they also concocted a lot of history. For instance, the entire life-story of Jesus is a fiction. Since there was no Jesus there was no 'last supper' and none of the 12 apostles. Consequently the story of one of those 12 apostles, St. Thomas having visited India and died in India, is a myth.

That the life-story of Thomas is a myth is apparent from the

fact of one version saying that he died in Afghanistan while another maintaining that he met his end in South India. If at all there was any Thomas among the early Christian proselytizers there is no authentic account of his having ventured out of Jerusalem.

The so-called apostles were mostly of Jesus 's own age or even older in some cases. At the time that Luke wrote his **Acts of the Apostles** (around 90 A.D.). Thomas was supposed to be in Jerusalem and not in South India. If, therefore, Thomas did set out on a hazardous, protracted journey to India that could be only when he was over 90 years old. Can anyone undertake such an hazardous journey at that age?

Moreover during the 1st century A.D. Christianity was only a brotherhood. The idea of establishing and propagating a Christian church was adopted only in the 4th century when emperor Constantine threw-in the migth of his Roman legions on the side of the budding Christian group. Therefore too the story of Thomas visiting India to establish the church, is a concoction.

The real story is that Nestorian Christians were hounded out of Syria in the 4th century A.D. as a social menace. Large numbers of them fled the region. Some of those sought refuge in Kerala (South India). Among them could be some namesake Thomas. But this Thomas of the 4th century cannot be mistaken to belong to three centuries earlier and be misrepresented as one of the 12 apostles of Jesus.

This should illustrate the need for a thorough, critical re-opening and review of entire Christian and Muslim histories for they are large-scale motivated, chauvinistic fabrications.

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# UNPARDONABLE LAPSES OF INDIAN HISTORIANS

Those dealing with Indian history including even archaeologists, journalists and architects have all been guilty, by and large of a staggering number of lapses.

(1) They have generally allowed themselves to be nose led by the findings of alien historians. So long as India was under alien rule their subservience could be understandable but even after 47 years of independence Indian historians who matter because of the positions they occupy show no signs of original thinking.

For instance, a very graphic point is that very many historic buildings and townships in India are built with saffron-colour stone. That is the precise colour of the Hindu flag and as such is anathema to Muslims and yet those buildings are merrily ascribed to Muslim authorship without any proof whatsoever. In several places ochre buildings are given a coat of Muslim lime to camouflage the usurpation.

(2) Muslim claims regarding authorship of historic buildings are admitted without any proof whatsoever while claims to the contrary are so hotly contested that even Muslim confessions are conveniently and blatantly ignored. For instance, the admission in Shahjahan's own court chronicle, the Badshahnama (page 403 Vol. I) "that he buried Mumtaz in a palatial, domed building of unique splendour known as Raja Mansingh's palace" is being brushed away as inconsequential.

(3) No visual, physical, archaeological and architectural appraisal of any historic building in India has ever been made. Reliance is placed even by professional architects, archaeologists and historians on Islamic bazar gossip and hearsay claims of Muslim authorship contrary to all documentary and other physical, visual proofs.

(4) Historians have regarded any and every Muslim writing on parchment and stone to be of historical significance unmindful of those being post-facto forgeries. For instance, the plaque ascribing the so-called Jama Masjid in Agra to Jahanara, the (English) marble tablet in the so-called Jama Masjid in Ahmedabad, the Urdu marble tablet fixed above the entrance to the so-called Fatehpuri mosque in the Chandni Chowk of Delhi, the Urdu marble tablet on the so-called Safdarjang mausoleum in New Delhi, the Urdu tablet near Srinagar ascribing the Verinaag relics to Jahangir and the innumerable (mis) informative stone tablets raised by the Archaeology Department at historic sites throughout India are monuments of docile and ignorant reliance on conclusions dictated by India 's erstwhile alien masters.

(5) Irrelevant Muslim overwriting on historic buildings has often been presumed to be evidence of the Muslim authorship of those buildings. Thus for instance, the so-called Kutub Tower in Delhi has the names of some Muslim sultans etched on them. Luckily, they nowhere claim having built the tower or any part of it. And yet somnolently Indian historians believing in the infallibility of their erstwhile British bosses continue to ascribe the tower to Muslim authorship. Many a historian has gone to the ludicrous length of ascribing the authorship of different stories of the tower to different sultans.

(6) Indian historians have totally ignored the fact that contemporary Muslim chronicles or court papers themselves do not contain even the name of the building that is being thoughtlessly ascribed to certain Muslim potentates. For instance, the so-called Kutub Minar has never even been mentioned in Kutubuddin 's or even Iltumush 's papers. And yet all those buildings are being baselessly ascribed to those Muslim potentates.

(7) Indian historians are still evincing the same timidity in questioning Muslim claims to historic buildings which they would have evinced if those cruel tyrants had been living and kicking.

(8) The reasons for all this timidity seem to be their reluctance to stand up and be counted, their fear of losing their jobs, positions and power, and their reluctance to offend Muslim sentiments and INC bosses.

(9) Indian historians have never studied even Muslim court records and chronicles with due caution and attention. They presume that Muslim sources would naturally claim authorship of historic buildings. No contemporary Muslim source ever claims credit for the construction of any building. Only latter-day chauvinistic, slipshod Muslim assertions have misled historians into vaguely conjuring up Muslim claims.

(10) Even after being duly informed of a new historical finding (such as that disproving Shahjahan 's authorship of the Taj Mahal) historians still continue to ignore examining it and persist in their old dogmatic beliefs.

(11) Indian historians also deliberately confound, misinterpret or hide vital evidence. For instance, they persist in believing that Babur defeated Rana Sanga at Kanwaha (though actually that was only a skirmish between their vanguards in which Rana Sanga was victorious) while it was the subsequent battle at Fatehpur Sikri which Rana Sanga lost. This is clear from Babur 's own memoirs. Yet historians deliberately avoid taking cognizance of the Fatehpur Sikri engagement during Babur 's time because they fondly but falsely ascribe the founding of Fatehpur Sikri to Akbar two generations later.

(12) Historians are totally unmindful of the traditional name of a building which may be found many-a-time to be pregnant with research clues. For instance, the name Lal Kila or Lal Kot i.e. Red Fort and the name Taj Mahal are not Muslim names at all. No building in any Muslim country from Afghanistan to Algeria is ever called 'mahal'. Therefore, even such clues of nomenclature

are of great significance and importance if historians learn to scan them closely.

(13) **Township** : The kind of fallacious logic that is currently rife in history circles, vitiating their conclusions, may be gauged by the undermentioned two illustrations.

It is easily assumed that a city currently bearing the name Firozabad was founded by some Firozshah, and Ahmedabad by Ahmadshah. If that were so then Allahabad should have been founded by Allah himself.

The other instance relates to a magazine issued by the Directorate of Information and Publicity of the West Bengal Government. About 1970 A. D. one of its issues carried a photo of a so-called mosque in Murshidabad, which was obviously a captured temple with its front verandah-wall bearing a long line of massive Ganesh images all badly mutilated. The caption underneath explained that the Muslim sultan who commissioned the mosque was so secular that to satisfy Hindu sentiments he decorated even his mosque with Ganesh idols. At the same time to fulfil Muslim dictums he had all those Ganesh idols badly mutilated. Such is the ludicrous logic employed by India 's current bureaucrats and historians. Thus there is a persistent, pernicious, political attempt to gloss over or twist the truth of Muslim usurpation and mutilation. Such historical distortion has been reduced to a bureaucratic fine-art under INC rule in India.

(14) **Madarsa** : A number of historic buildings in India have been known from the days of Muslim conquest as some sultan 's or other potentate 's Madarsa e. g. Mohamad Gawan 's Madarsa. What explains this curious crop of Madarsas (i.e. schools or seminaries) throughout India associated with the names of the most illiterate alien barbarian invaders? How come that in the midst of such ferocious activity these marauders were so particular about raising school after school for the very people whom they were mercilessly mowing down? And how is it that in none of them is the list of any teachers, headmasters and pupils ever found?

The answer to that baffling problem is found in the Sanskrit

word 'Shala' meaning both a lounge and a school or establishment. Most of the apartments in ancient royal Hindu buildings or public establishments were known as Shala, e.g. Veda-shala (Vedic school), Vedha-shala (astronomical observatory), Raja-Shala (Royal reception room), Paak-Shala (Kitchen), Bhoj Shala (dining room) Rangshala (Entertainment Apartment), Yajnya Shala (Fire worship pavilion) etc. etc. When all those buildings fell into Muslim hands the conquerors inquiring about the names of the various apartments came across that ubiquitous term 'Shala'. Its Islamic equivalent is the term 'Madarsa'. Therefore, a building currently known as Mohamad Gawan's Madarsa (in Bidar) or Ferozshah Tughlaq's Madarsa (in Delhi) should be understood to signify ancient Hindu buildings captured or occupied by the invaders whose names attach to them.

**Origin of Madras**

Madras is an important east-coast port and State capital in South India. Since that was the location of an ancient famous Vedic school (under Sage Agastya) it was considered an important navigational station by Arab sailors. In their language they referred to it as Madarsa. Another proof is that the coast there still bears the name Vedaranyam i.e. the Vedic Bower. It was a fortified establishment. Those same ruined fortifications were later occupied by the British and named as Fort St. George. Ironically enough the fancied European name George is also the ancient Sanskrit name Garg of Vedic Rishis.

(15) **So-called Marriages** :- One great falsehood common to almost all history-books is about their assertion that Hindu princes gave their daughters in marriage to Muslim invaders. This is a great calumny from several considerations. Firstly, even today even the poorest Hindu regards it as a mortifying misfortune if his daughter or sister elopes with or is abducted by a Muslim.

With the Kshatriya princes it was a matter of prestige and principle to see that their womanhood is not molested by an alien. A Kshatriya lived and died for that. In fact the very term Kshatriya

implies one whose very life-mission is to protect his subjects and wards from harm and dishonour. That is why throughout the history of the 1000-year long war whenever Hindu forces were apprehensive of a Muslim victory, Hindu women en masse immolated themselves in a bonfire or had their husbands, brothers and fathers behead them. Thus they preferred a few moments of deathrow agony to a life of pain and shame in being treated as sex kittens and harlots by alien Muslim ruffians steeped in drugs and drinks.

A typical blunder of this variety is the assertion that the Jaipur ruling family of the Kachhwaha Rajputs gave their daughters to the Mugals in marriage generation after generation from the 16th century onwards. The first to do this, it is said, was Bharmal. It is usually asserted that Bharmal sought emperor Akbar as a fitting husband for his daughter.

When historians come across such a statement they mustn't ipso faco believe it because they ought to be aware of the Rajput penchant for protecting their womanhood from Muslim molestation. After-all Bharmal was a proud and honourable Rajput. He dared not go against the norms of honour and propriety common to his community. Under such circumstances to assert, as is usually done, in text books patronized by Congress Governments for use all over the world, that Bharmal offered his daughter to Akbar as a rare honour makes nonsense of prime Indian motivations. Yet in Indian history, written under 1235-year-long alien tutelage, it has become common practice not to demand, look for or produce any evidence if one comes across a convenient pro-Muslim assertion.

To expose that mal-practice of falsifying history I have included a special chapter titled **Akbar's so-called Marriages were Blatant Abductions** in my book titled **Who Says Akbar was Great?**

It may be noted here by all readers that not a single Hindu ruler or commoner ever gave his daughter in marriage to a Muslim. In every single case where Muslim harems had Hindu women the women were abducted after terror and horror raids. In the case of Jaipur three monstrous campaigns by Akbar led to the seizure

of three princes Jagannath, Rajsingh and Khangar. They were threatened with limb by limb torture. it was then that Jaipur surrendered. After every such campaign it was a practice for the Muslim enemy to demand under the surrender-terms palanquin loads of women from the household of the defeated Hindu. This was called the Doli system. But when Indian histories innocently dub these as doli marriages, that is adding insult to injury. The synonym for a doli marriage is 'rape marriage' which is a contradiction in terms. Marriage is a holy sacrament while rape is a horror-drama. In marriage the bride's party offers the hand of the daughter to a groom who is chosen for his qualities and capabilities of providing her a secure home and a happy life. That involves and pre-supposes mutual consent, happiness and honour.

Since all these were absent when Hindu women had to be surrendered to Muslim lust after every capitulation it is a slur on Hindu honour and an insult to historical truth to assert that Hindu rulers offered their princesses to Muslim invaders. Because that amounts to nullifying the most cherished principle by which a Hindu prince lived.

After realizing this if historians look for evidence for the so-called mixed marriage they won't find any. Even the bride's name is absent. No marital invitations or records of mutual feasting will be found. Moreover in each case it has been usually mentioned in so many words that a Hindu and a Muslim general called on the surrendering Hindu prince, seized his women and carrying them away dumped them in the Muslim Badshah's or Sultan's harem. This was happening everywhere, in cities and the countryside. Women of Hindu households from prince to pauper were being carried away in Muslim raids conducted by every Ahmad and Mohamed from prince to pauper. That is why the harems of even so-called sufi 'saints' rivalled those of the emperor. And Akbar's so-called fondness for Salim Chisti was not for the latter's spirituality (if any) but for the latter's harem. This is discussed in my book titled Who Says Akbar was Great, by quoting contemporary records. Had Hindu princesses been formally and solemnly married to Muslim

potentates there would have been records of negotiations, royal invitations to the elite of both sides and months of feasting. Contrarily there were mournings. Hindu women being carried away to the Muslim harem was a matter of deadly, lifelong shame for the entire household and the whole community. To call that a marriage is a travesty and insult to history. It may also be realized that this was a one-sided traffic. Only Hindu women were carried away to Muslim harems. Had they been mutual marital ties Muslim princesses too should have been wedded to Hindu rulers. It is not that Kshatriyas wouldn't have married alien Muslim princesses. Even in much more ancient and more orthodox times Hindu princes had taken Greek brides. But in the case of the Muslims their households were vice-dens reeking with drug, drink, crime and every conceivable vice. Therefore, no Hindu prince ever coveted a marital tie with the Muslim household. When military coercion and compulsion forced surrendering women that was looked upon as a noose of shame strangulating Hindu honour.

These sham marital references is one of the items which need to be stripped away from current made-to-order misleading history texts.

**Embezzlement of Evidence**

Evidence of Muslim chronicles, court documents and inscriptions has been misused, misinterpreted and suppressed to bolster pet theories of politicians, by subservient historians. For instance, Aurangzeb's letter testifying to repairs to the ancient Hindu Taj Mahal alias Tejo Mahalaya which was leaking even while Shahjahan was on the throne has been completely ignored though it appears in at least three contemporary Muslim chronicles viz. Murakka-e-Akbarabadi, Aadaab-e-Alamgiri and Yaadgarnama. If cognizance of such notings would have been taken historians would immediately have known that no historic buildings were ever built by any Muslims. Contrarily third-party chauvinistic bluffs recorded in some shady and shoddy chronicles of a subsequent era are being foisted on a gullible world as evidence.

**Inscriptional Clues Ignored**

Over 70 years ago historians located a Sanskrit inscription in Agra. It mentions the construction of a palace and a majestic crystal-white Shiva temple of extraordinary beauty. Obviously that was the Taj Mahal and there are indications that the Sanskrit inscription found in a pavilion in the Taj garden, was uprooted and thrown away at Shahjahan 's orders. British archaeologists finding it, deliberately dubbed it as the Bateshwar inscription to put historians off the scent. Known by that name it is deposited in the Lucknow Museum. Foisting such a fanciful name on it has misled generations of researchers to unnecessarily associate it with a diversionary township. Indian scholars taking cognizance of it merely washed the tablet, translated it and called it a day. That they did not feel constrained to look for the unique crystal white Shiva temple mentioned in the inscription, pinpoints the fault in modern research-motivation and methodology. If the inscription would have contained directions to an hidden treasure would the historians have fulfilled their duty by merely listing that inscription in Epigraphia Indica? Would not any sane person expect them to make practical use of the secret instructions and hunt for the treasure? Similarly when an inscription refers to a majestic crystal-white Shiv temple, was it not the duty of the scholars to locate the temple? But they didn't do it. They merely treated the inscription as a literary piece to be translated into English and forgotten. That magnificent temple is obviously the Taj Mahal

**Nil Archaeological Examination**

It is a sorry commentary on the functioning of the Archaeological Survey of India that it has not conducted even a single archaeological examination of even a single building during over a century of its existence. It has gone to sleep eversince the English trio of founding-fathers namely Cunningham, Beglar and Carlleyle did the initial fraudulent Muslim listing. The ASI is content with hugging to the bosom those blundersome hearsay notings. Therefore every historic building though of pre-Muslim authorship is being ascribed to this or that Muslim. There are at least three physical tests by

which the age of a building could be ascertained. One is carbon-14. The other is thermal luminescence which enables one to determine the period when the bricks used in the edifice were fired. The third method is dondochronology namely determining the age of the wood used in a building. The carbon-14 test conducted by Dr.Evan Williams, Director of the Brooklyn College Radiocarbon Laboratory, New York on a wooden piece taken from the rear riverside doorway, in the USA, has corroborated my finding that the Taj Mahal has existed several centuries prior to Shahjahan.

**Historical References Misquoted**

A long line of historians have suppressed vital parts of historical references. For instance, Tavernier's noting at the very outset mentions that "Shahjahan purposely buried Mumtaz near the "Tas-i-Macan". That clearly implies that the building known as the Taj already existed. His subsequent misleading lines when analyzed also lead to the same conclusion. Most historians quote only the latter misleading part. Thereby they mislead the readers while betraying their own lack of analytical talent or malicious pro-Muslim bias.

**Mausolcums In Anticipation of Death?**

A speculative myth invented by historians is that Muslim potentates built palatial mausoleums for their corpses in anticipation of their own deaths. Inventing such a monstrous myth became a necessity when historians couldn't explain how palatial mausoleums exist when the hateful successors couldn't care a damn to raise any mausoleum for the deceased. The real solution which eluded them is that neither the deceased nor the successors built the so-called mausoleums but that those fancied mosques and mausoleums are all captured Hindu property.

The Marathwada University ( located in Aurangabad city of Maharashtra State in India) committed a blunder in this respect in conferring a Ph. D. degree in the year 1982 on a local Muslim professor, for his thesis concluding that the so-called Bibi-Ka-Makabra historic mansion in Aurangabad was raised by

(one of emperor Aurangzeb 's consorts) Dilras Banu as an eventual haven for her body after her death. For that she is said to have spent a sum of Rs. 600,000/-

The historians who recommended that thesis for a doctoral degree are guilty of criminal neglect and rank incompetence in the performance of their duty because in examining the thesis they didn 't consider the following very plausible questions namely ?

(i) If the woman Dilras Banu could raise such a stupendous multi-storied mansion for her dead body how many palaces did she raise for herself to live in while alive ? (ii) Since the building in Aurangabad is a replica of the Taj Mahal and the latter has been proved to be a Shiva temple why would a Muslim woman opt for a Shiva temple design for her mausoleum ? (iii) If Shahjahan is said to have chopped off the hands of the workmen who raised (?) the Taj Mahal (for him) so that they may not build a comparable building for anybody else how should his own daughter-in-law dare defy him during his life time itself by raising an identical building ? (iv) Dilras Banu as the daughter-in-law of the Mogul emperor, was a resident of Delhi. She was at Aurangabad only because her husband, prince Aurangzeb was temporarily posted there. What premonition or forecast told her where and when she was going to die and that within that limted period she must get a towering mausoleum ready ? (v) During her short life had Dilras Banu all her ambitions so thoroughly fulfilled as to wish only for a suitable mausoleum for her corpse ? (vi) A tomb means a cenotaph and not a building. She could at the most order a cenotaph in anticipation of her death, but not a building. (vii) Where is the evidence for her ordering the building ? There is no mention of it whatsoever in the court papers or any contemporary court chronicle. (viii) Even the cenotaph doesn 't bear her name. Consequently she is not even buried there. (ix) She died in Devgiri fort a few miles away, consequently she couldn 't have been buried in Aruangabad. (x) Since Dilras Banu was only one among the thousands of consorts in Aurangzeb 's harem where are other comparable mausoleums of Aurangzeb 's other wives ? (xi) If Dilras Banu herself

commissioned the building how is it that the Archaeological Survey of India ascribing the authorship of the mausoleum to toddler prince Azam has not accepted the Muslim professor's version ? Conversely why are not the university and the Muslim professor insisting on the Archaeological Survey of India to change the plaque on the site in the light of the professor's thesis ?

There are many more such considerations which should have weighed with the history worthies who approved the Muslim professor's thesis for a Ph.D. degree.

Probably what made them decide in his favour was the inane thought that after all the (so-called) Bibi-Ka-Makabara is a Muslim building. Though it has been vaguely ascribed earlier either to Aurangzeb or his son prince Mohamad Azam, since a third Muslim (namely the professor) wants to give the authorship-credit to a fourth Muslim ( viz Dilras Banu herself) why stand in his way? Moreover, conferring such a degree would please a Muslim colleague, would gratify the Muslim community and would make the pro-Muslim ruling-Congress Party happy. In India any writer ascribing any historic achievement to any bygone Muslim doesn't have to furnish any proof. His or her assertion is automatically accepted.

It is such bizarre, unacademic considerations which have gone into deciding the present shape and structure of Indian history. Therefore, that partisan, concocted history needs to be totally purged of such motivated manipulations.

### Myth of Mixed Indo-Saracenic Architecture

Another concocted myth hisorians had to invent to find some zigzag solution to the problems confronting them was regarding the architecture of these so-called Muslim edifices. Instead of straightway recognizing that these so-called mosques and mausoleums represent Hindu architecture because they are all captured Hindu buildings historians conveniently convinced themselves that the buildings displayed Hindu characteristics because they were either raised with the debris of felled temples and/or with Hindu workmen.

Both these arguments are very fallacious. Workmen have to work to the owner 's plan and according to the material supplied to them. They dare not make any alterations in the owner 's plan because they have no business and authority to do it. If they made fanciful alterations they not only stood to lose their wages but even get hung on the gallows. A workman also doesn 't do any homework to suggest any alterations. Workmen employed in their thousands will all clash and quarrel in working at cross purposes if permitted to keep on vacillating and altering the plan at will. The workmen will also be adding to the owner 's budget. A workman moves away from the building he helps to raise and has no connection with it later throughout his life. Therefore, he has no interest in altering the owner 's plan. As a workman he also lacks an overall plan. He only attends to his assigned miniscule part of the overall job. Thus looked at from every point of view the argument that mosques and mausoleums look Hindu because the workmen were Hindu is most bizarre. Moreover, even the concocted post-facto Muslim chronicles don 't credit any Hindu with planning any building. They always mention some fictitious Muslim as the chief architect.

As for the argument that mosques and mausoleums were raised with debris of Hindu temples that too is equally untenable and fallacious. A Muslim who hates the Hindu decore of a building so much as to strike it down would not be so foolish as to raise it again as it was, stone by stone. He will have to raise it again as it was because that same material won 't fit any other plan. A potentate who has the power to destroy a temple and re-erect it elsewhere with enormous labour, cost and delay could as well claim the building as it is and call it his own. That is what Muslims did. Carrying the debris elsewhere and depositing it in heaps would also make it impossible to sort the stones and determine which part of the building they belong to. Redrawing a plan to fit those non-descript stones would be a very wild and weird idea impossible to execute. Felling a building and re-erecting it elsewhere would also be impossible from the engineering point of view. Economically too it would be a monstrous project which no sane person would

ever conceive or try.

**False Portraits**

History-books often depict portraits of Muslim queens such as Nurjahan and Mumtaz. Since it is well known that Muslim women were fully veiled it is impossible that their faces were ever seen or drawn by any painter. Therefore, the portraits of mediaeval Muslim women are all fakes.

**Muslim Abuses Suppressed**

Indian history text books have suppressed an important detail and witheld it from the Government and the public. That secret is that almost all Muslim chronicles refer to Hindus not as Hindus but by several vile invectives such as thieves, scoundrels, devils and dogs.

**Bluffs about Mausoleums**

A tomb should be understood to mean the grave or cenotaph and not the building. The real solution is that Muslim cenotaphs are grafts in captured Hindu buildings as sheer stamps of ownership, to prevent the Hindus from using the buildings for their own purpose and to dissuade the Hindus from recapture. Even the cenotaphs are in most cases fakes because nobody's name is inscribed on them. Muslim cenotaphs are in fact usurped pedestals from razed Hindu temples. In several cases the persons died at distant places while their graves are in some other cities. For instance, Sultan Raziya was murdered several hundred miles away from Delhi and yet her grave is said to be in Delhi. Humayun is buried, according to Ferishta, in Agra while according to Abul Fazal, Humayun lies buried in Sirhind and yet a palatial building-complex in Delhi is being misrepresented as Humayun's mausoleum. Such bluffs and inconsistencies are associated with almost every so-called Muslim mausoleum all over the world.

**Historians Have Even Falsified Names**

The name of Shahjahan's wife as mentioned in the official

court-chronicle (the Badshahnama) is Mumtaz-ul-Zamani and not Mumtaz Mahal. Yet historians have attached the spurious suffix Mahal to Mumtaz 's name to mislead the public that the Taj Mahal derives its name from her.

**Garden Bluff**

Several gardens in India are ascribed to Muslim invaders. This is a travesty of history. Invaders come to ravage gardens and not to plant them. Gardens and parks in Russia cannot be ascribed to Napoleon and Hitler. Likewise the Nishat and Shalimar gardens in Kshmir and the Pinjore garden in Haryana cannot be ascribed to Muslim invaders. Were the Muslim invaders professional gardeners and caterers come to serve and delight the Hindus by toiling to plant lush gardens ? Did Napoleon and Hitler plan invasions of Britain to demonstrate to the British how a better garden could be planted in Hyde Park? Not understanding this, American Senator Moynihan 's wife when in India around 1975 A. D. went about ascribing a garden blighted by Babur three miles from Dholpur to him only because the garden finds a mention in Babur 's Memoirs. Thus the world has been tutored in reading history topsy-turvy by crediting Muslim invaders with planting the very gardens and raising the very buildings that they ruthlessly ravaged.

**False Assertions Remain Undetected**

False claims in Muslim chronicles instead of being exposed have been tacitly admitted. For instance, Abul Fazal has in his Ain-e-Akbari claimed that Akbar had provided for a building complex containing 5000 suites for that many inmates of his harem.

In none of the sites associated with Akbar namely Fatehpur Sikri and Agra is there a single building complex which contains even 1000 independent apartments not to talk of 5000. The other insinuation namely that Akbar ( or for that matter any Muslim ruler) built large buildings is also without foundation. There is absolutely no proof whatsoever to sustain the assertion that historic buildings in India are of Muslim authorship.

Historic buildings throughout the world have got wrongly ascribed to Muslims because of long occupation, planted cenotaphs and Koranic overwriting, and because the Muslims having remained in the power for nearly 600 years nobody had the guts to question their authorship.

**No Sunnat of Mogul Rulers**

The falsity of Muslim chronicles may be illustrated with another detail.

Circumcision alias 'Sunnat' is a traditional Muslim rite. Since Muslim chronicles were written by abject hangers-on at court they usually adhered to a familiar framework of presenting the Muslim sovereign as a superman. As a part of that they lustily described the performance of certain routine ceremonies to satisfy orthodox Muslim opinion at court. Contemporary Muslim chronicles, therefore, mention the Sunnat too having been performed on Mogul princes. The cat was, however, let out of the bag when the last Mogul queen Zeenat Mahal ( deposed by the British) submitted a petition to the British authorities that from Akbar onwards none of the Mogul sovereigns had been circumcised. That is proof from a Mogul queen's own pen. Yet Muslim court-chronicles had no hesitation whatsoever in recording routine orthodox ceremonies as actually performed. Modern historians have generally displayed a remarkable ineptitude in critically examining Muslim chronicles. At times when they do seem to cavil at certain portions that is only about trivial matters trying to prove that tweedledum is not tweedledee so that they may seem to have subjected the chronicle to careful cross questioning.

Zeenat Mahal's petition disclosing that none of the Mogul sovereigns from Akbar onwards was circumcised has been quoted in a book titled Spot on the Mutiny by Keay.

When Keay started reading through the records of the uprising of 1857 he was intrigued to find a petition by Zeenat Mahal. The petition stated that though Fakhruddin was Bahadurshah's eldest son he ought not to be recognized as heir to the Mogul throne

since he had been circumcised while the tradition since Akbar's time was that no Mogul claimant to the throne should be circumcised. In keeping with that custom she had very far-sightedly never allowed her own son to be circumcised and thereby kept him duly better qualified to claim the Mogul throne.

The British author, Keay was bewildered. He was unaware of circumcision or its orthodox Muslim significance. Therefore he sought the advice of Sir Syed Ahmed, the founder of the Aligarh Muslim University. The latter explained to him the whole issue.

Tracing the tradition of Mogul sovereigns abandoning the orthodox Muslim custom of circumcision Zeenat Mahal's petition disclosed that because Akbar was born in the desert of Sind while his father Humayun was a fugitive and homeless wanderer Akbar could not be circumcised during childhood.

Later at the age of 13 when Akbar ascended the throne circumcision was considered medically unsafe and politically inconvenient. Being a person of independent will and wielding great authority Akbar was no longer prepared to submit himself to the very painful circumcision ritual.

When Akbar's sons came of age he didn't allow their circumcision because he didn't believe in its religious validity and necessity and because he himself had prospered without it. In fact he had come to believe that had he been circumcised his realm too would have been circumcised.

By the time Shahjahan came to the throne a superstition had grown in the Mogul royal house that circumcision spelled doom. Babur who had been circumcised ruled only for four years. His son Humayun who had been circumcised had been defeated and driven out of India. On a victorious return he lived only for about six months. That review convinced the future Moguls that non-circumcision ensured better luck.

Since Akbar and Jahangir who came to the throne without circumcision, had prospered Shahjahan too was not circumcised.

Consequently even Aurangzeb and his sons were not circumcised. This continued right upto the last Mogul ruler Bahadurshah Zafar. And then just for a change and with a view to revert to the orthodox Muslim custom of circumcision Bahadurshah 's eldest son prince Fakhruddin was circumcised. And as ill-luck would have it the poor prince never came to the throne. His foster mother Zeenat Mahal had far-sightedly kept her own son uncircumcised in readiness to claim the Mogul throne because she was in possession of the precious dynastic secret of non-circumcision as a qualification for the throne.

But while it was a British author Kaye who disclosed this, all Muslim chroniclers and authors have not only maintained conspiratorial chauvinistic silence about non-circumcision by Mogul sovereigns but have even gone out of their way in recording fictitious circumcision ceremonies.

The above dicussion should convince readers about the falsification of world history by Muslim authors.

**Sitting on the Fence**

Considerations of professional prestige of historians and convenience of agencies of the Government of India in willy nilly sticking to the myth of Shahjahan 's authorship stand in the way of a thorough probe into the antecedents of buildings such as the Taj Mahal. Bureaucrats and professional historians, therefore, prefer to maintain an enigmatic silence on such vital issues even at periodic professional conferences.

With regard to the Taj Mahal, a Turkish national Ali Ozveren, member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, reveals that "In Turkey we are taught in schools that the Taj Mahal, originally a Hindu temple was converted into a mausoleum by Shahjahan ".

Stupendous structures like the Taj Mahal and the Pyramids must never be studied as mausoleums. Their use as burial-grounds by subsequent generations has misled historians.

An author working out the man-hours required for the construction of a certain section of the Great Western Railway and

comparing the figure with the labour expended on the Pyramids concluded that the Pharoahs couldn't have built the Pyramids as mausoleums.

**The Overseas Kalinga Vedic Empire**

Immediately after the fragmentation of a united Vedic world by the devastating Mahabharat war the first few empires were naturally bigger. It was only in course of time that they became further divided and sub-divided. One of those big world empires was of the Cholas, another was of the Shakas and the third that of the Kalingas Earlier we have discussed intercontinental traces of the first two. In ancient Indian history we hear of Ashok vanquishing the Kalingas. Those Kalingas had in ancient times a large part of the world under their sway. The close similarity of the temples in Kalinga (i.e. Orissa) and those in Cambodia and the dance and music (clanging of dishes intermixed with the tinkle of bells) still extant in regions from Rangoon to Vietnam are clear proof of that sway. It is the Kalingas who also seem to have held sway in Korea, Borneo, the Philippines, Hawaii and the American continents. Dewan Chamanlal's book titled Hindu America gives some clues to it. Such identity of architecture, stage-plays and music is a kind of evidence which historians have generally ignored heretofore.

♦♦

# THE ANGLO-MUSLIM ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSPIRACY

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was set up over 120 years ago by the then British adminstration.

General Alexander Cunningham, an army officer (born in 1814 A.D.) was the archangel chosen to head it because 20 years earlier while serving as A.D.C. to the Governor General, Lord Auckland (1836-1840 A.D), he had conceived a plan to misuse even archaeology to condemn the Hindus and play-up the Muslims against them to facilitate the consolidation of the newly-won British domain in India, and later convert Indians to Christianity.

One gets a hint of that plan in Cunningham's letter dated Sept. 15, 1842 addressed to Col Sykes, a Director of the British East India Co. (Page 246, Vol. 7, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society London, 1843 A.D.)

Cunningham cunningly wrote that archaeological exploration in India "would be an undertaking of vast importance to the (British) Indian Government politically and to the British public religiously (and that) the establishment of the Christian religion in India must ultimately succeed."

Similarly Maxmueller's letter to the Duke of Argyll the then Secretary of State for India also echoed the same unholy ambition that "India has been conquered once, but India must be conquered again and that second conquest should be a conquest by education."

It may thus be seen how every high official of the British administration was in an unseemly hurry to utilize his own official field for subverting Hindudom by hook or crook by the meanest manipulation in his own field of operation.

**Success of Character–Assassination Policy**

A person constantly condemned and snubbed is calculated to either go mad or commit suicide. Accordingly the character-assassination of the Hindus by the British, met with such remarkable success that from the very first generation of European-trained Hindus upto our own day a sizable section of the Hindus has been wasting all its energies and time only in discussing and deploring all its own 'faults' pointed out by their detractors and lapsing into a state of inconsolable melancholia and inactivity.

It was in pursuance of that British game of Hindu baiting that Cunningham was appointed archaeological surveyor in 1861, Director from 1862 to 1865 and Director General from 1871 to 1885.

A very intriguing detail is that the archaeological department remained suspended during 1865-1870. Why ? That needs thorough probing. That probe may reveal some more eerie skeletons of Britain 's anti-Hindu scheming.

**Cunningham Fouled Archaeological Records**

In addition to Cunningham 's devilish plan delineated in his letter to Col. Sykes we, luckily, have an unguarded testimony of a fellow Britisher, James Furgusson (see pp. 32-33 and 76-78, Indian Archaeology, by J. Fergussion, 1884) that "During the 14-years he has been employed in the Survey, he (Cunningham) has contributed almost literally nothing to our knowledge of archaeology or architectural geography." Naturally, Cunningham looked upon archaeology merely as a stick to beat the Hindus with.

Consequently once when Cunningham 's assistant, J.D. Begler expressed the view that the so-called Kutub (in Delhi) was a Hindu tower Cunningham haughtily over-ruled him to assert that it was a Muslim tower. This is on record.

The other assistant, Carlleyle has recorded (page 67, Vol. II, A.S.I.Report for 1871-72) "Gen Cunningham informed me that he had already in his possession a complete ground plan (of the Taj Mahal) and sections and measurements and other particulars of this building."

Today those valuable records are nowhere to be traced. Obviously they have been villainously destroyed by Cunningham

**Hindu Evidence of Taj Mahal**

From what Cunningham told Carlleyle it is apparent that original ancient Hindu documents and the drawings of the Taj Mahal, did exist. They pased into Mogul possession from the Jaipur Maharaja 's ownership when Shahjahan suddenly confiscated the Taj Mahal temple-palace complex with all its fabulous wealth.

Later with the deposition and expulsion of the last Mogul the Taj Mahal documents passed into the hands of the British Viceroy in India in 1858 A.D. Since Cunningham was specially chosen by the British administration to head the Archaeological Survey, Cunningham took charge of not only the Taj Mahal papers but also the papers of many other monuments throughout India and deliberately burned them all so that he may have the field open to devilishly ascribe all historic towns, cities, mansions, towers, bridges, forts, palaces, canals and tanks to Muslim authorship.

**Wholesale Deflection**

It is that fiendish transaction of wholesale defalcation to deflection of Hindu architectural treasure to Muslim credit, and contrived destruction or obfuscation of all Hindu records by the wily Cunningham that is being ignorantly or deliberately praised as evidence of Britain 's solicitous service in the preservation of India 's historical heritage.

Hindus have been robbed of all credit for anything and everything good, and artistic such as music, musical instruments, poetry, literature, painting, colour-decoration, gardens, fountains, pottery, porcelain, carvings, etc. even when found in India. All those have

been attributed to Afghan, Greek and Iranian or any other alien source through anti-Hindu British and Muslim propaganda covering several centuries of their dominance in India and the rest of the world.

Thus Hindudom and its worldwide pristine Vedic culture have been humiliated and made to feel small and despicable and Hindus have been made to appear as puny, insignificant, good-for nothing wretches flitting furtively in the long shadows of towering Muslim (?) structures. This is nothing short of an international conspiracy to which Hindus must react soonest with requisite speed and force to reclaim their rightful role as world leaders, teachers, masters and pioneers in every field.

**Academic Villainy**

Monstrous as this academic villainy was it was of a piece with the earlier Christian record of subverting the whole of Europe and of Islam terrorizing the whole of West Asia into Mahomedanism. Yet Cunningham 's consummate skill in conceiving and delivering a diabolic architectural grind-stone with a Muslim label to be permanently hung like a halter around the Hindu neck, must take the cake for masterly academic villainy.

This explains the various myths subtly planted by Cunningham in the fresh, blank archaeological files opened by him winking and linking in indelible ink almost all historic structures throughout the world to Muslims wherever they were not claimed by Christians. For instance, he wrote down in his newly-opened archaeological files in the style of a General dictating a camp-directive for unquestioned obedience that scattered in the terrain around Delhi are the ruins of six ancient Delhis all built (?) by different rampaging Muslim invaders at erratic intervals. To this day all professional historians have meekly obeyed that dictum as a General 's military order. Nobody has questioned how Cunningham arrived at the figure and how he delineated their boundaries ? This illustrates how neither Cunningham nor anybody after him has done any archaeological study or investigation. Cunningham concocted whatever he cunningly

conceived and others merely acquiesced.

Cunningham quotes a Hindu court document proving that Raja Anangpal built Lalkot i.e. the Red Fort in Delhi and yet Cunningham asserts that the 5th-generation Muslim monarch Shahjahan commissioned the Red Fort while Anangpal's Red Fort was (?) somewhere around the so-called Kutub Minar.

**The European Colonial Game**

That the Western academic world has to this day faithfully echoed Cunningham's curious and cunning conclusions and not found any fault is not surprising because that has been their common game in Asia. After they themselves got converted to Christianity in Europe through Roman tyranny European Christians wanted to subvert Asia too through villainy. But that none from generations of Hindu intellectuals for the last 100 years could see through or didn't have the courage to speak up against Cunningham's mean bureaucratic fraud, is surprising.

**The Shrouded Truth**

The big veil of secrecy that Cunningham deliberately threw over the Taj Mahal and which he strove to hold in place with the pressure of his military high boots hidden under his archaeological robes till the very end of his cheaty and cheeky career is further exposed by the remarks of his assistant Carlleyle that even after the lapse of 20 years "The Taj Mahal (is) yet unsurveyed" (see 1899 Annual Report of the North West Provincial Circle of ASI).

Cunningham's calculated cunning in crediting the Taj Mahal to Muslim authorship is exposed in a well-documented booklet published around the 1980s. by an intrepid, painstaking and courageous Hindu scholar Mr. V.S. Godbole residing in Bedford, U.K. It is a matter of no mean gratification that when millions of other knowledgeable Hindus are keeping their mouths securely shut from fear or favour and while quite a few Hindu journalists and historians still feel mightily proud in hysterically drumming about the fancied Taj Mahal drawings emerging mysteriously from

the Shahjahan-Mumtaz bedroom on toilet-paper rolls, there is at least one brave, bold, honest, truth-loving and truth-speaking Hindu, who is not only industrious and intelligent enough to trace out the fraud but also courageous enough to shout about it from housetops.

It is in pursuance of that gigantic, demoniac plan that the ancient Hindu palace near Lahore, has been advertised as Jehangir's mausoleum, the fort in Lahore and the city palace (now dubbed as Badshahi Mosque) have been publicized as having been commissioned by Muslims. All the garden pavilions and lakes in Kashmir such as Nishat, Shalimar, Verinag, (राजनिर्झर) Raja Nirzar (translated in Persian as Shahi Chasma) and Dal-lake have been ascribed to Muslim authorship though Srinagar, the very name of the capital of Kashmir evokes a prosperous Vedic Sanskrit past. In Haryana the Pinjore gardens with their Hindu pavilions have all been ascribed to the Moguls. All the historic edifices in Delhi, Agra, Mandavgadh, the Hindu palaces and temples in Ajmer and so-called Ahmedabad, Asirgarh, Burhanpur, Miraj, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Mysore, Bangalore, Srirangapatnam, Aurangabad and Golconda have been dubbed as having been built by the alien Muslim invaders. What is then left on the vast Indian sub-continent to be claimed by billions of Hindus who have lived there for millions of years? Were they content to live in tents amidst ferns, forests, fallow fields and wild beasts?

**Cent percent Hindu Credit Transferred to 'Nil' Muslim Account**

It is apparent, therefore that Cunningham's consummate devil-dance of concocted, pro-Muslim, archaeographic choreography extended to almost all archaeological sites in India. No wonder it was a fairly thorough sweep to sweep away all Hindu architectural credit to be cast into the Muslim dustbin.

As betrayed by Cunningham's letter (quoted above) early in his life Cunningham had charted for himself a cunning career to begin after military retirement, to transfer by a blank cheque the entire Hindu architectural credit for castles, cities, towers, bridges,

mansions, gardens and palaces to the nil Muslim account and thereby reduce cent per cent Hindu archaeological credit to a big zero.

**Silly Explanations Planted**

In order to explain away the tell-tale Hindu make, look, decor and planning of historic constructions, several monstrous and silly theories were floated by Cunningham saying that those seeming incongruities arise from the employment of Hindu workmen, or the use of Hindu debris, or that Muslims reinforced with stone the structures which Hindus made only of mud and wood, that wherever there were blue tiles and blue paint in historic buildings in India the inspiration was obviously Persian, that Muslim architects only sketched the broad outline of towering edifices leaving the details to be filled in at will by Hindu workmen etc. etc.

**ASI Faithfully Following Same Policy Still**

No wonder, therefore, that the Archaeological Survey of India which has inherited from its very bastard British conception and inception a tradition of thievery and fraudulence, is to this day very faithfully executing that unfaithful legacy (as has been pointed out in numerous contexts in this volume), though a vast majority of its employees are namesake Hindus (who are terrified to speak out because of their abject dependence on their jobs for their daily upkeep), by spiriting away and hiding Hindu Idols, Sanskrit inscriptions and Hindu writings from India's historic edifices, and hastily putting up hazy notices at historic sites throughout India to perpetuate the myth of their Islamic origin.

**Fake Cenotaphs Planted**

There is now a very strong, valid reason to suspect that in order to justify the false notices that he was hanging at historic sites and the false notings that he was making in archaeological files Cunningham littered all historic sites with Muslim-style cenotaphs at Government expense. A curious legacy of such continuing fraudulent sepulchral forgery by the Archaeological Survey of India may be noticed at the so-called 'Safdarjang monument'

(sic) in New Delhi. That building though a Hindu palace-complex is being misleadingly advertised as a mausoleum in the name of a Safdarjang who lies buried in U.P. (Ref: **The First Two Nawabs of Oudh,** by Dr. Ashirwadilal Shrivastav).

In that building only one single marble cenotaph bearing no name has been raised in the central hall on the main floor. Underneath that in the basement, arched columns in the central spot there is no cenotaph at all. Yet the ASI assiduously maintains there two heaps of loose redbrick dust at own expense to sustain the myth of 'Mr' and 'Mrs'. Safdarjang being jointly buried there as it were to indicate that even death did not part them.

This situation involves several imponderables. Firstly, how come that there are two mounds of loose brick powder in the basement with only one marble cenotaph on the upper floor? Secondly, why is it that nowhere are the names of the persons buried (?) there mentioned? Thirdly, when Safdarjang is known to have been buried several hundred miles away in U.P. how could Safdarjang's ghost claim a second burial in Delhi? Fourthly, since Safdarjang is known to have been maintaining hundreds of consorts which of them is supposed to be buried with his real self in U.P. and which other with his alter ego in Delhi? And if those who buried him there, if at all, didn't care to mark the spot with a masonry mound what business has the Archaeology department in incurring recurring expenditure on replenishing those dust mounds, merely to throw dust in the eyes of the lay public? Why is the decor and design of the building entirely Hindu? Why has the central palatial building annexes in its eight corners? Why is it widely asserted that the marble for raising a single cenotaph on the central upper chamber, was stolen (of course by Cunningham) from the so-called Khan Khana monument? This is a graphic instance of how the ASI continues to spend a sizable part of its budget on cheating the very public from whose taxes the ASI draws it sustenance.

Another instance pertains to another huge palatial building misleadingly dubbed as Humayun's tomb (in New Delhi). A century-old French publication carries a photo of Vishnu's footprints

that are there. Yet obviously at Cunningham 's bidding a Muslim-type cenotaph in Humayun 's name has been raised over those holy divine Vishnu footprints so that they might remain permanently buried and forgotten. Thus, far from conserving historic buildings Cunningham contrived to murder Hindu archaeology and perch the ghost of Muslim myths over them.

The fake ' Islamic ' cenotaphs planted in historic Hindu mansions under Cunningham 's inspiration and instigation are apparent even from a cursory look at the cenotaphs in the so-called Chinika Rauza (Agra), Lodi tombs (?), Hauz Khas and so-called Ghiasuddin 's Tomb in Delhi. Their brick, mortar and workmanship are all of the British P.W.D brand.

**Cunningham also Faked Documents**

The third dimension of Cunningham 's villainy is documentary. In order that his archaeological fraud may carry conviction (as far as he could help) Cunningham seems to have abetted, helped and even financed the planting of faked Muslim title-deeds with imams and fakirs stationed in usurped Hindu buildings. Thus, for instance a number of historians have referred to some false, latter-day, imaginary accounts written in Persian and Urdu, purporting to describe the Taj Mahal as a creation of Shahjahan and a fake document possessed by the grave-tenders in the Taj Mahal.

A number of Hindu shrines also retain title-deeds purporting to have been issued by the very Muslim sultans who prided themselves as ravagers of temples and destroyers of idols. Obviously those so-called Muslim documents are forgeries. Those were in all probability forced on the custodians of Hindu shrines at Cunningham 's peremptory orders. They couldn 't be true because they imply an Allauddin or Aurangzeb suddenly transforming himself from a fierce Muslim iconoclast to a soft-hearted saviour of Hindu shrines.

The other possibility is that under Muslim rule managers of Hindu shrines farsightedly managed to obtain fake deeds certifying

the reigning Sultan 's gracious protection and patronage to the Hindu shrine, by bribing or otherwise humouring the Muslim administrative staff, so that those deeds could possibly deter the ever-roving band of Muslim marauders from ravaging and plundering the shrine. That was just one of many safety-devices Hindus could think of for self-protection.

**ASI Activities Need Probing**

The ASI 's own 'underground' and underhand dealings from the time of its inception todate could, therefore, provide suitable topics for numerous doctoral, historical or forensic research theses. These could focus attention on the doings of wily Cunningham and his 'worthy' successors; on the secret instructions and activities that the ASI has been chained to; on the way it has cooked up false notices at historic sites; on the manner and the number of idols, inscriptions etc. the ASI surreptitiously removed or buried; on the bluffs that it has deliberately spread to transfer Hindu credit to Muslims; and on the way it has spent its funds during the last 125 years, etc. etc.

Cunningham 's soul must be slyly laughing behind its sleeve on the phenomenal success it achieved in sending entire academic and tourist fraternities sky-rocketing in a misleading trajectory by crediting Hindu buildings and townships to usurping Muslims, parading Islamic destroyers as master-builders and misrepresenting Muslim destruction as construction.

But as the adage goes "all persons can 't be fooled all the time' and there have arisen a P.N. Oak and a V.S. Godbole to detect and expose that colossal academic fraud.

**Cunningham 's Tampering with Hindu Evidence**

Like murderers and embezzlers trying to cover up their tracks Cunningham did his worst in trying to destroy or dislocate Hindu evidence of the authorship of historic buildings.

The false marble plaque that Cunningham got implanted in the ancient Bhadrakali temple in the central Bhadra locality of Karnavati

(alias Ahmedabad) declaring it as Jama Masjid proved of no avail when on behalf of a local firm (K.C.Bros) I (P.N.Oak) challenged the so-called Muslim trustees of the so-called mosque (who had filed a suit to force the firm to demolish their mansion on the plea that it rose higher than the so-called mosque) the Muslims had to precipitately withdraw the suit. That must have made Cunningham's ghost turn in its grave.

In implanting that marble plaque it is quite possible that Cunningham may have uprooted the original Sanskrit inscription and planted his English pro-Muslim forgery there.

**Cunningham Destroys Hindu Evidence of Taj Mahal**

In the case of the Taj Mahal alias Tejo Mahalaya temple-palace too Cunningham played the role of a super-devil in destroying and dispersing colossal Hindu evidence of its origin by destroying or displacing Hindu idols and Sanskrit inscriptions.

A black basalt massive Sanskrit stone inscription testifying to the erection of (the Taj Mahal as) a "peerless crystal-white Shiv Temple" misleadingly and deliberately branded by Cunningham as the Bateswar inscription was shunted away to the attic of the distant Lucknow Museum, though it was actually found in the Taj as can be inferred from the noting of Cunningham's own not-so-cunning assistant, Carlleyle.

Carlleyle's report on Agra (pp. 124/5, Volume of 1871-72 A.D.) records "the great square black basaltic pillar which with the base and capital of another similar pillar once stood in the garden of Taj Mahal." etc.

**Encyclopaedia Britannica**

How contributors to encyclopaedias too knowingly or unknowingly perpetuate that academic deception is pointed out by Godbole's observation (on p. 20 of his booklet titled TAJ MAHAL SIMPLE ANALYSIS OF A GREAT DECEPTION) that " in the 1910 edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica (pp 369-444, Vol. I) under the Architecture heading R.P. Spiers describes various types of

architecture such as Assyrian, Babylonian even Mohamedan but not Indian (or Hindu)."

On page 28 of his booklet Godbole points out how historians hitherto pretending that India had been a barren country have assiduously attributed all "Music, dancing, literature, painting, gardens, fountains, art, architecture" etc. everything good that is found in India either to Muslim invaders or to their British successors.

These are but stray samples of the deep, dark tragedy of the systematic destruction and distortion of India's history by the enemies of Hindudom.

Consequently all those who have written books, articles and research papers, obtained doctorates and occupied high positions in history and archaeology, guiding generations of impressionable students, and counselling governments, museums and encyclopaedias around the world quoting Muslim writings and Cunningham's cunning notings, have not only befooled themselves but have also duped the whole world.

That Cunningham should play the very role in actual life which is implied in his surname seems to be a case of a mysterious divine coincidence.

Imagine the agony of a situation where for the last 120 long years all Hindu intellectuals and others placed implicit unquestioning faith in the acrobatic lies and supplementary defalcatory moves of the ASI.

**The Enemy's Trojan Horses**

Throughout India along the approaches to forts and other historic buildings which are being misused eversince Muslim capture as 'tombs' and 'mosques' one sees a long line of lowly Muslim shacks and shanties on either side. There these poor people eke out a nondescript livelihood tending poultry or engaged in other menial trades.

All of them are descendants of good old patriotic, devout Hindus who were forced to turn Muslims through terror and torture when those places became targets of fierce, Muslim invasions. They are left poor because as hated Hindu converts they were subjected to menial roles by their cruel, alien Muslim masters. Eversince that long line of alien Muslim tyrants has become extinct these converts have been left high and dry as psychological and sentimental alien pockets or Trojan Horses alienated from their own erstwhile Hindu bretheren. It ought to be the most urgent and primary duty of leaders and bureucrats of India to undo that injustice and absorb those people back into Hindudom so as to do away with mutual enmity and suspicion between those converts and their erstwhile Hindu kith and kin.

The other Trojan Horse left by the French, Portuguese and British is on the same analogy the Hindus who were forcibly converted to Christianity.

But the third Trojan Horse is the Archaeological Survey of India itself, saddled by a crafty Cunningham to advertise and parade Hindu architectural wealth as Muslim. The way Cunningham misused his tenure as the head of the ASI to forge and plant sham cenotaphs and plaques to misrepresent Hindu buildings as Muslim mosques and mausoleums must rank as one of the biggest academic frauds. For instance, over 10 years ago when I visited Narnaul fort (near Guna in Madhya Pradesh) I noticed at the top of the approach way where one enters the fort a small culvert. By the side of the culvert is a knee-high remnant of the ancient wall. Embedded in it was a modern stone plaque displaying in bold English carved block letters the word MOSQUE. That was an impossible place for any kind of congregation and yet it was good enough for mischievous archaeological pro-Muslim forgery. *A real patriotic and enlightened Indian administration would have first to remove that Muslim saddle and thoroughly cleanse, disinfect and overhaul the entire setup, psychology and working of the ASI.*

Cunningham and his two assistants, J.D. Beglar and A.C. Carlleyle thus compiled all their basic notes about historic buildings

in India by concocting spurious versions. This is an academic archaeological horror of horrors viz. one alien (i.e. the Englishman) prompting another alien (i.e. the Muslim who considers himself to be an Arab, Turk, Iranian or Afghan though every Muslim is the desecendant of a captured Hindu) to claim authorship of all of India's precious archaeological townships and buildings in the name of Islam.

Generations tutored in that fabrication have since fanned out all over the world to hold important positions as lecturers, professors, vice-chancellors, presidents of history congress sessions, curators of museums, advisers in art and architecture to government administrations, art critics in journalism and as editors of magazines devoted to art, architecture and archaeology.

Yet other groups namely of journalists and authors of volumes on India's historic monuments, such as James Fergusson, Percy Brown and Bannister Fletcher who have all written books and articles and their continental cousins who have compiled encyclopaedias describing India's historic buildings to be of Muslim origin, have thereby further set the seal of approval and authority on Cunningham's basic fraud.

James Fergusson who has rightly branded General Cunningham as a good-for-nothing archaeologist has proved himself to be no better as an architectural assessor. Because even after discovering that the so-called mosques and mausoleums are usurped temples James Fergusson declares (p. 68, Vol. II, **History of Indian and Eastern Architecture**), Be this as it may, for our present purposes the one fact that is certain is that none of them are now Jain temples. All are Muhammaden mosques and it will therefore be more logical as well as more convenient to group them with the latter rather than with the former class of buildings. Were it not for this, the Arhai-din-ka Jhopra at Ajmer....might be and has been described as a Jain temple....So might a great part of the mosque at the Qutub near Delhi."

One is aghast at such alien British 'logic' which classifies a

building to be of the Islamic style because it is being used as a mosque though the author knows that it is an usurped temple.

**Yet another British Villainy**

The other cupidity of British writers is that even in cases where they are compelled to admit the pre-Muslim origin of a building they will characterize it as Buddhist or Jain but never as Hindu. This deep, deliberate and studied animosity needs to be vigorously feretted out, thoroughly exposed and roundly condemned. Not only in India but even in the rest of the world it is all Hindu, Vedic architecture as elaborated by us earlier in this volume in several contexts. The idols in the sanctum or in the cornices being of a Buddha or Mahavir is no criterion to classify the architecture just as temples dedicated to Krishna, Rama or Hanuman do not thereby signify different styles of architecture. Historians, architects archaeologists, art critics and journalists need to learn this vital lesson of history.

The absurd result of all such falsification and bungling is that throughout the world in all academies and universities, so-called experts in Muslim architecture and their students, from primary to doctoral standards are lustily citing Hindu buildings as glorious examples of Muslim architecture.

This initial falsification has led the august Archaeological Survey of India cultivate the habit of hushing up all embarrassing Sanskrit inscriptions and Hindu (including Jain and Buddhist) idols found from time to time in India's historic buildings and hiding them away in some unknown places so that they may not come to the notice of any independent, inquisitive researcher or journalist.

Hereunder are a few sample instances of such stealthy anti-Hindu and anti-academic activities of the Archaeological Survey of India

(1) Around 1976 when the area around the so-called Kutb Minar in Delhi was dug up to reinforce the foundation with cement concrete the excavation began to yield valuable evidence of Hindu idols and Sanskrit inscriptions. This went against the ASI 's assumption of

the Muslim authorship of the tower. Therefore, an elephant-high kanat (canvas curtain) was hastily raised all around the tower. Thereafter for days on end clandestine foundation-digging continued inside the curtained - off privacy of the tower and all embarrassing Hindu finds were stealthily removed during the night under the utmost secrecy to some unknown destination. Was the curtain intended to hide the nudity of the tower or the nakedness of archaeological falsehoods?

That a governmental organization functioning under the aegis of the Education Ministry of the Government of India should have to work stealthily, behind a curtain, at the dead of night (like some burglars digging into underground bank vaults) for what should have been a normal, fair, above-aboard, honourable activity under full public view, amounts to a graphic confession of the falsity of Indian archaeological shibboleths.

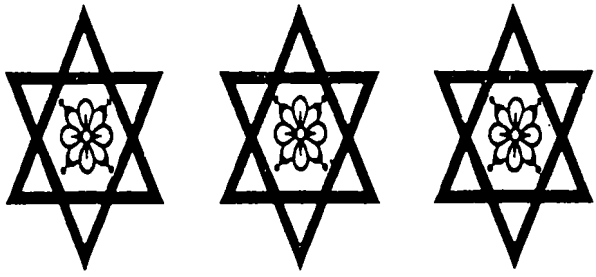
This leads one to the inevitable conclusion that all Hindu evidence in Hindusthan has been deliberately and systematically removed from those precincts year after year over the last century and half by the British and earlier by the Muslims.

(2) Inside the Red Fort in Delhi is a royal apartment known as Chhota Rang Mahal in which Government maintains a museum which exhibits only Muslim finds while pieces of red-stone elephant statues with mounted riders slaughtered by Muslim invaders found inside the fort are kept out of public view in the store room.

(3) Inside the same fort is an ancient temple known as Moti Mandir. But the ASI misrepresents it as a mosque 'built' by Aurangzeb. Consequently, the find of the marble footprints of Lord Shiva in that temple (desecrated and declared to be a mosque by Aurangzeb) has been kept a closely guarded secret and the footprints too are not being exhibited in the fort museum for fear that they would upset all historical and archaeological assumptions about the Red Fort in Delhi, being of Muslim origin.

(4) The so-called Humayan tomb in Delhi is a sprawling multi-storeyed palatial saffron-coloured Hindu temple palace complex.

The upper portion of its facade on all four sides is decorated with



numerous such inlaid Tantric designs of two interlocked triangles enclosing a lotus. This emblem known as Sri Chakra alias Shakti-Chakra is a goddess symbol. Obviously, therefore, what is fancied to be Humayun 's mausoleum is an ancient temple of Goddess Lakshmi. A supporting proof is a photo of Vishnu 's footprints on stone, published on page 78 of a French book titled **The World of Ancient India** written by G. Le Bon and published a century ago. Its English translation was published by the Tudor Publishing Co. of New York in 1974. The Archaeological Survey of India has made no effort to trace those Vishnu 's Footprints. In fact because of its past record, it is obvious that the ASI itself has either removed them to be hidden away or has buried those sacred footprints under a two-inch layer of lime concrete in the basement centre of that building. That concrete piece is being currently misrepresented as marking Humayun 's burial sport. But it has no semblance to a cenotaph or grave at all. Moreover according to Ferishta Humayun is buried in Agra while according to Abul Fazal Humayun is buried in Sirhind. Therefore, the so-called Humayun tomb in New Delhi, is an ancient temple of Goddess Lakshmi. Here too the ASI is guilty of suppressing the truth and misleading the very people whose taxes pay for the upkeep of the ASI. Such public deception takes such monstrous forms that several grand, historic. Hindu edifices throughout India are merrily whispered by ASI staff to be the grand mausoleums of Muslim bearers, barbers, enuchs, prostitutes and

even dogs.

(5) Another public deception which the ASI indulges in actively is that of the so-called Safdarjang mausoleum in New Delhi as described earlier.

(6) About four miles from Mehrauli (in Delhi) on the Mahipalpur Road is an ancient ravaged Hindu temple palace complex. Its current Muslim name Sultan Gharry suggests that its earlier Hindu name was Raj-Garhi. There several long and massive red-stone beams decorated with the facials of a boar and a celestial cow looking towards each other from either end, and a Sanskrit inscription were found, as reported in the Statesman an English daily of New Delhi. But the ASI has spirited them away to some secret hiding place to perpetuate the myth that Sultan Gharry is a Muslim building complex, and a mausoleum at that.

(7) An employee of the ASI, named E.R.Sathe, wrote to me some years back that around 1959 S.R.Rao was incharge of the Taj Mahal. One day Rao noticed a big crack in a wall of the Taj. When he called in the overseer to undertake repairs a number of bricks had to be removed to properly reinforce the wall. As the bricks were being removed out popped Hindu idols of goddesses known as Ashta Vasu (अष्ट वसु). When an embarrassed Rao referred the matter to Delhi for directions from the then education minister, Abdul Kalam Azad, and Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to know whether he should probe other walls similarly stuffed with Hindu idols, he was asked to shut up both the walls and his mouth. This is a clear indication that Hindu idols and Sanskrit inscriptions have been found in the Taj Mahal from time to time but everybody from the minister down has been maintaining a sinister silence.

(8) In the Safdarjang Development Area (C-5/28) in New Delhi lived P.N.Sharma who had a peep inside the chamber underneath the marble basement of the Taj Mahal through a hole in the crumbling brick work with which Sahajahan or Cunningham had sealed its chambers. There inside the dark chamber with the help of a torch he saw in 1932 a number of Hindu idols obviously dumped

by Shahjahan after they were dislodged from various parts of the Taj Mahal.

(9) In Fatehpur Sikri, apart from the number of idols found and hidden away from time to time over the past centuries again in 1982, for the umpteenth time idols of Ganesh and Kartikeya flanking an inscriptional tablet were found buried near an ancient red-stone gateway. The tablet bears marks of an erased Sanskrit inscription. Far from pulicizing this important find the archaeological personnel conducting the digging were sworn to secrecy. Though they are Hindus and are happy about the find they have been browbeaten into silence by a century-long anti-Hindu and pro-Muslim policy of the ASI. Therefore, they dare not mention the find to anybody.

Thus in India a curious situation has arisen. While all over the world mostly only intelligence establishments and foreign affairs departments have reason to maintain secret files, in india even the ASI is maintaining tight-lipped secrecy about all Hindu finds.

Why has the ASI come to this sorry pass? Because it feels it has a fraudulent commitment to the entire history, archaeology and art and architecture establishments all over the world. If it lets out the secret that from time to time immense Hindu evidene has been obtained proving that historic buildings and townships in India are of pre-Muslim Hindu origin all academic reputations throughout the world would crash like the share market or like buildings undermined by a severe earthquake. The only other alternative to such a reputational disasater, so thinks the ASI, is to continue its policy of suppressio veri and suggestio falsi and threaten all its employees against letting any outsider know of the discovery of any Hindu evidence and about what is happening inside the ASI. Thus terror stalks the entire archaeological hierarchy. That all those who serve in the ASI should have to work all through their career under the crack of a whip amounts to a sorry commentary on the state to which the ASI bosses have manoeuvred the organization because they have been taking their stand on the false foundations laid by a Cunningham.

It is common experience in every walk of life that if a person instead of confessing to an initial fraud continues to claim infallibility he has to keep hiding and explaining away all incriminating evidence that keeps embarrassingly popping up from time to time. In that effort he sinks deeper and deeper in the morass of falsehoods. The ASI is a classic example of such a predicament. Thus the role of the Archaeological Survey of India has been reversed and perverted. From an organization founded to unearth historical evidence it has turned into an hanky-panky organization to hide historical evidence, erect false notices and gag its personnel. That in a country with an 85% Hindu population, and 99% Hindu bureaucracy suppression of evidence of the Hindu authorship of historic buildings should become the main concern of official policy is a deep tragedy. Do the ghosts of the fraudulent British bureaucrats and of the tyrannical Muslim Sultans and Badshahs still rule the roost in the offices of the Government of India? How long can this perversion and suppression of archaeological evidence continue? It is a pity that though historic buildings are inert matter and not aggressive like barking and biting dogs the history and archaeology fraternity is so scared of them as to keep completely mum.

Sensing the need for somebody to make a beginning sometime to rescue the ASI from the vicious circle in which it has been sent spinning by Cunningham's basic plot I addressed a letter dated February 6, 1983 to the Joint Director General, Mrs Mitra suggesting that as an initial step the pieces of red-stone elephants and Lord Shiva's footprints in marble should be kept on display in the Red Fort museum along with other relics. But the letter has remained unreplied.

The ASI ought to be made to restore to their original sites all the relics that have been spirited away for hiding because such pilferage misleads historians, tourists and the lay public.

**Worldwide Archaeological Misrepresentation**

It is, however, a matter of some satisfaction (or is it really?) that the tragic archaeological misrepresentation favouring the

Muslims is a worldwide phenomenon. From the Shah-I-Zind and so-called Tamerlain mausoleum in Samarcand to Cardova in Spain all renowned historic buildings have been blindly credited to Muslims by European archaeologists. It was only my hint in my book titled THE TAJ MAHAL IS A TEMPLE PALACE which induced an American (professor Marvin H. Mills) to re-examine the antecedents of those buildings. It is surprising that the Spanish who displayed patriotic bravery in exterminating their Muslim oppressors, lacked the academic sagacity to reclaim the architectural credit for historic buildings misappropriated to own credit by Muslim conquerors!

**Harvard Lured By Muslim Money**

But the academic tragedy doesn't end there. It continues to spread like cancer through the contagion of Muslim lucre. For instance, the prestigious Harvard University, has been provided multi-million Muslim dollars by the Aga Khan, to undertake an in-depth academic study of (non-existent) Islamic (sic) architecture. So Harvard will turn out some more pseudo-experts and pseudo volumes and they in turn will churn out some more and more and more. And thus the archaeological blind-man's somnolent bluff continues its merry-go-rounds. I have, therefore, drawn the attention of the concerned Harvard faculty through a letter that since so-called Muslim buildings all over the world are mere captured property it would be impudent to study them as 'Islamic'.

Considering the manner in which enemies of Hindudom have made minced meat of Hindu history at least Hindus of the historical hierarchy (including architects, archaeologists and journalists) and other conscientious persons should come forward to clean those Augean Stables of the piles of falsehoods that litter them.

Instead of dreading the ghost of a Cunningham and meekly submitting to his colossal untruth Hindu historians should rather stand in reverential awe of their own Vedic tradition of dedication to the truth and boldly repudiate the historical falsehood saddled on them through academic tutoring.

The average Hindu historian should no longer consider himself to be a mere mouse meekly hurrying to the annual all-India History Congress sessions, and then furtively scurrying back to his academic hole.

At those congress sessions historians should no longer consider themselves constrained to toe the establishment's line and squeak or speak out only such views as accord with the 'mews' of a Cunningham imagining him to be the proverbial big cat still overhearing their deliberations.

It is time for Hindus to first arm themselves with knowledge about their great primordial World Vedic heritage, then thunder and roar to be heard and then lead humanity back to that united, unitary, peaceful, purposeful, pious, Vedic culture.

♦♦

# LESSONS OF HISTORY

Real historical genius lies first in sensing discrepancies, anomalies and distortions in traditional versions. Thereafter, the second quality needed is perseverance and wisdom to find out the truth. And the third quality needed is the courage to speak out the new finding in the face of fierce opposition from entrenched vested interests.

**Puri Temple**

In the context of the above observations the current versions about the origin of the famous Jagannath temple in Puri on the eastern coast of India could stand some re-examination.

According to local versions the temple was erected in the 12th century A.D. and the three icons therein have since been fashioned from Mergoza timber every 12 years or so.

The story of its origin reads like a fairy tale. It says that the then ruler of Puri had a dream. As directed in the dream he went to a forest and met a princess. The princess helped the prince to lift and carry away the stone idol of Lord Krishna which her own father used to worship. But on the way back the stone idol mysteriously vanished from the grip of the Puri ruler. Thereafter a voice from the heavens instructed the ruler to fashion three idols from Mergoza timber and build a temple to consecrate them in his captial. That was in the 12th century and that is the origin of the Puri temple and its wooden icons, says the legend.

To my mind all those details do not make a cogent, plausible account.

The story of the dream and other details appear to be of the flimsy, fairy-tale variety and therefore unconvincing.

The incongruity of a massive towering stone temple built for wooden idols is also very glaring especially when only 20 miles away is an equally lofty stone temple of Konark with tall stone statues of the Sun (since wrecked by Muslim invaders).

**Grotesque Idols**

The crudity of the current divine idols as against the majestic temple edifice and the artistically carved statues of lions, horses and such other animals at the four gates is yet another jarring inconsistency.. Vedic culture has always believed in beautiful, life-like realistic depiction of divinity whether in picture or images.

*My conclusion, therefore, is that wherever in India important ancient shrines have crude icons those were improvised substitutes for the original beautiful images smashed by Muslim invaders.* Accordingly I believe that the original life-like aesthetically carved stone idols in the Jagannath temple in Puri and the sanctum were violated by iconoclastic Muslim raiders. Historians and archaeologists may verify this by a close examination of the sanctum which must reveal signs of having been patched up after Muslim ravage. In my view, therefore, the tradition of the currently crude make-do wooden idols of the Puri temple, originates from the time of the Muslim raid on it. Wooden idols must have been hastily improvised for the annual celebration after an iconoslastic Muslim raid. Eversince, that has been the custom.

**Hoary Outpost of Vedic Culture**

Another very important consideration is that the Puri temple is one of the four important sacred outposts i.e. 'Chaturdham' of India, the hub of the Vedic world. Since Hinduism alias Vedic culture is of immemorial antiquity the Puri shrine too is of hoary origin. A close study of the surroundings of the present temple

does indeed reveal traces of very ancient remains. Therefore, even if the present temple edifice is of the 12th century A.D. it must have been preceded by even more massive, artistic and gigantic temples in the past. And tradition does indeed confirm my conclusion in pointing out that the present temple had four other predecessors. A waist-high, intricately carved portion of an earlier plinth does indeed survive on the northern flank of the present temple.

**Jagannath is Lord of the World**

The title of the deity 'Jagannath' i.e 'Lord of the World' also calls for close historical attention. Modern historians ought to pay more attention to a detailed analysis of even such popular names of ancient tradition.

The title 'Lord of the World' belongs to a time when there were no Muslims and no Christians to whom Hindus would want to boast about the worldwide sway of their deity. Consequently the title Jagannath belongs to a time when Vedic culture alias Hinduism held unrivalled sway throughout the world. Therefore the idol of Jagannath alias Krishna alias Vishnu was consecrated at numerous other stately temples throughout the world. Then only would its title Jagannath be justified. And so it was, in England, in Cadiz, in Rome, in Jerusalem, in Mecca etc. as discussed by us in earlier chapters.

**British Etymological Error**

The term Juggernaut in the English dictionary is also another important pointer. That it is a malpronunciation of the name Jagannath is admitted. But the assumption that the term must have found a place in the English dictionary only after the British East India Company started trading with India about 300 years back, must not be believed ipso facto. That explanation was alright so long as Britain was not known to be a Vedic country. But as explained by us in earlier chapters Britain itself, like the rest of the world, has a hoary Vedic past. Consequently the term Juggernaut is an ancient English malpronunciation of pre-East India Company days.

The dictionary explanation that the term Juggernaut signfies the gigantic chariot of the deity (rather than the deity itself) under which people get crushed is a mistaken explanation. Even in modern English parlance the term Juggernaut signifies the deity itself because it represents almighty divinity and also because as described in the Mahabharat, Lórd Krishna had in fact, manifested Himself as a terrifying, gigantic, all-devouring, monstrous form on the Kurukshetra battlefield. This also incidentally illustrates how the understanding of English lexicographers of their own language, English is not always flawless. The reason is that the history they learned at school being wrong, many of their philological conclusions are mistaken too.

**The Pury Townships in Britain**

Yet another proof of the existence of Jagannath idols in Britain of pre-Christian days is the prevalence of the name of Lord Jagannath 's township 'Pury' in Britain slightly mis-spelled as 'Bury' as in Shrewsbury, Sevenbury and the like.

Even the term Rath (alias Aswarath) of Sanskrit Vedic tradition continues to be misspelled in English as chariot. All this proves that the Jagannath shrines in Puri and elsewhere in the world represent a tradition reaching back to the days of the creation and must not be misunderstood to originate only in the 12th century A.D.

**The Vedic Lotus Emblem of France**

The three icons in the temple in Puri are those of Krishna, His elder brother Balaram and sister Subhadra. The chariot of Subhadra bears a lotus flag. The flag of monarchial France too had lotuses alias lilies depicted on it. That is an additional, incidental proof of the Vedic past of France as gleaned from the Krishna tradition.

**The 'Might is Right' Law of History**

The close similarity or even identity between Indian and Greek astronomical and astrological terminology has so baffled scholars

as to make them wonder as to which of them is the master or teacher and which the student?

In between them intrude the Arabs claiming similar close affinity and staking their own claim as the originators of and also world teachers of both astronomy and astrology.

In that triangular controversy a subtle historical 'Might is Right' principle comes into play. That is to say whosoever wields sovereign power, chauvinistically grabs all such credit for himself.

**The High-Handed Arab Claim**

As per that rule since the Arabs were at the root of the Muslim power which dominated the world from the 8th to the 18th century that thousand-year stretch was a long-enough period for them to trace a thousand virtues to the Arab homeland. Consequently Arabs and Islam came to be proclaimed from every minaret of every mosque in the world by every muezzin, five times a day from early morning till late at night, as the originator and propagator of all that is good in the world.

In logic such misappropriation of credit through high-handed and loud-mouthed bombast is termed as Argumentum ad Baculum, that is to say whosoever wields the big stick claims the choicest credit.

Word was therefore sent round that the Arabs were the originators and world teachers of all knowledge and culture. The corollary to this was that earlier it was all chaos, ignorance and abyssmal darkness.

Consequently astronomy and astrology also were ascribed to the pioneering, inventive genius of the Arabs and Mohamed's communion with Allah in the 7th century A.D. That both astrology and astronomy were known to be at their zenith even in the 7th century B.C. didn't bother the Arabs. Astronomy and astrology were therefore, pulled out from their dark origins and proclaimed anew as brand-new Muslim sciences. When everyone and everything all round could be converted to Islam at the point of the conquering

Muslim sword how could poor, pure knowledge be left alone!

Since that was taken as a 'self-evident truth' there was an hectic scurry to search out for some Ulugh Begh from Russia and Mohamed Shah Rangila from the Mogul harem in Delhi to fit into that 'story' as heroes. An occasional Hindu, Kafir underling, such as Sawai Jaisingh II, ruler of Jaipur, was also thrown into that story for good measure to serve as a novice, factotum assistant of the hukka-puffing 'Grand Mogul' Mohamed Shah.

Muslim Arabia must rank as the most barbarous, illiterate community in world history but for the receding traces it carried of its earlier Vedic culture.

Just when that lesson of Muslim expertise in astronomy and astrology was being drummed about there was a violent coup d' etat. The Mogul was toppled and the Muslim dream-school of world studies got summarily dismissed, dispersed and dissolved.

**European Claims**

Then came a number of Western powers such as the British, French, Dutch, Portuguese and the Americans. They were Christians and were now in the ascendant. It was their turn now to run the dream-school of ancient world studies with their clergy replacing the old Muslim mullahs. Their world-sway though very recent and their own histories though untraceable beyond a thousand years they too started telling from every pulpit and tolling from every spire the ringing claim that starting with Darwin it is they who pulled out mankind from the monkey-status and it is their scholars who for the first time put humanity on the high road to great achievements in all spheres. This illustrates how claims and counter-claims continue to be made in history as one power dethrones another. One who loses the world crown is automatically robbed of all claims to any knowledge. And the farther that claim recedes in point of time the less credible does it sound.

According to that law, because of the ascendancy of European Christians in world affairs during the last two centuries everything

cute, good, great and noble got ascribed to European Christians and slots standing earlier in the names of an Ulugh Beg and Mohamed Shah were promptly filled in with the names of a Galileo and a Newton.

World history is thus like a palimpsest where each new ruling power erases out the claims of its predecessors and overwrites its own.

Ignorant of that law of history, the past few generations of world scholars, including the Hindus themselves, tutored in the Christian and Arab dream-schools of world studies echo the alien claims taught to them.

**Vicarious European Credit to Greece**

Like the grouse and growl of the wolf on prowl accusing the feeble lamb of Aesop's Fables that either she or her father must have abused him the European powers claimed that even though they themselves were too young yet the legacy of all knowledge and culture had come to them not from the East but from their own European Greek God-fathers.

They reinforced that claim by pointing to the close similarity and even identity of nomenclature and terminology in numerous branches of knowledge between India and Greece. Thus in history the father is often mistaken for the son and vice versa.

Consequently while the ruling European group and its camp-followers confidently asserted that the Hindus learned astrology from the Greeks a powerless group of independent, original thinkers claimed that India was the master while Greece was the pupil.

In such a situation it is the job of an historian to arrive at the correct conclusion. Solving such problems of history calls for a universal or even cosmic calibre and elevation, quite distinct from the calibre associated with the teachers and writers of humdrum history.

**The Origin of Astronomy and Astrology**

As instance of such incisive, decisive analytical acumen which can trace the right solution even through a tantalizingly tangled travesty, may be cited from history itself. Nana Phadnavis, the Chief Minister of the Peshwas (the Maratha ruling power in India during the last quarter of the 18th century) was renowned for his super intellect which defied every problem. His contemporaries, therefore, revelled in confronting him with challenging problems to be regaled by his investigative solutions. One such was the Nizam. He sent two mares of identical size and shape for identification as mother and offspring. For Nana that was a mere primary-level puzzle. He had the pair driven to the midstream of a river. There, being scared and confused by the strong current one animal took the lead while the other instinctively followed. The front one was marked as the mother, and the follower as the offspring.

Likewise when both India and Greece seem to be using identical astronomical terminology and scholars are baffled as to who taught whom and the European tries to pull the credit to Greece while the pro-Hindu group claims that credit for India it is for historians to find a logical answer.

**Astrology and Astronomy Rooted in the Vedas**

In the historical analysis of the above problem two clues prove useful. One is that the sciences of astrology and astronomy are rooted in the Vedas. The Vedas are the proud possession of the Hindus in India, from the start in an unbroken hoary tradition. Therefore if Greece uses astrological and astronomical terminology which is akin to that of India, it is obvious that the Greeks learned it from India.

**Relation with the Karma Theory**

Secondly, all astrological results are rooted in the Karma theory. That is to say a person's woe and weal is the result of his past actions, bad or good. That Karma theory itself is exclusively of Indian Hindu, Vedic origin has been elaborately and authoritatively

expounded in the Bhagawad Geeta for everybody to see, read and hear every-day. Therefore if one of them is the borrower obviously the Greeks borrowed astrology from the Hindus though the term Hora and Horology may have acquired a Greek ring in some ears. Another proof of this is that the title 'Horabhushan' (i.e. an ornament to astrology) so commonly used in India to describe eminent astrologers is not known to be used anywhere in modern Greece. However, such polemics apart what needs to be really understood is that ancient Greece too like the rest of the world practised Vedic culture but has long since been alienated from it because it lost touch with Hinduism and Sanskrit. Yet Greece retains enough traces of that Vedic culture which is found in profusion in India.

**Terminology Entirely Sanskrit.**

Incidentally it may also be noted further that the entire terminology of astrology which Europeans use is entirely Sanskrit. Let us begin from the word 'astrology' itself. The prefix 'as' needs to be left out as a redundant Arab mannerism. For instance, the Arab way to greet others is not mere 'salam walekum' but 'as-salam walekum'. The remainder 'tra-logy' are the Sanskrit words 'Tar-laga' (तार-लग) i.e. 'connected with stars'. The Sanskrit term 'jyotish' commonly used in India, is an exact synonym of the term 'Tar-laga' alias 'astrology' which survives in European parlance.

The term 'Sun' is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit term Suryas alias Suryan. There the letters 'rya' have got dropped out. The term 'Moon' is the Sanskrit word (मन) 'Mun' i. e. mind. And in astrology the moon does indeed signify the mind.

Mars is the Sanskrit word 'Mar-ish' (मार-ईश) i.e. the 'Striking Lord' because in Vedic tradition Mars leads the armies of the Gods, to battle. In astrological reading of horoscopes too Mars signifies disputes, hot words, firearms and wars.

Mercury if read without its last 'r' would be 'Mercuy'. That is the Sanskrit word 'Maharshi' (महर्षि) meaning 'a great sage'. And in astrological connotation Mercury does indeed stand for great

scholarship and learning.

Jupiter is the Sanskrit term 'Devas pitar' (देवस् पितर्) changing to Zeus-Pitar and thence to 'Jupiter'. It signifies 'the father of the Gods.' In Vedic lore Jupiter alias Brihaspati is the preceptor of the Gods. But since the father is the first teacher of the child the name Devas-pitar alias Jupiter is meaningful.

Venus is merely a Roman spelling of the Sanskrit name Venas (वेनस्).

Saturn spelled without the intruding 'r' would read 'Satun'. This will reveal the origin of the European term 'Satan' and Muslim term 'Shaitan' because Saturn does indeed connote, falsehood and fraudulence in the astrological study of horoscopes. Satun alias Satan is the Sanskrit term 'Sat-na (सत्न)' i.e. untruth. The term Shani commonly used in India for Saturn stresses its lethargic movement. However in astrological study everywhere, Saturn does indeed stand for fraud and underhand dealings also.

The two orbital bisectional points known as Rahu and Ketu in Vedic astrology are called the Nodes of the Moon in the West. That term 'Node' is also a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'Naad' (नाद) i.e. resonance alias echo of the Moon. And that indeed is their exact role, in the horoscope.

It may thus be seen that even in the field of astrology there is nothing in the world anywhere which is non-Vedic and non-Sanskrit. In judging who came first among two similars one has to consider their age. Thus if an eight-year-old bears a similarity to an 80-year-old the latter is obviously the predecessor. Such is India.

**The Law of Obscenity**

Historians as nation-builders must be able to provide the correct solution to every national or social problem. One such is the question of obscenity. Bureaucrats and officials of the judiciary often despair of giving a fool-proof definition of 'obscenity' for instance. That is because logical faculties are allowed to remain weak during

educational careers, where academic grades are made by cramming stereotype answers to set questions.

Obscenity may be simply defined initally as an act not appreciated in public by a given society. Thus kissing in public is not frowned upon in Europe, therefore there it isn't obscene. But in India it certainly is obscene.

But when such acts cut across national and social boundaries the bureaucrat concerned is hard put to decide. For instance, should Hollywood movies be screened in India? If their 'obscenity' is allowed exposure and exhibition in India why should not Indian movie-makers be allowed the same liberty? In such a situation the ruling (apart from other restrictions governing import) should be that only those alien films would be allowed entry which meet Hindu standards of morality. Naturally then Indian movie-producers won't suffer from any sense of discrimination.

But let us consider the question of 'obscenity' a little more deeply so as to evolve a criterion applicable to all human society anywhere.

**Obscenity Arises From Physical Indulgence**

For this it is necessary to understand that the question of obscenity arises mostly in an act of physical indulgence for one's own satisfaction e.g. eating, sleeping or bathing, defecation, kissing and sexual intercourse, or even torturing or murdering somebody. In each one of those cases the act is for the personal pleasure of one or two (in case of sexual intercourse) individuals.

Thus, for instance, when and where a number of persons are working or sleeping, for one person to start eating is considered 'indecent' i.e. obscene. But at a party or community dinner where everybody is eating that is not obscene. That is because breakfast and meal time are usually common and since all feel hungry or at least they don't mind eating they all enjoy eating together. For one person to recline where everybody is working is obscene. But in a dormitary where all are reclining there is no obscenity.

But defecation, sexual intercourse, the urge to kiss etc. have no common timings. They are physical indulgences depending on individual moods, convenience and physical readiness. Consequently they do not admit of simultaneous, community performance or indulgence.

Therefore the law we arrive at is that acts of physical indulgence which depend on variable, timeless individual moods, needs, convenience and physical abilities, are considered obscene by others when indulged in public i.e. in front of people who are mere lookers-on and are not active participants and therefore do not appreciate.

In such cases the act becomes more detestable if it leads to stench. Seeing others kissing becomes obscene for a mere looker-on but he doesn't detest it because that doesn't cause him any stench.

But in matters like defecation, sexual intercourse, torture or murder the act is not only obscene for the mere looker-on (because he is not a participant) but it is also detestable because it also exposes him to stench.

This elucidation should enable even European or American society to rule that kissing in public is obscene because kissing is a physical indulgence in which lookers-on cannot simultaneously participate.

Another inhibiting factor is the disparity in indulgence. In community-eating for instance, everybody shares a common repast. There too obscenity may creep-in if the fare served is different for different people. But all those sharing a common menue would enjoy eating together. The moment the menu discriminates between one person and another they wouldn't enjoy dining together. That is why at work-centres people bringing their own food and dining together usually share each other's dishes.

That explains why copulation is never marked-out for community performance. Even there if we imagine an hypothetical situation where there is a group of adult men identical in shape, size, age, complexion and body-odour and also a similar indentical group of adult women they would certainly opt for community copulation

on gala social occasions and receptions as they eat together to celebrate, say, birth anniversaries. The reason why mass copulation is never undertaken is that there is no physical and psychological uniformity among the participants.

**Darwinism Confounds Vedic Tradition**

Vedic culture speaks of divine incarnations first as Narayan (i.e.one posited on rippling water), then as fish, tortise, boar etc. Since Darwin's ancestors too were rooted in the worldwide Vedic tradition that progression rooted in his psychological heredity was misunderstood and misinterpreted by Darwin to propagate that God evolved life from the proto-plasm to marine life etc. What Vedic tradition implies if at all, is not that one species evolved into the other but that each species was created by divinity independently in the stated order i.e. first the proto plasm, then marine animals, then amphibious beings and ultimately the human being.

**How Islam Leads to Degradation**

The average Hindu bureaucrat, politician, academician, and demagogue of the present time is certainly as greedy, dishonest, inefficient, indisciplined, corrupt and self-centred as men of other faiths.

But what accounts for his abyssmal fall from the divine Vedic heights of altruistic abstemious, disciplined, dutiful and helpful way of Vedic life?

The answer is found in a letter addressed by J.D. Patterson, posted as judge in Dacca by the erstwhile British East India Company, to the president of the Police Commitee in Calcutta, dated 30th August 1799. By that time Islam had completed its 1087-year havoc in India, and it may be noted that since 1972 Dacca is the capital of Islamized Bangladesh.

Patterson wrote "To give the Board a true account of the Police of this district, it is necessary, in the first place to make them acquainted with the manners and morals of the people especially

the lower sort.

"As a picture of human degradation and depravity can only give pain to a reflecting mind, I shall be as brief as possible.

**Virtues of the Vedic Guild System**

"Under the Hindu dominion the ranks and professions of men were classed into 36 castes, and the individuals of each were obliged to learn and follow the profession of his ancestors. By this establishment, each individual of a caste had the means of support in his profession. These castes were under the direction of their Pundits and the Punchayats, or General Assembly of the caste, and used to examine the conduct of the member of their society, and the consequence of their censure, was sometimes a total exclusion of the guilty individual from the community.

"No Brahmin was supported by the public who was unlearned or who did not contribute his assistance informing the minds of the lower classes, and teach them morality, and the duties enjoined by laws. Under such an establishment for the instruction of the lower classes, it was not difficult to form an efficient Police.

"But the cruel reverse, which the invasion of the unprincipled and bigoted Musalmans introduced, may account for the wide torrent of corruption that has overflowed this country."

**Muslim Tyranny**

"They considered the conquered Hindus as infidels and treated them with unrelenting persecution and cruelty. They thought that every injury and insult upon them, were acts pleasing to God and the prophet. Their destructive bigotry attached the books and learning of the Hindus, and the Brahmins, persecuted with incessant atrocities ceased to exercise their functions. The spirit of despotism completed the corruption of morals, and in process of time, the human mind in this country, was completely revolutionized. In this manner for some centuries, under the Pathan Government, *they continued from want of the ancient discipline to fall from degradation to degradation.*

"Many of the lower ranks became converts to the Mohamedan faith, without conviction of its being more rational than what they professed before, because it sheltered them from the persecuting begotry they had suffered, but the mind experienced no rise. The stern despotism of their rulers still kept it down.

"Unprotected, however and unsupported by the authority of the Government, the Brahmins themselves sinking under centuries of oppression were too much involved in the general wreck to think of renewing the ancient discipline. Their learning fell into neglect, and in course of time the Brahmins came to want that instruction themselves which it was their duty to afford to others. Missing in all the selfish squabble of common life, they gradually lost, by their own example, in the eyes of the Hindoos, that respect which was so necessary to give force and energy to instruction". [1]

According to Judge Patterson, therefore, Islam is responsible for total social chaos, corruption and moral breakdown. He has contrasted that with the Hindu (Vedic) system because he saw the Hindu and Muslim side by side and was able to assess their relative worth.

Patterson 's remarks apply with equal force to lands which have eradicated Vedic culture and turned totally Muslim. History bears witness that the moment any individual, family or country turns Muslim the rot sets in and they and all those with whom they come into contact fall from degradation to degradation. Because, as pointed out by Patterson, wherever there is Islam there is despotism, slavery, torture, bigotry, corruption and immorality.

Sociologists and economists may take a cue from Patterson 's analysis to realize how peace, good order, prosperity, unity and affinity prevailed in the world human brotherhood when it was grouped in hereditary guilds under Pundits and Panchayats.

Thus everything hinges on the Vedic system. To put human

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(1) Paper No. 2, Papers Relating to East India Affairs, House of Commons, London dated June 3, 1813.

society back on the rails historians, economists, sociologists and bureaucrats may put their heads together and regroup human society into the hereditary guild system with a supervisory, abstemious, selfless, learned Pundit priesthood.

It is the present 'get rich quick' mania with no holds barred in a free-for-all that has plunged the world into (what Patterson rightly describes as) a selfish squabble with everybody trying to cheat, rob and kill others in a mad scramble where everybody shrieks for his rights and shirks his duties. This way humanity will soon bring down the whole globe crashing down on its head reducing humanity to shreds in every sphere.

**Grain Grinding Water Power**

Modern society is menaced by proliferating industrial fumes, pesticide-poisoning, malnutrition arising from chemical fertilizers etc. At such a juncture a specimen of ancient Hindu engineering carefully skirting all those dangers and providing clean, elemental power for a flour mill is a marvel to see.

That rare specimen of ancient Hindu engineering may be seen at the historic site known as Paan-Chakki alias water-mill in the city of Kataki alias Aurangabad in the State of Maharashtra in India. The entire premises in the good, holy Hindu past, used to comprise an artifical waterfall, a lush garden and a Shiv temple. Eversince Muslims invaded the place it has as usual been reduced to a Muslim cemetery.

In fact that city needs to be classed as a tourist attraction also for its ancient Shiva Temple which is a smaller prototype of the famous Taj Mahal alias Tejo Mahalaya in Agra. That ancient Shiva Temple is currently being misrepresented as the Bibi-ka-Makabara, i.e. the (Islamic) wife's sepulchre.

The flour-mill mentioned above consists of two huge grinding stones placed one over the other. A vertical iron shaft passes through their central hole. Below the level of the grinding stones, propeller-like iron blades are attached to the shaft in a circular pattern. The

outlet of a pipe of, say 9-inch diameter juts out above the propeller.

A strong jet of water from a two-storey high reservoir (fed by a river stream) gushing out of the pipe and striking the blades of the propeller keeps the shaft and the mill turning. The mill is still in working condition though the intricate, ingeneous Hindu water-works has been run dry having been wrecked by Muslim invaders. Yet that still survives as an ideal specimen of ancient Hindu engineering because it provides noiseless, inexpensive, clean, free power sans oil and sans fumes. The entire machinery is so simple that it requires practically no maintenance. Moreover the stones rotating at a slow speed generate less heat and do not burn out the precious nutritional content in the grain ground. The blind manner in which tourists are currently conducted around such spots is indicated by the fact that the visitor fails to detect that the attached shrine there is a captured Hindu temple camouflaged as a Muslim sepulchre. Wherever such a jet of water is available such a flour mill could be installed. This is an illustration of how a supine Hindudom fails to draw inspiration or guidance from its history, *because under a thousand-year long alien rule tuition in Indian history has been yoked to Muslim appeasement and not to make Hindus strong, progressive and patriotic.*

The captured temple may be still seen to be ochre if one goes to its rear side. But its outer walls all bear an Islamic whitewash as a capture-camouflage. Indian historians have developed such a blind, dumb, helpless attitude that they dare not think to talk about that Muslim sepulchral complex being misused, captured Hindu temple premises.

**Professional Historians Behave Like Contract Labour**

For the last 30 years my discoveries have brought to the fore literally hundreds of new issues such as historic edifices and townships though ascribed to Muslim authorship being all captured Hindu property.

Yet not even a single body of historians, architects, archaeologists, curators, art-critics, editors or journalists has ever

taken up those issues for a decisive discussion at any of their guild meetings though they never fail to demand wage hikes or more perks at those meetings, imitating factory labour. This illustrates the malaise and malafides of the present academic world.

**Shame Paraded as Pride**

Instances are not lacking of all-round ignorance of history, mistaking a matter of shame to be a badge of honour. The Muslims of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh often boast of having ruled India for over 500 years. That claim is often inadvertently conceded by the non-Muslims without realizing who ruled whom. The near 15 crore Muslims of these three countries are the abject descendants of hapless Hindu victims of alien aggression who were pulled out of their homes screaming and forced to turn Muslim through the most excruciating torture, while those who ruled India were aliens from Afghanistan to Iran, Arabia and Turkey.

Had the Muslim claim been valid Indian Christians could also claim to have ruled India for 200 years because the British, French and Portuguese who ruled India were Christians.

The lesson to be learned from this is that both the convert Christians and Muslims must regard their conversion as a stigma to be cast off instead of parading it as a regal insignia. Muslim converts of the Indian subcontinent are mistaken in regarding the Arab shoe which kicked their shins to be a royal insignia tucked on their head.

**The Self Evident Untruth**

Thomas Jefferson entrusted with drafting the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 A.D. inscribed in it a 'self evident truth' that 'all men are created equal.

If one comes to think of it that claim is, in fact, a self-evident untruth because on looking around one finds that no two persons are equal in any respect. Thomas Jefferson himself when challenged in his cooler moments later confessed that men are all created unequal.

In fact Communist dogma too has the same basic faulty postulate. Their slogan 'workers of the world unite', for instance is the most misleading. In this world everybody from the diminutive ant to the hefty elephant and the mere labourer to a foreman, factory-manager and entrepreneur is a worker. When everybody is a worker against whom should they all unite? If the slogan is changed to all 'workers unite against shirkers' it will be both meaningful and useful. But as matters stand at least in India trade unions revel in total stoppage of work if the management punishes shirking workers.

It may thus be seen that the entire gamut of political ideologies from the Capitalist to the Communist chooses and uses high-sounding, sanctimonious, mouthful slogans without anybody questioning their logic.

It is left to the true historian to test the validity of those maxims. Yet names such as that of Thomas Jefferson cast a magic spell on an average historian. The Declaration of American Independence overawes him. Consequently he stifles the carping critic in his own conscience with the admoition that such high quarters cannot do any wrong. That thought makes most persons abdicate and surrender their rational faculties.

Individuals who have the strength of character to critically examine the validity of every issue and every statement no matter from which quarter it emanates, can alone qualify as historians. And such persons are one in a million.

As between the Capitalist and Communist slogans cited above Vedic culture alone has the sagacity, poise, honesty and courage to recognize that all individuals are created unequal. Therefore Vedic dictum lays down that every person confine himself to his hereditary duties and not intrude into or hanker after anybody else's role.

**Branding Divinity**

Though divinity is all one yet human factions keep warring over specific brand names and shapes of divinity.

Among them the champions of Allah and Jesus have perpetrated the greatest massacres and patronized slavery.

Contrarily Vedic culture recognizing that there could be as many different concepts of divinity as there are individuals, accommodates them all.

Yet, even there certain groups tend to be adamant about their own pet brand of divinity instead of imbibing the spirit of Vedic tolerance, respect and accommodation. Of course they don't resort to terror and torture as Muslims do. They keep their reservations to themselvves.

ISKCON and Brahma Kumaris are two such groups. Both are devout followers of Vedic culture. Both have a worldwide following and network of theological centres. They could unite into a strong force to revive Vedic culture throughout the world.

When I discussed that suggestion with some ISKCON representatives they ruled out any cooperation on the ground of fundamental doctrinal differences.

As an instance, they cited a Brahma Kumari tenet that the Bhagawad Geeta was delivered by Lord Shiva.

"How can such an absurd claim be accepted?" They angrily ask, "when the name of Lord Krishna is writ large across the Bhagawad Geeta?"

I may cite yet another instance where Vedic groups differ. it is widely held by a very wide section of Vedists that an individual soul could gradually elevate itself through meritorious action to ultimately merge with divinity. However, staunch ISKCONites assert that this could never be possible because an individual soul always remains a devout servant of divinity.

Vedic culture allows precisely such doctrinal differences to exist side-by-side with the dictum (एकं तत् सत् विप्राः बहुधा वदंति) that the ultimate reality is all one though people term it differently.

But those differences are not at all the essence of Vedic teaching.

Where Vedic culture scores over all other faiths is that it trains individuals to lead a pious, devout, clean, abstemious, altrustic, simple, unostentatious, God-fearing, unassuming life of dedicated social service and good-neighbourliness, all day, allowing each individual to choose his own brand of divinity and form of worship. Threfore it is not only possible but incumbent upon sects and cults of Vedic culture to retain their own brand of Vedic beliefs and yet unite to propagate and revive universal Vedic culture. For this ISKCONites Brahmakumaries, Aryasamajists, Vishwa Hindu Parishad members etc. could hold occasional conferences and draw a joint plan of action.

As for a new entrant he may choose from a wide assortment of lustrous Vedic theological beliefs in the manner in which a dress-maker or a jeweller lays out all his wares before a new 'entrant' (customer) and allows the latter to buy what the 'entrant' wants.

As for the Brahma Kumari organization's specific assertion that Shiva delivered the Bhagawad Geeta (if they do indeed make the claim) there could be two or more grounds for their claim. One could be that according to them Shiva is but another name of Lord Krishna because Shiva i.e. 'holy' is one of the attributes of a single, indivisible divinity.

The other explanation could be the statement of Lord Krishna himself (in the Bhagawad Geeta) that the knowledge he had imparted to Arjun had been delivered umpteen times earlier by other manifestations of divinity. Therefore, Shiva as a manifestation of divinity could also have had an occasion to deliver the Bhagawad Geeta discourse earlier.

In any case there is no point in raising such doctrinal hair-splitting as dividing walls in Vedic culture. Such matters should be left to the individual to ponder over and decide for himself if he cares.

Both Brahma Kumaris and ISKCON must realize that Shiva. Vishnu or Krishna represent a common divinity. That is why the Shiva of Varanasi is known as Vishwanath (i.e. Lord of the Universe) while Krishna of Jagannath Puri is also known as Jagannath (also

meaning, 'Lord of the Universe'). So where is the difference? While welcoming such doctrinal differences Vedic culture insists on a pious daily Vedic routine. It is that pious routine which is the common denominator for ISKCON, Brahma Kumaris and other sections of Vedic culture

**Subjugation of Europe and West Asia**

Though the rampage, ravage and dominance in India of barbarous Muslim invaders from the West for over 500 long years was certainly a rueful episode by itself yet if viewed in other historical perspectives it throws some new glints demanding attention and close study.

Spain too was overcome by Muslim invaders for 700 years but the Spanish people displayed great courage, patriotism and sagacity in exterminating the Muslims. Compared to them Hindu leaders proved very stupid in not grabbing even the non-violent opportunity offered by Mohamadali Jinnah 's insistence on partitioning India for a Muslim homeland, to get rid of every single Muslim.....man, woman and child.

**Christian and Muslim Decimation**

But take another instance. See how the whole of Europe was swept clean of its earlier culture by Christianity, and how a large chunk of the globe from Afghanistan to Algeria was gobbled up by Islam like a cannibal. The decimation of the erstwhile culture in those lands is so thorough that there is not even one soul left to lament or complain of loss of their ancient culture. All Christians of Europe and all Muslims of West Asia and Africa talk and behave as though they were Christians and Muslims respectively from the beginning of time. Thereby they have lost even their soul and identity and brains and memory. In contrast Hinduism maintains a strong identity despite an unprecedented thousand-year-long war of attrition with Islam, which is certainly very creditable. Hindu success should appear all the more remarkable because Hinduism has been perpetually handicapped by a soft, weak leadership which has been invariably indulgent to the Muslim enemy. The result was that such leadership has been as much a liability to Hindudom as overt traitors.

In that context Europeans and West Asians ought to curse themselves that they have been such total victims of aggression that there isn 't left among them even one soul who would complain of or inform them about their total cultural massacre by Christianity and Islam respectively.

**Management Studies**

A number of universities and academies around the world these days, conduct management courses. What generally they achieve (if and when they achieve it) is turning out graduates who rise to big positions of power and affluence in commerce, industry and business houses. The yardstick of success is generally that they can strut about late in the morning with one hand thrust in a dressing gown pocket and another holding a smoking pipe at the mouth, or lounge about at cocktail parties indulging in humdrum shoptalk, rubbing shoulders with 'celebrities' mighty pleased inwardly with their 'paying' careers.

It has been pointed out earlier how historians belong to different cetegories such as mere teachers or researchers of a local historic site or those who concern themselves with wider areas of research such as the history of a town, district, province, country or the whole of humanity.

Likewise managers too are of similar corresponding categories. Some could be merely egocentric, bent on enhancing their own personal interest by hook or crook; others would like to make a success of the concern or concerns they head; some others would like to concentrate on improving the lot of a district, province, nation or of all humanity.

**Manu the Super-Manager**

The Great Manu, the law-giver was a manager of that supreme variety who planned the 'management' of all humanity by prescribing a code of duty for each person. If everybody does his duty then the rights of others are automatically realized. But where each one insists only on his rights that only results in fights, strifes and strikes while duties get neglected; consequently rights too remain

unrealized. Such is the growing tragedy of the modern commercial world getting progressively estranged from Vedic principles.

According to Vedic public management expounded in Manusmriti, for instance, human life should be a contented, peaceful, purposeful, pious, endeavour where everybody should fulfil his or her own duties cheerfully and voluntarily. The discipline and regulated routine of Vedic life ensures the working of society like a smooth, well-oiled machine where every component performs its functions automatically as part of a common whole. Unlike that of modern society 'get rich quick' is not the Vedic motto. It is just the opposite, namely renunciation and service. That is the Vedic ideal placed before everybody. Thus while cheerfully performing one's own duty to the best of one's, ability under the Vedic dispensation no individual demanded as a matter of right a commensurate commercial return. The return accrued automatically from others performing their own prescribed duties. Since the profit and affluence motive was ruled out there was no question of any artisan or Kshatriya or Brahmin wanting to leave his guild to join another. The life in every guild provided for an enjoyable routine full of mirth, cheer and bonhomie. There wasn't a dull moment.

That ideal may seem to be a far-cry from the modern motivation of a scramble for power, position and riches. Yet the modern system results in progressive boredom, murder, massacre, disruption and chaos. For better management of human affairs there is no substitute for the Vedic system, where, for instance, the mother cheerfully toils all day all her life without ever making any demands on anybody and without ever threatening to go on a strike or demanding a wage-hike. Even menial servants become lifelong devoted members of a Vedic household because acquisition of wealth is not at all the motto in the Vedic way of life.

The regulation of ancient Vedic life in India was so perfect that Manu held it out as an ideal for the world to emulate.

Since, that ideal is there for us all to see and study and we all know that it was once universally followed one need not at

all despair of it as an impossible, theoretical utopia.

**The London Experiment**

A few decades ago a group of Englishmen in London set up a School of Economics in South Kensington at 91, Queens Gate.

Being a conscientious group they were not content with merely teaching modern economic theory but wanted to probe basic human motivations in earning and spending money. That led them to a study of Greek philosophy. But they found that to be only a halfway house; so they proceeded to study Vedic philosophy. There they found the ultimate answers. Eversince they felt the need to re-educate humanity from the primary stage so as to mould its motivations from the beginning. Consequently they set up two schools, one for girls and the other for boys separately as per Vedic practice (defying the current co-educational practice in modern Britain) in the conviction that the life-pattern, motivations and emotions of men and women are totally different. In their schools Sanskrit is compulsory for all and they teach only Vedic dances as distinct from the mundane, amorous or erotic variety.

What seemed at first to be a queer, quixotic drift from contemporary British practice, has now come to be recognised as a valuable pointer to a way back to the Vedic pattern of life. That group has since set up another pair of boys and girls schools because of growing demand. And it shouldn't be a matter of surprise if it should lead to a chain of such schools in Britain.

The above is a valuable illustration of how all is not lost. We needn't dispair that we have strayed too far away from Manu to be able to steer back. The four schools in Britain have shown the way and indicated that Manu's system is the best. Schools of management all over the world should place before their students the goal of not mere commercial and business management but of ultimate overall human management a la Manu and the Vedic way of life.

For that it would be advisable for them not only to make the

study of Manusmriti and Sanskrit compulsory but even to make Sanskrit the medium of instruction.

**Modern Management Terminology all Sanskrit**

That suggestion will be found to be compulsive if it is realized that the management terminology in use even today is all of Sanskrit origin. That will become more intelligible and meaningful if Sanskrit is made the medium of instruction or at least a curricular subject.

Management (मन-ज-मंत) is a Sanskrit (Manaje-ment) compound implying a person whose 'total thinking is devoted to' (the running of the concern entrusted to him). The term 'manager' is also of the same genre. The word 'inspire' is Sanskrit (अंतस्फुरणम्) 'intesphuran' meaning the urge which springs from within. This enables us to unravel the word 'institution' as (अंतस्ऽध्ययन) 'intisdhyan i. e. an organization inside which tuition is imparted. Enterprise is the Sanskrit term (अंतर्प्रेर-ज) 'enterpreraj' i. e. that which is launched or prompted by an inner urge. Consequently 'entrepreneur' may be seen to be a garbled spelling of the Sanskrit term (अंतर्प्रेरितनर) 'enterpreritnar' i. e. a person who has an inner prompting (to launch a commercial venture).

**Manusmriti a World Management Text**

All this should convince scholars of the necessity to make Sanskrit and Manusmriti integral parts of management studies. In so doing some maligning and demeaning notions about Manusmriti, impregnated in some sections of the scholastic world need to be scotched. Manu's classification of women and shudras as 'paap-yoni' people has already been explained as implying that their lives being handicapped they need special indulgent, sympathetic treatment. At another place also Manu emphasizes the need for special, loving protection and cushioning for females all their lives.

**Social Replanning**

A study of this volume should also lead to social replanning and reconstruction to wean the world away from its current chemical and synthetic culture and lead it to natural nurture.

The current ideals of 'get rich quick' by hook or crook, lazying, loafing and lounging; pleasure-orientation including pre-marital sex and homosexualism, and the growing arrogance and aggressiveness of students and factory labour are social maladies which need to be arrested.

The status of women as queens, empresses, mothers and goddesses of the houshold needs to be restored as against the current abuse of their persons in harem slavery, 5-star-hotel luxury or prostitutional drudgery and grudgery.

The wanton waste of natural resources such as enormous quantities of water used to flush toilets; the release of that sullage and industrial effluents turning all rivers into enormous gutters; and industrial fumes polluting the air, are some of the civic ills of today which will have to be cured by Vedic-heritage-trained planners. Nightsoil absorbed dry in earth is the quickest, cleanest and cheapest mode of its disposal apparent in the expression (शौच कूप) Shauchkoop meaning 'toilet-well' alias hole. Besides, that also serves as valuable manure.

The mediaeval practice of compelling slaves to carry cans of nightsoil as headloads, unknown to Vedic culture, originated from Muslim marauders encamping in hordes on predatory missions in victim countries.

**Historical Interpretation**

History is not always a matter of straight record. At times it involves proper interpretation in the context of the contemporary situation. In such an interpretation though vested interests try to twist the happenings to their own preferred view, or inexperience leads to a wrong conclusion yet there is a way to reach the central truth. Two different types of instances are cited hereunder.

In my volume titled WHO SAYS AKBAR WAS GREAT I have expounded the finding that Akbar was as notorious as any other Mogul ruler in India. I read a research paper based on the same theme at an All India History Congress session.

During the discussion on that theme a Muslim professor from Aligarh raised the point that when the Mahratta ruler Shivaji had himself in his letter urged Aurangzeb to adopt a conciliatory policy towards the Hindus as had been done by Akbar an earlier Mogul ruler how could Akbar be the villain that my volume made him out to be? This the Muslim professor thought was a reliable, conclusive certificate of Akbar's innate goodness, especially because it was from the opposite camp.

In such cases the circumstances in which that statement was made have to be taken into consideration. Shivaji's endeavour was to somehow coax and cajole Aurangzeb into abandoning his tyrannical ways. Statements aimed at attaining such passing, objectives such as impromptu persuasion, do not necessarily contain abiding truths. For instance, when a distraught mother threatens a whining child that if he continues to fret and fume she would hand him over to the policeman waiting outside, or to a passing hawker, her assertions ought to be recognized to be laudable bluffs adopted for temporary convenience.

**Sanskrit Criminology**

Another instance is of a large volume of forensic literature available in chaste Sanskrit verse. Indological scholars of the European Christian bent of mind tend to interpret it as a 'Science' of burglary and other crime. There it needs to be remembered that Vedic culture which insists on the holiest of attitudes and behaviour in thought, word and deed, of every human being, would never include 'crime' among its 64 arts.

The solution is that since the world spoke nothing but Sanskrit for centuries even after the Mahabharat war burglars, murderers and cheats too spoke nothing but Sanskrit. The Vedic police which investigated those crimes and proceeded against criminals conducted all its proceedings in Sanskrit. Vedic-system lawyers, the judiciary, writers, novelists etc, all made use of those forensic details in their own proceedings and writings. All that has trickled down to our own era in various titbit compilations alias scrapbooks of crime.

It would be improper to look upon all that as but an additional (forensic) volume of holy Vedic scriptures. This should illustrate the pitfalls in the art of historical interpretation.

**Arjuna's Post-War Helplessness**

The Mahabharat describes how after the end of the war and the retirement of Krishna to the forest Arjun unsuccessfully tried to save citizens of Dwarka from ravage and plunder at the hands of rampaging bands of desperados.

That Arjun the warrior who only a short while ago played a dominant role in annihilating the mighty Kauravas should become so ineffective as to be unable to save the citizenry from freebooters seems baffling and inexplicable to most.

But in fact this little detail is one more proof of the authenticity of the Mahabharat as a historical record. Consider the case of a retired field-marshal having a string of battlefield victories to his credit. Some years later if mass-rioting breaks out in his home town and the Marshal is called upon, on the basis of his past field-record to subdue the rebels he would be totally ineffective. His record of war-victories would be of no avail because now he has no trained, loyal, motivated troops under him. The entire war-time armamental build-up is also lacking. Consequently even if he has stamina, dedication and courage left in him how many adversaries could he tackle individually? The result would be that with the entire war-machine behind him missing the most redoubtable warrior would be a total failure.

**Unreliable Christian And Muslim Histories**

Christian, Muslim and Communist factions and their underlings are chauvinistically prone to regard their own versions of world history as accurate. But such people may consider an analogy. A person hit hard on the head would forget all his antecedents and knowledge and blabber inconsistently and incoherently. Applying the same law to world history one may recall that a Christian Europe is the victim of Roman armies; a Muslim West Asia is the cripple

of Arab invasions while communism is a product of proletariat tyranny. Naturally, therefore, all the history that those three classes atammer out is all disjointed, incoherent and chauvinistic window-dressing.

**The Vedic Mould of European Culture**

The current Christian face of Europe is only a mask which is a misfit on Europe's primordial Vedic culture. The instances cited hereunder should be regarded merely as pointers to a new direction of research and not as exhaustive.

Ramrod and 'ramming' commemorate the prowess of Rama in breaking open the gates of Lanka. Rampart also has a similar origin.

The word 'Triumph' is a malpronunciation of 'Tryambak' the name of Lord Shiva whose images placed in chariots in ancient Europe used to be followed by marching troops in victory parades lustily shouting Tryambak... Tryambak. In course of time that came to be pronounced as Triumph.

The word Terminus is also a corruption of Tryambakesh (the name of Lord Shiva) because as per ancient Vedic custom Shiva temples used to be erected at the boundaries of cities, districts, regions and realms. Therefore Tryambakesh (malpronounced as Terminus) signified the end, boundary or limit.

Greek legends of giants known as Cyclops having a big eye in the middle of the forehead originate from Lord Shiva's third eye misused by Christian zealots to subtly denigrate Vedic culture.

How other Vedic deities are also commemorated in European parlance has been described earlier in different contexts.

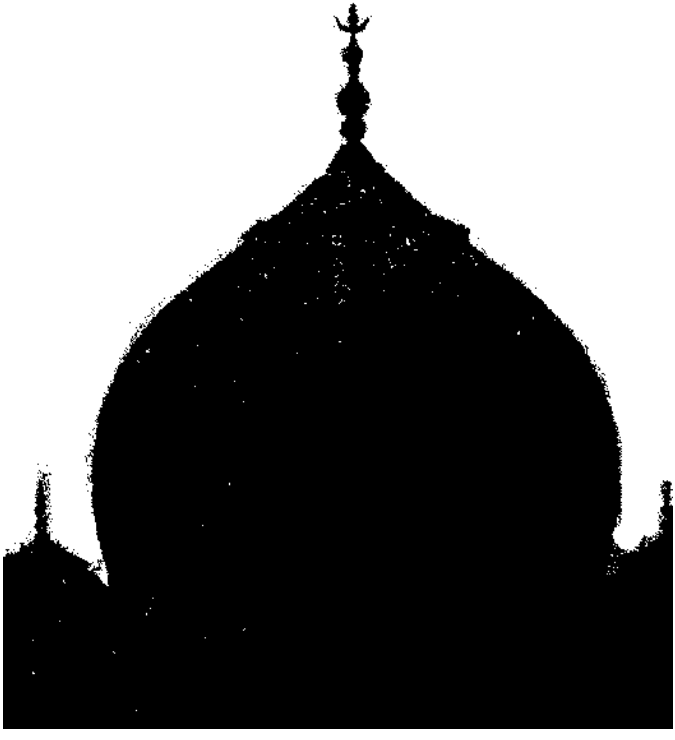
In England a township bears a peculiar hybrid name as Prince's Risborough. In that if the first word Prince is substituted by its Sanskrit equivalent 'Raj' the whole name (राजर्षिपुर) Rajarshipura (i. e. a township of the regal saint) reveals itself in its original Vedic glory. ♦♦

The above doorway is kept locked by the Archaeological Survey of India as it leads to a stately staircase down a massive, octagonal, seven-storied well in the Taj Mahal premises in Agra. This is one of the many det: s

proving that the Taj Mahal is Tejo Mahalaya, a Shiva temple and not a Muslim mausoleum. A dead Mumtaz wouldn't need so much water when even a living Muslim makes do with scanty water.

The above well is enclosed in a tall red-stone tower so common in royal edifices. The coolth of the water provided natural air-conditioning to treasury staff. Treasure-chests used to be lodged in the lower-most storey so that in case of siege or surrender the chests could be jettisoned in the well for safe, secret custody.

The apartments in the seven-storied well-house are equipped with primitive dry-latrines too. Had Shahjahan built that edifice over a dead Mumtaz he wouldn't have provided such toilets in several parts of that great building complex. All such details are kept hidden from hoodwinked visitors.



This is the dome of the famous Taj Mahal in Agra (India). The lotus petals in inlay-work girdling its base, the inverted lotus on top of the dome and the trident pinnacle are all Hindu, Vedic features indicating that the 5th-generation Mogul emperor, Shahjahan only requisitioned the Tejo Mahalaya Shiva temple, grafted Koran on its exterior and planted a cenotaph inside in the name of Mumtaz, as a substitute for the holy Shivling. All such temple-features are totally missed by the thousands of guillible visitors who daily throng the Taj Mahal to view it misleadingly as a Muslim mausoleum.

The dome is not a Muslim pattern because the Kaba, (in Mecca), the central shrine of Islam, itself doesn't have a dome. Besides, no nexus has ever been established between Islam and the dome or between the

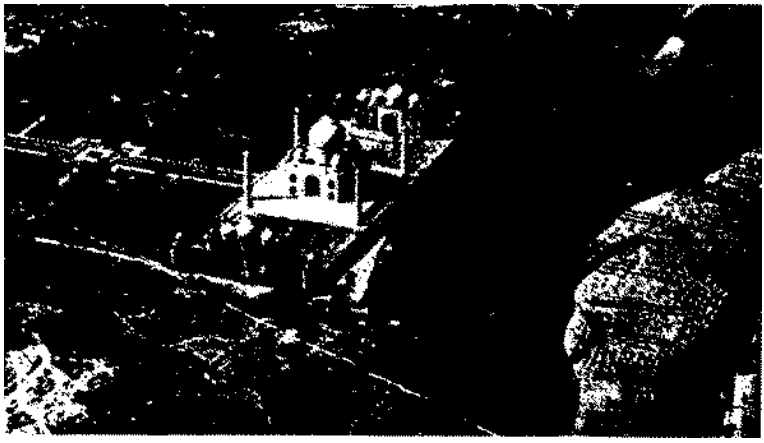
birth of Mohamed and of the dome.

The dome is a pre-Mohamed Vedic pattern because it signifies the canopy over the head of royalty and divinity.

Such golden pinnacles with a rising row of pitchers are also a Vedic speciality. Such pinnacles on so-called mosques and mausoleums throughout the world prove that they are captured Vedic buildings.

Scholars and lay-men alike must, hereafter be a little more vigilant to make their own observation instead of putting blind faith in what mercenary guides tell them or in what misleading government brochures put across to them.

Those desiring to make a special study of the Taj Mahal may read a 360-page, profusely illustrated de-luxe edition of P. N. Oak's reserch book titled - THE TAJ MAHAL IS A TEMPLE PALACE, price Rs. 250/-



An aerial view of the Taj Mahal alias Tejomahalaya temple-palace complex in Agra (India).

The two flanking buildings are identical in size and shape. Yet the one in the foreground (being to the west) is being used as a mosque while the one in the background is inexcusably explained away as a mere symmetrical adjunct. An historian must develops the skill to detect such bluffs. If two buildings are identical their use also must be identical. One of them cannot be a mosque if the other is a non-mosque.

Consequently both the flanking edifices were reception-halls of the temple-palace. Only after capture and misappropriation by Shahjahan, was the building at the misrepresented as a mosque.

That so-called mosque is also provided with toilets by its Hindu builders disproving its role as a mosque and proving that it was indeed a reception hall.

A tiny tower may be noticed at either side of that so-called mosque. The tower on the right encloses a seven-storeyed well (described earlier) with a large staircase reaching rightdown to the water level. Had the Taj Mahal originated as a Muslim mausoleum why should it have had a river

at its rear and a seven-storied well at the front for a dead Mumtaz when even a living Muslim has no use for so much water.

Both those buildings are seven-storeyed. Can or should a mosque be seven-storeyed ?

There are two cenotaphs in the nether storey and two on the marble floor in the name of Mumtaz and Shahjahan. Why four cenotaphs for just two corpses ? It could be that all the four are fake and Mumtaz still lies buried in far-away Burhanpur.

The public should insist that the Archaeological Survey of India examin all the four cenotaphs to verify their authenticity.

As one stands facing the marble Taj Mahal (in Agra, India) in the red-stone courtyard under the marble plinth, to one's left one sees a tall red-stone, octagonal tower as is depicted at the left. It encloses a huge seven-storeyed treasury well-house. From the gallery on top one may peep down the cavernous, cylindrical well to see the dark waters, deep down glinting in occasional Sun's rays. Visitors misled and misinformed about the real history of the Taj Mahal miss such details when they mistake it to be a Muslim mausoleum. The stairs leading down the well are kept locked.

# PAUCITY OF HINDU RECORDS?

Short-sighted historians have often complained of the paucity of Hindu historical records and concluded that while Hindus were great writers on diverse subjects from medicine to metaphysics and education to erotics they were singularly disinclined to write histories and maintain historical records.

This complaint itself reveals a basic fault in the logic of modern historians. They ought to understand that if Hindus were such prolific writers on a comprehensive range of subjects they couldn't have possibly left out history. If then there is a paucity of Hindu historical records there must be some other reason for it.

Col. James Tod has rightly argued that "If we consider the political changes and convulsions which have happened in Hindusthan since Mohamed's invasions, and the intolerant bigotry of many of his successors, we shall be able to account for the paucity of its national works on history, without being driven to the improbable conclusion that the Hindus were ignorant of an art which has been cultivated in other countries from almost the early ages. Is it to be imagined that a nation so highly civilized as the Hindus, amongst whom the exact sciences flourished in perfection, by whom the fine arts, architecture, sculpture, poetry, music were not only cultivated but taught and defined by the nicest and most elaborate rules, were totally unacquainted with the simple art of recording the characters of their princes and the acts of their reigns? Where such traces of mind exist we can hardly believe that there was

a want of competent recorders of events, which synchronical authorities tell us were worthy of commemoration. The cities of Hastinapur and Indraprastha, of Anhilwara and Somnath, the triumphal columns of Delhi and Chittore, the shrines of Aboo and Girnar, the cave temples of Elephanta and Ellora, are so many attestations of the same fact.. Nor can we imagine that the age in which these works were created was without an historian.''[1]

Historians should learn from the above observation, to sharpen their faculty of deductive logic.

From 712 to 1947 A. D. India was subjected to constant destructive raids, battles, wars, pillage, arson and alien subjugation. During those 1235 years all of India's treasures in forts, palaces, temples and mansions were plundered, inscriptions pulverized and records burned. In addition, India was burdened with scurrilous writings by Muslim and Christian invaders.

Even after such protracted and extensive vandalism if Hinduism is still asked to produce its records is it not adding insult to injury!

If an estate or a manor-house has been ransacked and burned and remains under the invader's occupation for over a thousand years will it be prudent or pertinent to ask the owner to produce his tiitle-deeds and the records of his family?

And yet in spite of such havoc Hinduism still retains mountainous records and other evidence.

**Registering Births and Deaths.**

Vincent Smith observes ''Nothing of Chandragupta is more astonishing to the observer, than the registration of births and deaths. And it is impossible to imagine an old-fashioned Raja feeling anxious that birth and death among both high and low might not be concealed. Even the Anglo-Indian administration with its complex organization and European notions of the value of statistical

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(1) P. 6, Vol. 1, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, by Col. James Tod.

information did not attempt the collection of vital statistics until very recent times, and always had experienced great difficulty in securing reasonable accuracy in the figures ".[2]

This observation indicates how ancient Hindu administrations were very particular and very thorough about maintaining meticulous and detailed record about every individual born. All such records were maintained in temples which are currently being misused as mosques and mausoleums.

**The Peshwa Archives**

The archives of the Peshwas, the last administrators of the Maratha power, prior to the consolidation of British rule, are preserved in Pune. They are known as the Peshwa Daftar, That collection is said to contain 30 million documents. The collection is so staggering in its immensity that nobody dares suggest any plan even to open those records, for study, classification and publication. Who has the money, time, expert man-power, other resources, and the will and the zest for such a task ?

**Regional Archives**

India has several other archives in state capitals and in New Delhi and in places like Bikaner, Darbhanga and Tanjore.

**Rulers' Private Archives**

When India attained freedom on August 15, 1947 it had about 568 native rulers of principalities, big and small. Each one of them had his private, collection of top secret documents which were kept away from the general State archives.

**Archives with Muslim Rulers**

During the thousand-year-long Muslim invasions a number of Hindu princes were forcibly converted to Islam such as the Nawabs of Rampur, Chhatarpur, Bhopal, Loharu and Banda. Soon after their conversion they found retention of their Hindu records either

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(2) P. 126, Early History of India, by Vincent Smith, 1908.

embarrassing or dangerous. Consequently, those records were either destroyed or suitably changed to convey a different meaning, and new concocted accounts were fabricated to simulate an honoured connection for the convert Hindu prince in the Muslim hierarchy.

**Archives Lost in Destitution**

During the thousand-year war of attrition that Hindu princes, courtiers, noblemen and land-holders had to wage against the Muslim-enemy many were slain or reduced to destitution. Having had to flee their realms their records which fell in the hands of the enemy were all destroyed.

**Private Archives**

Throughout India hundreds of important seats of learning like Varanasi, Ujjain, Prayag, Nalanda, Kanchipuram, Madura and Bijapur, and the institution of priestly families at centres of pilgrimage maintained a large library of books and documents. But these were either looted or burned during frequent Muslim raids, or were destroyed by fire, water, termites or neglect when their homes were wrecked by Muslim invaders, or were lost as and when the Hindu families owning them were reduced to destitution. Even now priestly families of those places still maintain in their vaults ancient writings and family genealogies.

**Archives in Neighbouring Countries**

Hindu records and literature would be still available in plenty in Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Bali, Malaysia, Siam, Vatican and Tibetan monasteries but who is there to collect and catalogue it? Similar records in European and Muslim countries must be deemed to have been lost due to the destructive onslaughts of Christianity and Islam. The Papacy in Rome and the Archbishopry in Canterbury (U. K.) had immense Hindu, Sanskrit records which have all been hidden away or destroyed.

**Ancient Chronicles**

Despite such colossal destruction India does possess chronicles

like the Rajatarangini of Kalhan, Harsha Charita by Bana Bhatta, Prithviraj Raso by Chand Bardai, Arthashastra by Kautilya and Smriti Granthas by Manu and others.

**Pillaged Records**

A very considerable portion of India 's documents and ancient literature was carried away by invading powers either after forcible confiscation or purchase. The India Office Library in London is one such immense collection. The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the Germans have carried away a lot of valuable Indian technical literature and historical documents, so much so that it is suspected that it was the study of that literature which helped Europe usher in an age of industrial, scientific and technological advancement from the start of the 19th century.

**Ancient Literature**

Besides the categories described above India still has volumes and volumes of a very high calibre of literature ranging from the Vedas to the Upanishads, the epics, and the Puranas and technical texts dealing with mechanics to metallurgy, medicine and architecture. Most of them contain valuable data. Much of this is still untapped since it remains hidden and neglected in the vaults of ancient scholar families and the vaults of palaces, forts and temples.

Considering all this astounding and colossal range of writings not only unsurpassed but even unparalleled for its calibre and range can any historian still assert that the Hindus had no flair or aptitude for writing history ?

♦♦

# BLUNDERSOME HISTORICAL CLICHES

Modern-day historians are prone to bandy about several pet historical dogmas as self-evident truths without ever trying to analyse them. We intend to cite some of them hereunder as examples of mistaken notions which form the foundation of their faulty historical thinking, to warn readers against reposing too much faith in the expertise of so-called historians.

**(1) Vedas**

The tendency these days is to presume the Vedas to be rustic ballads composed by some primitive people, or religious hymns composed by some monks 3500 years ago and, therefore, to look for some historical and geographical clues within them. Since the Vedas came at the beginning of time, they may contain cosmic history and topography but not the school-type history of the earth, of our conception.

**(2) Vedic times**

Scholars these days, imbued with the Western way of thinking, very often use the term 'Vedic times' and imply thereby the period around 1200 B. C. as conceived by Maxmueller. That is a great blunder. Vedic times should mean the time of the creation of the first generation of human beings. Any book concerning a mechanical device is produced along with that device. Similarly, the Vedas dealing with the 'mechanics' of this cosmos and the 'mechanics' of human social life on earth, were produced along with humanity.

**(3) The 10-Month Year?**

It is very often said that the ancient year consisted of only 10 months. But all those mechanically repeating that statement never bother to inquire whether each month was then reckoned to be of 36½ days. The error seems to have arisen from the Christian practice of terminating the year with December and the earlier practice of beginning the year in March. It should be realized that the year always was of 12 months whether from March to February or January to December.

**(4) Arabs Teaching Europe**

It is commonly believed that Arabs taught Hindu sciences to Europe. Underlying this cliche is a subtle misconception viz, that a Muslim Arabia transmitted Hindu knowledge to Europe. That is a gross error. Arabs far from being able to teach anything to the world were themselves plunged in an age of abyssmal ignorance, illiteracy and crime with the adoption of Islam. On turning Muslim, Arabia was not ready to learn anything from anybody. Its obstinate maxim was that everything worth learning was in the Koran. And if anything was not in the Koran it was not worth learning. Therefore, what historians must understand is that during the time that Arabia was a part of the worldwide Vedic culture Europeans used to learn Hindu sciences in Vedic academies in Hindu Arabia because the Christian onslaught had destroyed Vedic academies in Europe. This leads us to an important corollary namely that the European public resenting the destruction of Vedic academies in Europe, had no other alternative but to flock to nearby countries such as Arabia, Iran and Turkey, where Hindu academies flourished until a rampant Islam blew out the torch of learning from West Asia too, following the example of Christian vandalism in Europe. Therefore, Arabia teaching Europe must be understood to mean a Hindu Arabia teaching a Christian Europe in the interregnum between Constantine of Rome (312 A. D.) and Mohamed of Arabia. (622 A. D.)

**(5) Traders Spreading Knowledge**

The erroneous belief that a Muslim Arabia disseminated Hindu

knowledge to Europe, involves yet another misconception namely that it was the enterprising Arab traders who along with other merchandise also purveyed Hindu learning through ports in which they laid anchor.

Merely because a trader goes from port to port is it wise to conclude that he also purveys education? What are a trader's educational qualifications? Where does he have the time or inclination to learn and teach? Is education in our times imparted by traders or teachers? We know from experience that even to teach primary-level students our endeavour is to appoint doctoral level teachers. Such is the qualification gap between the teacher and the taught. Under such circumstances is it reasonable to assume that a chance, illiterate or semi-literate Arab trader entering an alien port to sell his merchandise in haste will waste his time first in assimilating profound knowledge himself and later in conducting some tuition classes? Besides want of academic qualifications and enough time on hand will a trader's smattering acquaintance with an alien language serve as a good and adequate medium and quantum of education? The implied assumption that Arab traders were expert academicians who obliged the countries they visited by coaching the 'backward' people there in up-to-date knowledge, is a very bizarre concept. How is the presumption justified that the Arab's level of erudition was much more than that of people in the countries with whom Arabs traded? Can they produce their original text books in all branches of learning?

Moreover, what authority and facilities will an Arab trader have to impart academic tuition to the people of the alien country he visited for trade?

Was the number of Arab traders so enormous all the time as to enable them to educate all Europeans everyday of every century?

Such logical questioning will expose the fallacy of numerous modern concepts concerning history. Incidentally this should serve to impress on historians the need for subjecting every concept to such close questioning. Unfortunately this method of logical

cross-questioning at every step is being so completely ignored at present as to be almost totally unknown in the field of history. Instead historians seem to be wedded to the bookworm method of quoting some Muslim or Christian traveller's gossipy noting as authentic authority.

**(6) The Hindu Zero**

The belief that a Hindu came along and added a zero to the numerals from 1 to 9 which the rest of the world already knew is thoughtlessly repeated rather too often and is unquestioningly accepted. But on a closer look that statement will turn out to be absurd.

That belief is obviously based on the Roman practice of using the alphabets to represent certain numerical values.

That was because the rest of the world was gradually plunged into a state of ignorance after the Mahabharat war, while Vedic pundits in India continued to retain the traditional writing and counting of figures running into billions and trillions, say, upto 19 zeros on I as a routine affair. Even the Ramayan, which according to Indian tradition, is of a million-year antiquity, mentions such astronomical numbers in the context of scouting parties sent out to locate Lanka. The exact mathematical count of Vedic words and letters running into hundreds of thousand is also being repeated from times immemorial. Under such circumstances the belief that zero was known to the world only a few thousnad years ago is untenable. In the pre-Mahabharat war period people in the rest of the world too were well-versed in that high count. But later, since the worldwide Vedic administration and educational system broke down, countries other than India sunk gradually into a state of backwardness and ignorance. That is why subsequently India appeared to lend the 'zero' to the rest of the world. Hindus have used the zero from the very first generation since an exact count of letters in the Vedas had to be strictly maintained.

**(7) Aryan Migration**

Almost the entire scholastic world today believes that there was once a race called Aryans; that those people looked like Europeans and that they migrated from somewhere in two main branches to India and Europe. This whole Aryan theory is absolutely misconceived and has no foundation whatsoever. Aryanism is a culture, a thought process, which all persons are expected to abide by. Since there was no race called Aryans there was no migration. Arya only signified a civilized, enlightened way of life fulfilling the divine purpose of human existence. The Rigvedic motto 'Make the whole world Aryan' was a directive to aim at developing super-men through a strict Vedic routine of life.

**(8) Comparative Philology And Mythology**

This is yet another blundering doctrine which modern-day scholars continue to hug as a sacrosanct concept. When William Jones discovered that there was a thread of similarity running through all languages that was the end of it. How does it become a science of comparative philology? In fact Jones erred in making an unnecessary mystery out of it and in not concluding that their similarity arose from their being dialects of Sanskrit. Similarly it ought to be realized that world mythology, theology, religious terminology and practices are closely inter-related because they are all chips of the primordial, worldwide Vedic civilization.

**(9) Saracenic Architecture**

There is no such thing as Saracenic architecture because Islam always made do with other people's captured edifices. Islam never had any building-measures. All that Islam did was to raise cenotaphs inside captured buildings and plaster them with Koranic grafts on the exterior. Even those cenotaphs are pedestals of Vedic idols from ravaged temples. Such tampering with captured buildings has been mistaken to be original construction.

**Role of Women**

The role assigned to a woman by the modern Western, Christian

dispensation, namely of regarding her as a competitive substitute as well as a sex-kitten for the male, is most unscientific because it is unnatural.

The surroundings which are conducive to the female mind and physique are quite differeent from those in which men operate. Therefore it is as improper to train women for modelling, night clubs, five-star attendace, secretarial jobs etc. as it is to recruit them to the armed forces.

A woman is equipped by nature to be a daughter, sister, wife, mother, grand mother, queen and goddesss of the home and not a whamp to tramp the streets. This is what is really meant by Manu the great law-giver's injunction "Don't make the woman fend for herself in the wide, outer male-dominated world." She should preside over the family home.

**The 'Mogul Miniature' Misnomer**

The term 'Mogul miniature' or 'Mogul painting' used these days by journalists, art-critics, historians and museologists is a misnomer. All those paintings are in the ageold Indian classic style seen depicted on parchment or on walls of dwellings from rural tenements to palaces. Many a time they are known by regional names such as Basholi, Kangra or Rajput paintings. To dub a painting as Mogul only because it was done while some Mugal sovereign ruled in India or because it earned some remuneration from a Mogul potentate, is as fallacious as dubbing another similar painting as 'British' because it was executed under British rule in India and received some reward or award from a British governor or viceroy. Stripping Hindudom thus of total credit for anything from art to architecture has been a deep-seated British conspiracy relentlessly and systematically executed from Macaulay to Mortimer Wheeler.

These are only a few instances. There might be many more. The reader should realize from this the danger inherent in placing too much credence in popular concepts. None should ever be accepted unless it withstands the test of thorough logical cross-examination.

**Cocktail and Tailcoat**

Earlier we have cited two terms namely cocktail and tailcoat which the Europeans would not be able to justify. European cocktail parties have neither cock nor tail. What then explains that strange name ? At such junctures Sanskrit is helpful because ancient Europe spoke Sanskrit, Kak-Taliya (काकतालीय) is a Sanskrit expression signifying an accidental combination. The random mixture of several liquors therefore bears that Sanskrit name.

The tailcoat has become the hallmark of the European elite and diplomats because in the ancient European Ramleela (i. e Ramayanic stage-play). Hanuman and other envoys of Lord Rama, appeared in tailcoats. Since Rama has been regarded as an ideal monarch all over the ancient world the dress worn by His envoys on the stage was automatically adopted by the European diplomatic corps. That illustrates the tremendous influence that the Ramayan wielded all over the world and the dire academic necessity of realizing the Vedic origin of all human culture.

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# PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF HISTORY

Reading history for entertainment or merely for knowledge is a very primitive use of history. The ultimate aim should be to utilize that knowledge to plan for the nation's future and heal the many wounds left by history.

A person involved in a traffic mishap is not at ease unless he regains, as far as possible, his original health and personality. Likewise a nation must never be content unless its wounded personality is mended.

A historian, must therefore, not be a mere academician but must be a super-statesman bent on repairing the nation's historical scars and wounds and once again restoring the nation's original personality and activity.

**Indian Historian has Long Way To Go**

From this point of view an Indian historian has a long way to go. Currently the role of an average Indian historian is no better than that of a hackney horse on hire for the party in power. Instead an historian must raise himself to the status of a stern, patriotic counsellor suggesting measures to make the nation once more strong and glorious.

As such an historian must first realize that India's personality is the Vedic personality. Therefore, the aim should be to restore Vedic culture and Sanskrit language. Incidentally these should form

the common aim of all historians everywhere because, as expounded in this volume, Sanskrit language and Vedic culture have been a common twin world heritage.

**National Reconstruction**

Some practical steps need to be taken in this direction. One, is to welcome back to Hinduism all those who have left it to join other religions.

The other step would be to restore the original Sanskrit names of cities which have been given outlandish names (such as Ghaziabad and Moradabad) by invaders. Leaving them in their present state is like feeling proud of a fractured foot instead of having it repaired. Such reconstruction has been made in several instances unknowingly. For instance, Delhi, Agra, Varanasi, Nasik and Miraj though named Shahjahanabad, Akbarabad, Mahamudabad, Gulshanabad and Murtazabad respectively by Muslim invaders continue to be known by their ancient names. But there are innumerable others such as Ahmedabad and Allahabad which have yet to be reverted to their ancient Hindu names.

For those who would like to know to what point to revert in reconstruction the answer is, to the Vedic.

Yet another step would be to restore the temple status of all historic mosques and mausoleums.

Another kind of reconstruction is to restore the primacy of India's sciences and arts such as architecture and Ayurved which even today retain an unrivalled status of excellence.

India's village industries and local skills must be given the monopoly to cater to civic needs such as clothing, housing and agriculture while heavy industries should be limited mostly to military needs.

Military training and Sanskrit Swadhyaya every morning must be made compulsory to all citizens to inculcate in them a sense of patriotism, discipline, honesty, obedience and dedication.

**Period of Recovery**

People have often wondered at Japan and Germany overcoming their World War II ravage and again becoming economically prosperous within about 20 years from the end of that War.

In comparison, people believe, India has failed to make similar progress. Why ?

The answer is, firstly that India's economy and military-armament industry under the pre-war British administration was not as advanced as that of Germany and Japan.

Secondly, for India it is not a question of recovering merely from World War II impoverishment but from a 1235 year-long period of plunder, murder, massacre, conversion and destruction orgy.

**Reconversion Problem**

Millions of Muslims and Christians in India whose customs, manners, dress and complexions are not different from those of the vast majority of Hindus surrounding them are generally conscious that they are descendants of Hindu converts; though many of them pretending otherwise are overtly unwilling to admit it unless compelled.

To re-assimilate them into Hinduism would lead to cohesion, social amity and a strong India.

But to persuade Christians and Muslims to come back to Hinduism the Hindus would have to bring about a great transformation in themselves. They will have to bestir themselves for a big drive. As it is, despite the message of the Bhagwad Geeta Hindus are generally inactive and complacent. Also all the privileges such as reserve quotas must be abolished. It is such extra perks which encourage and perpetuate their separatism.

To realize what Hindus need to do they may recall the incident of about four decades ago. In the USA an attractive teen-ager, slim American Girl, named Pamela Hurst, daughter of a

multi-millionaire was kidnapped, by a group of vagrants.

Later the miscreants put a pistol in her hand and made her accompany them in their terror raids. In one such raid on a bank the group was photographed by an automatic TV camera installed as a detective device against such crimes.

That photo helped identify the girl. Later the gang was nabbed and produced in a court of law for prosecution. The relieved but dazed parents would appear at the court-hearing hoping to be reunited with their beloved daughter soonest. But the court witnessed a strange scene. A few months spent with the desperadoes had so upset the mental balance of the impressionable rich heiress that in court she openly ranted against her doting parents and sided with her rapists and kidnappers. This graphically depicts how years of loving care and nurture since birth gets washed out by a short duration of forced companionship with criminals. It is that law which holds back descendants of millions of Hindus kidnapped by Mohammad Ghaznavis and Ghoris and Albuquerq, Francis Xavier and others forcing them to turn Muslim or Christian over the past 1200 years.

Hindus of yore made the mistake of not taking back into their fold all those converted soon after every Muslim or Christian invader and tyrant died or was defeated and turned back. Had such clean-up operations been undertaken immediately after every Muslim and Christian shock raid the problem wouldn't have assumed the colossal proportions it has assumed today.

But even today it is not too late to act. In fact nothing ever is too late. Good actions should be begun the moment their importance and necessity is realized.

In the Pamela Hurst case it was the repeated loving persuasion by all her friends and relatives which ultimately helped her dissociate herself mentally from her kidnappers and think of her home and family.

The rule in such cases is that the human mind gets conditioned

to the environment in which it hovers day and night. Thus while Pamela was with her kidnappers, her mind identified her interests with them. Later after arrest when she was segregated from her kidnappers, and her parents and relations re-established contact and started talking to her, Pamela's mind swung back to resume her earlier family associations. In fact it is this same law which helps a daughter to forget her parental home and feel one with the husband's family.

It is this law which is holding back Christians and Muslims from voluntarily returning to Hinduism. Like Pamela they are day and night subjected to the tutoring of the group which had, generations back, kidnapped their ancesstors.

*To undo all that psychological pressure and brainwashing from the Muslim and Christian mind the Hindus will have to mount a mammoth psychological campaign by passing resolutions, issuing repeated appeals, setting up reconversion centres, repeatedly inviting Muslims and Christians to come back to Hinduism, assuring them that they would be made an integral part of the guild to which their Hindu ancestors belonged, etc. etc.*

Consider a boy who has run away from home. After a few months the boy gets inured to his new life. Impressions of his home life begin to fade and however atrocious or unstable the life of his new companions be he considers himself a part of it.

To dislodge him from that his parents, friends and relatives relay to him equally strong and repeated assurances of their continuing love for him. They entreat him with tears in their eyes to return home, they promise that all his demands will be met, they tell him that his absence has left a big void in their lives, mother is disconsolate, father is worried, that brothers and sisters yearn for his company and so on and on. There is no let up in their campaign until they have him back. Until then they move heaven and hell.

Hindus must learn a lesson from that. They must mount a similar ceaseless, loving campaign for the recall of every Muslim

and Christian to the Hindu fold. Let every Hindu individual and organization repeatedly, every day, every time, at every step start urging and reminding every Muslim and Christian to come back. If 700 million Hindus mount such an insistent campaign will any Muslim and Christian have the heart to stay away!

**Drastic Remedies**

Rebuilding India as the hub of the Vedic world calls for crash programmes, such as the dissolution of the state and central legislatures, governors and state cabinets. A unitary government of the country should instead be entrusted to a brave patriotic fighting leader and Defender of Vedic faith. He should choose his own council of eight members. Among them should be the Home Member whose writ should run throughout the country through district collectors.

**Quick Justice**

All legal suits should be decided within a maximum of six days of continuous hearing with the judge dealing with the concerned litigants direct and pronouncing judgment.

Students, athletes and soldiers should be made to take milk shunning tea and coffee.

Military training should be compulsory for everybody from the high school stage upto the college degree level. All ex-servicemen should be re-employed on such duties.

**Swadhyaya**

The traditional Vedic early morning Swadhyaya of loudly repeating to oneself in Sanskrit vows such as. "I won't steal, I won't utter a falsehood, I wouldn't ever demand or accept a bribe, I shall honour all womanhood, I shall bow to my parents, teachers and elders, I shall fight for my country etc. etc. should reverberate through every throat in every home, institution and office.

**Standing Army**

India should raise and maintain a standing army of at least five million soldiers.

Movies should be banned from depicting obscenity i. e. anything which is not tolerated in the open by Hindu society.

All strikes and trade-unionism should be banned. Elections if at all held for any organization should be on an individual basis. All political parties should be dissolved and de-recognized and India be governed as a single unit from Kashmir to Cape Comorin.

Vedic culture should be declared the national and international faith, and Sanskrit in Devanagari script the only national language.

During the days (1943 to 1945) when the Provisional Government of Free India was conducting its fight for freedom from British domination, I as an official at the Indian National Army's headquarters (in Singapore) had submitted a scheme, of the type described above to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, for the future governance of India. As head of that Government and Supreme Commander of that army Netaji Subhas had accepted the suggested scheme. This has been recorded by me in my Marathi volume titled **India's Second War of Independence** published in 1947 A. D.

**Public Chastisement**

My scheme of national discipline includes public chastisement to all those who do not carry out their pledged word or are lax in keeping to their time-schedule e. g. a tailor, dry-cleaner or photographer not delivering the goods on the promised date, the accounting official who doesn't complete the retirement papers and the account of retiring employees by the day of retirement; a person who issues a bouncing cheque; the dealing assistant who doesn't reply to a citizen's or customer's letter within a week of its receipt; the UPSC, defaulting in conveying to every candidate the result within a month of any selection examination or interview; an employee who doesn't report on time and also doesn't leave the office at the closing time (unless specifically detained for emergency duty),

income tax officials who do not complete all assessment formalities within a week of the filing of the tax return by any assessee, and so on all along the line.

**Only One Central Government**

There should be only one Central Government and no State Governments. History teaches us that India was overrun by alien invaders because it was divided into several principalities. The present State Governments are a repetition of that same past fault.

**Partyless Parliament if at all**

If even for the Centre some kind of a Parliament is deemed necessary it should be on a partyless basis. Intending candidates should stand for election only from the constituency where they live or work. Such elected members may vote for a Prime Minister from amongst themselves and he or she should arrange for the execution of every issue as decided by a simple majority. Such a Parliament should debate national development and defence and not legislation. The Parliament should sit for only one month in a year and examine every member on the improvements he may have brought about in the towns and villages of his constituency during the preceding 11 months. If he has done good work he should be rewarded; if he has done nothing or done harm he should be punished. Only people holding graduate-level qualifications should be allowed to vote.

**Too Many Idlers**

The main drawback of Indian society today is that it has too many idlers and hangers-on such as ministers, their deputies, orderlies and other staff, legislators, parliamentarians, secretarial staff, governors, mushrooming journalists, lawyers, middle-men, commission agents etc. All these constitute a tremendous, crushing burden on a weak, emaciated, dwindling, poverty-ridden peasantry.

**Beggars Homes**

All beggars ought to be rounded up and put in a military-type

camp. The ailing and the diseased should be given medical treatment. Those whose progeny is likely to be weak and diseased should be sterilized. The able-bodied should be put through a regular soldier-type routine under ex-servicemen and used as a work force on public projects. The affluent of the region who flock to night clubs, Rotary and Lions Clubs etc. should be saddled with the responsibility of financing all such charity homes.

**Abhay Ashram**

That term Abhay Ashram signifies a home which promises protection to the needy. India (and in fact every country) must have a chain of such homes to shelter, the defenceless e. g. wife who doesn't feel safe in her husband's home; an old or feeble person who has nowhere to go; a child terrorized by its elders, parents deserted by their children, and such others to ensure an haven for everyone living in terror of assault, starvation, ill-treatment or death.

Vedic culture's most cherished ideal is Ramrajyam. Rama is revered and remembered exactly for the kind of administration described above. The glory of Rama as epitomized in saint-poet Tulsidas's famous couplet conveys.

**"The motto of Rama's household was,**
**Flinch not in duty even in death's Jaws."**

If Hindudom has fallen to abyssmal depths from the pinnacle of sterling character which had attracted universal applause in ancient times that is because it has strayed far far away from that ideal. An average Hindu of today is the most undependable person. Unpunctuality and non-fulfilment of the pledged word has become the norm with him. The only remedy for this is public chastisement at every default.

Those indications of what could be done to chasten the administration and make the world a better place to live in under a Vedic administration should suffice.

**National Resurrection**

The above scheme illustrates how national rejuvenation is the job of a historian. A historian alone has an overall perspective of all-sided national development in the contexts of both the past and the future. It is the duty of national leaders to train historians to do such thinking about nation-building. Real historians are those who can guide and advice the national administration on good and strong governance. Instead what we see today is that both historians and national leaders are completely oblivious of a historian 's real role and function. An historian is currently looked upon as a manipulator who can be hired by politicians to present history in the way they prefer. For instance, historians and archaeologists are discouraged from stating anything which hurts Muslim and Christian interests. Consequently those dealing with Indian and world histories in India are provided all incentives to falsify all history by glossing over matters which are not likely to be palatable to Indian 's own erstwhile enemies. And since such history has been falsified in India 's own homeland it is that same hostile, anti-Hindu, anti-Vedic-culture history which is being taught all the world over and proudly propagated as India 's ' proud ' history.

Vedic culture and Sanskrit language are the very sap of life for India. A leader who doesn 't realize this must not be allowed to wield any power. A historian who doesn 't understand that principle must be debarred from dealing with history. Apart from national considerations even from the universal point of view Vedic culture and Sanskrit are the only hope for mankind. These two are unfailing factors which could ensure peace, unity and harmony throughout the world. This brings us to a consideration of the question of the different levels of historical thinking.

**Grades of Historical Genius**

A historian 's perspective could be of different calibres such as merely regional or sheerly religious (like that of most Muslims and some Christians), queerly factional (like that of communists), national or universal. But there is a still higher rung of historians

namely those who are capable of taking a cosmic i. e. celestial perspective. Such a one was Valmiki the historian of Ramayanic happenings. The merely earth-bound and religion-bound scholar's genius (such as that of Maxmueller) tends to dwarf the antiquity of the eternal Vedas to 1200 B. C. or to denigrate their divine status as rustic ballads.

Only an historian with a genius elastic enough to expand to the dimensions of cosmic space and eternal time is capable of a correct appraisal of the eternity of the Vedas and the remote antiquity of the Ramayan and the Mahabharat. Others with myopic historical vision tend to ascribe remote happenings closer to their own times and dismiss mighty achievements of the past as magnified trivialities, because of the poverty of their own surroundings.

The way historians have been misinterpreting history is illustrated by the following instances.

**Misleading Claims of Muslim Patriotism**

During Muslim sultanate rule in India some of the sultans, who were, say, Turks, had to resist Mongol invasions. This is sometimss hoisted by Muslim or pro-Muslim professors as proof of the 'Indianisation', 'patriotism' and identification of the earlier Turki Muslim sultans with India. Since such sloppy, shoddy history suited the appeasement policy of some political parties (such as the Indian National Congress) such faulty doctrines have become a part of the official historical outlook in India. To those easily cheated by such casuistry, we may point out that when a wolf kills a man and is feasting on the carcass if he holds at bay another wolf wanting to share the flesh of that carcass would it be wise to laud the earlier wolf as the champion and protector of the killed man's body ? Students of history must beware of such faulty logic. What difference did it make to mediaeval Hindudom whether it was decimated by a Turk Muslim already in Delhi or a new Mongol Muslim invader ? Are Indian students to be cheated by being made to believe that a Muslim sultan already in India was being highy patriotic in resisting a new Mongol Muslim invader ? In fact such

an invasion was welcome for the Hindus because it weakened one tyrannizing sultan by another.

**Battles of Panipat**

Three battles of Panipat are prominent in Indian history. The one in 1526 was between Ibrahim Lodi and Babur; the other in 1556 was between Behram Khan (guardian of Akbar) and Hemu the Hindu general who had proclaimed himself as Vikramaditya Hindu emperor; and the third, in 1761, between Ahmed Shah Abdali, a Muslim invader and the defending Maratha power.

The current trend of teaching Indian students to dilate on these battles impersonally, impartially, coldly and unemotionally is highly unpatriotic. The Indian student must identify himself with Hemu and the Marathas in the last two battles because it must never be forgotten that India's basic personality is Vedic. The power which is pledged to defend and strengthen that pesonality is the hero while the one opposing it is the villain. If Hemu would have won the battle in 1556 and had Ahmadshah Abdali been defeated in 1761 that would have been to the advantage of India as a whole. As to who won the battle in 1526 hardly mattered because both the contenders were Muslims. Whosoever won, Muslim atrocities were bound to continue. *Such subjective analysis is essential especially when a country's own future is linked with an event.* English and French students, for example, will always discuss the battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo subjectively. Indian students must also be taught to deal with history subjectively.

**The Credit-Debit Law of History**

A Credit-Debit law operates in all human affairs including history. Hindu, Vedic metaphysics, for instance, lays down that every soul has to atone for its sins and only when the credit-debit account shows a nil balance does it attain salvation.

In history the same law may be seen to operate. The enemy who overruns a country and enslaves it pays a heavy cost in the form of the men and material he expends on the conquest. To

undo that conquest and regain freedom the enslaved country too has to sacrifice an equivalent number of lives and other resources.

Applying this law to Indian history we find that the Muslim power in countries from Arabia to Afghanistan had for a thousand years, from 712 to (nearly) 1712 A. D. been 'investing' its men and material in destroying or enslaving Hindudom in India.

Conversely Hindudom invariaby refrained from inflicting decisive and crushing defeats on Islam. Far from that Hindudom always hastened to patch up an adverse truce. Even after defeating Muslim rulers such as the Moguls, Nizam, Haidarali and Tipu Hindu victors made the asinine mistake of not only reinstating the Muslim but in accepting implicitly subservience to Muslim sovereignty.

Consequently though India is apparently free from the British yoke the Muslim yoke which had remained dormant and hidden during British rule has reappeared around the Hindu neck like a halter in the form of ever-tightening Muslim demands.

Even the political freedom won from the British after a deceptive non-violent struggle is a deformed, anaemic, freak and sickly birth.

Consequently, according to the inexorable credit-debit law of history defined above the so-called freedom won by India is not a buxom, healthy baby but a freak monster with its right and left shoulders lost to Pakistan and Bangladesh and its torso leading a dull, lack-lustre, headless existence unable to take any decisive action on any national issue.

For instance, people seem to lack the wisdom, like a demented person, to recognize that every historic mosque and tomb is a captured temple. Even when that proposition is presented to the public as a ready discovery they lack the courage to examine its validity. They would rather have a Muslim falsehood continue than say anything which deflates the Muslim ego and credo.

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# ALIEN TAMPERING WITH INDIAN HISTORY

Ancient Indian history was sought to be reconstructed by the British during their rule in India mainly on the basis of Greek writings believing that since the Greeks were Europeans they were very reliable.

In fact the British went to such an extent as to consider the year of Alexander's invasion as the only reliable date to which all other chronology B. C. or A. D. ought to be related as an infallible point of reference.

All that history now stands completely vitiated because the very Greek writers in whom the British placed implicit faith have been denounced by a number of discerning historians as a set of liars.

**Unreliability of Greek Authors**

It has to be noted at the outset that the *original writings of those Greeks* who are supposed to have accompanied Alexander on his Indian campaign are not at all available at first hand. What we have is only hearsay accounts attributed to those writers by others. Such accounts are usually very unreliable. That is why in judicial proceedings no value attaches to a hearsay report.

McCrindle has observed that Magasthenes's account in India is not extant in its original form (but) has nevertheless been partially preserved by means of epitomes and quotations to be found scattered up and down the writings of various ancient authors both Greek

and Roman. Dr. Schwanback of Bonn (collected and arranged) these detached fragments (and named the volume) Megasthenes's India''[1].

The Greeks made the error of calling India as Ethiopia. Alexander himself (says Strabo) on reaching the Indus mistook it for the Nile.

About the Greek physician Ktasias's writings McCrindle observes (on page 6 of his book) ''his descriptions were unfortunately vitiated by a large intermixture of fable.''

Accounts of Alexander's invasion of India are supposed to have been recorded by a number of Greek ''scientific men'' who are believed to have accompanied Alexander especially as scribes. Those persons were Bacto, Diogenetos, Nearchos, Onesikritos, Aristoboulos, Kalisthanes and others. Their works are all lost, but their substance is said to be found condensed by Strabo, Pliny and Arrian.

On page 18 of his book McCrindle observes, ''The ancient writers *are wont to reckon Megasthenes among those writers who are given to lying and (are) least worthy of credit.*''

Strabo (as quoted by McCrindle) notes ''*Generally speaking the men who have hitherto written on the affairs of India were a set of liars,* Diemachos holds the first place in the list. Megasthenes comes next... Diemachos and Magasthenes coined the fables concerning men with ears large enough to sleep in, men without any mouths, without any noses, with only one eye, with spider-legs and with fingers bent backward.''[2]

*Plinius* (His. Nat. VI. xxi, 3) *says about Greek writers ''It is not worthwhile to study their accounts with care, so conflicting are they and incredible.''*

Herodotus too is no exception to Greek writers making ridiculous

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(1) Preface to Ancient India as described by J. W. McCrindle.
(2) P. 20, ibid.

and fanciful observations about India. He has observed "All the Indian tribes I have mentloned copulated in the open like cattle; their skins are all of the same colour, much like the Ethiopians. Their semen is not white like other people's but black like their own skin."[3]

That all ancient Indian history construed from such scandalous Greek writings should be regarded as authoritative all over the world is a tragedy which calls for suitable rectification.

There can be no end to instances of how at every step alien writers have played havoc with Indian history. And it is that defamatory and false history of India which is being taught as authoritative even in India because the educational system in India still moves through the British ruts.

The above Greek accounts call for a genuine investigation as to whether Alexander is a mythical figure and whether his invasion of India is a concoction, since on the Indian side there is no mention of Alexander anywhere.

**Dahir's Defamation**

Dahir was the Hindu sovereign who ruled over Sind and was slain during Mohamad-bin-Kasim's invasion. The Muslim chronicle, Chachnama has defamed Dahir as having married his own sister. Such character-assassination is always undertaken by the enemy to sabotage the morale of the victim-nation and incite public opinion against the adversary. Hindu society of any era, and especially of Dahir's time would never tolerate a person marrying his own sister. No priest would solemnize such a marriage. No public would tolerate as their sovereigns, a couple which is brother and sister and also husband and wife. Considering all this the allegation in the CHACHNAMA is obviously maliciously fallacious. Muslim chronicles are full of such subtle mischief. Consequently, every word and every insinuation in any historical account written by

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(3) P. 21, Book III Herodotus, Penguin's.

anybody, especially by enemies must be thoroughly and repeatedly scrutinized before being believed in.

**Muslim Chronicles**

Muslim chronicles are full of chauvinistic bluff and bluster, false claims, prevarications and subtle or open slander or misrepresentation of the Hindus.

Yet Hindus have allowed Muslim statements to go unchallenged because under 600 years of Muslim rule they had no say while under 200 years of British rule Hindus had no voice. The British considered history as too simple a subject to seek any Hindu help in understanding or unravelling the intricacies of Hindu history.

With such an attitude the British didn't care to take proper cognizance even of European travelogues and other records, not to talk of Muslim chronicles.

**Muslim Deception**

The British envoy, Sir Thomas Roe, for instance, has recorded the deceitful weighing-in by the Mogul emperor Jehangir and yet school and college text-books of Indian history take every care to shield off such derogatory references and sing the glories of Mogul rule.

The account says "At Mandu Roe saw the emperor (Jehangir) weighed on his birthday against a variety of precious metals and stones... the emperor sat on one side of a pair of golden scales while bags of gold were placed to balance him on the other followed by the same weight in silver, jewels, precious cloth and foodstuffs. Roe was unimpressed because the precious metals were not visible and he argues that since the sacks were carried inside again afterwards it was not likely that the goods would be distributed in charity as they were intended to be."[4]

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(4) Pp. 221, 379, The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe, to India, 1615-1619, edited by W. Foster, London, 1926.

It was routine for Hindu sovereigns to have themselves weighed against gems, bullion, cloth, grain etc. on jubilees, coronations, birthdays and other anniversaries so that the material may be distributed among the needy sections of the population. Such charity from time to time in a person's life is enjoined by Vedic practice which rules that the affluent must keep on off-loading their wealth from time to time both for their good and that of the public.

Moguls were too stingy, too avaricious and too inimical to distribute their plundered treasures to the very victims of their plunder. Yet they indulged in the razzle-dazzle of a public weighing-in of an empty glamour-ceremony to hoodwink the public without parting with even a rupee. Such analytical exposure is completely lacking in current texts written by aliens or their indigenous under-studies and camp followers.

**Evaluation and Analysis**

The above elucidation should convince the reader that Muslim and European histories are motivated concoctions or hostile misrepresentations.

**Public Receptivity**

The receptivity of the public plays a great part in the propagation of true history.

It is always advisable for the general public itself to take an enlightened interest in new findings concerning its own history instead of waiting for the approval by government-spokesmen or by professional historians, because those two have everything to lose (such as their power, position, prestige and reputation). So they adopt a policy of total unconcern and silence regarding new findings in history. This has been once again demonstrated in the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Hindus especially and the rest of the Indian intelligentsia in not recognizing the so-called Muslim buildings (such as the Tajmahal) and townships (such as Fatehpur Sikri) to be pre-Muslim constructions.

♦♦

# ALIEN DESIGNS AGAINST HINDUDOM

While the 1000-year-long line of Muslim invaders openly thundered its aim of destroying Hindudom b·· either massacring or converting the Hindus to lslam European powers (excepting Portugal) were bent on using more subtle means of sabotaging and engulfing Hindudom into Christianity.

Soon after the European powers established trade contacts with India Christian missionaries started sending back to Europe some fake abracadabra as translations of the Vedas so as to give India a bad name and impress upon Europeans the necessity of stepping up efforts to subvert Hindudom and convert Hindus to Christianity.

Thus Muslim and Christian methods differ but both eye Hindudom as a delectable morsel to be swallowed, like a wolf ogling at a lamb.

Since the Vedas constitute the source and the sap of life of Hinduism a number of translations of the Vedas began to appear in European languages.

It is not realized even today both in India and abroad that the Vedas are untranslatable because their letters, syllables and stanzas constitute a mysterious complicated code of the entire complex mechanism of this illimitable cosmos. As such any literal translation of the words or syllables as they seem to sound to individual scholars is bound to be totally absurd and irrelevant. That is why despite numerous translations and interpretations no

two scholars seem to agree nor do the translations lead to any consistent and plausible meaning.

Even Yaska, the ancientmost commentator of immemorial antiquity confesses to be only speculating about the real meaning of the Vedas, naturally, because no man can be omniscient even in one branch of learning how then can he fathom the multilateral, conglomerate truths of the Vedas? The result is that individual attempts lead to only some absurd translations.

Let us take an instance. Atharva Veda (16-1-1) has the following line.

अतिसृष्टो अपांवृषभोऽतिसृष्टा अग्नयो दिव्या :।

In the translated edition of the Shaunik-Sankhya Atharvaved Samhita edited by W. D. Whitney and published from Berlin in 1856 A. D. the above line has been translated as :-

"Let go the bulls of water; let go the heavenly fires."

T. H. Griffith translates it as :-

"The bulls of the waters hath been let go. The heavenly fires have been let go."

In either case the translation doesn't make any sense. In this connection let us consider some modern phraseology.

For the last few decades our newspapers and books mention a continuing, long drawn out "cold war" between Russia and America. A future historian would be hard put, say, a thousand years hence to make any head or tail of that term. He would wonder why USA and USSR should at all have been at war when they had no common borders? And why cold war when they had fire arms? What were the objectives? When and where were the battles fought? How is it no casualties are listed on either side? Was the cold war the infliction of an epidemic of common cold or a freezing of each other's borders or capitals? Or was it mutual bombardment with jets of water or lumps wrenched from towed icebergs? If these were 'fired' how did the war remain cold?

Did they pound each other with intercontinental missiles? Thus, however much he would try no historian would arrive at the correct meaning. On the other hand if anyone tried to argue that 'cold war' signified nothing more than a suspicious, hard attitude of mutual rivalry he would be disbelieved on the basis of the dictionary meaning of the words "cold" and "war".

Another term namely the Russian 'Iron Curtain' would be equally baffling to the future historian. He would wonder whether it was like the China wall? What was its length, height and thickness? What protection did it provide against laser beams and missiles?

Thus, no matter how hard one tries one is never likely to divine the exact meaning of that ancient wording and even if one did no one would believe in it.

In the Yajurveda (16-28) the opening words are "नमः श्वभ्यः" Mahidhar, a mediaeval commentator has interpreted it to mean "Salutations to Rudra symbolized by the Dog." But the name 'Rudra' is absent in the Sanskrit original. Mahidhar interpolates it merely because "Salutations to the dog" is obviously too bizarre to be believed in with equanimity.

So even honest, well-intentioned translations of the Vedas get nowhere near the truth.

Therefore there was enough scope for maliciously motivated translations by Christians to give Hinduism a bad name. That apart British officials and statesmen made no secret of their intention to convert 'heathen' Hindudom to Christianity.

In 1834 A. D. Lord Macaulay was nominated a member of the advisory council of Lord William Bentinck, Governor General in India. The question under debate at that time was whether the British administration in India should continue to impart education of the traditional kind or of the European variety? On that Lord Macaulay's group advocated the latter. He noted *"We must do our best to form a class, who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern; a class of persons Indian in*

*blood and colour, but English in taste, opinion, words and intellect.''*

Those words proved so prophetic that the English-educated Indian, by and large, imitates the European and hates and decries everything Hindu.

Even during Macaulay's own life he saw with great diabolic satisfaction that the transformation had indeed turned out to be exactly as he had desired and visualized.

In a letter addressed to his father, Macaulay observed ''No Hindu who has received an English education ever remains sincerely attached to his religion. Some continue to profess it as a matter of policy, but many profess themselves to be pure Deists and some embrace Christianity. It is my firm belief that if our plans of education are followed up there will not be a single idolator among the respectable class in Bengal thirty years hence.''

That latter part of Macaulay's fond hope and prophecy did not materialize but it did certainly set the trend and the direction in which the British administration was to work.

Maxmueller, a German was at that time in the employ of the British. In 1866 he completed a translation of the Vedas. Of what worth any such translation could be we have already discussed above.

But in a letter addressed to his wife at that juncture Maxmueller too confided to his dear wife his very very dear aim of seeing all Hindudom swallowed up by Christianity. He wrote ''I hope I shall finish that work and I feel convinced that though I shall not live to see it, this edition of mine and the translation of the Vedas will, hereafter, tell to a great extent on the fate of India on the growth of millions of souls in that country. It is the root of their religion and to show them what the root is, I feel sure, is the only way of uprooting all that has sprung from it during the last 3000 years.''

A retired British army officer, Col, Boden, who had saved a lot of money from his earnings in India set up a Boden Chair of Sanskrit at the Oxford University.

Monier-Williams held that chair for some time. In the preface to his Dictionary Monier-Williams observes "I must draw attention to the fact that I am only the second occupant of the Boden Chair, and that its founder Col. Boden stated most explicitly in his will (dated 15th August 1811) that the special object of his magnificent bequest was to promote translation of scriptures in Sanskrit so as to enable his countrymen to proceed in the conversion of the nationals of India to the Christian religion."

Later H. H. Wilson was appointed to the Boden Chair. He is the author of a volume titled - **The Religious and Philosophical System of the Hindus.** Explaining his objective behind that publication Wilson too notes. "These lectures were written to help candidates for a prize of £ 2000 given by John Muir, a well known old Haileybury man and great Sanskrit scholar, for the best refutation of the Hindu religious system."

In his letter dated December 16, 1838 Maxmueller too had written to the then Secretary of State for India. "The ancient religion of India is doomed and if Christianity does not step in whose fault will it be?" Thus while Muslim rulers did their best to convert the Hindus with their swords. European Christians did their worst to convert the Hindus with their pens. The Haileybury mentioned above is the Sanskrit term Haileypuri i. e. Sun-city.

**The Belgian Missionary**

A Belgian Christian missionary, Cammile Bulcke who grew old and died (around 1983) in India revealed in a weak moment, towards the end of his life that his birthplace in Belgium, bore the name Rama's Campel i. e. Rama's Temple. Even his country's name Belgium is Sanskrit Balam-ajeyam meaning (people) 'of invincible strength.'

**Ravenshaw**

The seemingly Christian surname Ravenshaw is the Sanskrit term (रावणेशः) Raven-ishah meaning Rama, the overlord of Ravan.

**Valentine Day**

The Valentine Day which the Europeans observe on February 14 from pre-Christian times, greeting one another with cards caricaturing a ruddy heart and believing that birds choose their mates on that day is nothing but the celebrated Vedic Vasanta (Panchami) festival. That this festival of Vedic India should continue to be observed in a Christian Europe is yet another proof of the earlier Vedic unity of mankind.

**Dutch Missionary's Vedic Name**

A Dutch Christian missionary, Philip Baldaeus who visited Ceylon in the middle of the 17th century derived his name Baldaeus from Baldevas, the elder brother of Lord Krishna.

All such evidence should convince discerning Christians that Christianity is only a misleading cloak covering ancient Chrisnian alias Vedic practices.

**Christian and Muslim Coercion**

Like an affectionate mother suckling and nurturing her children of diverse temperaments Vedic culture alias Hinduism is the only faith in the world which has the capacious heart to not only tolerate but actually accept people of widely varying persuasions to enjoy the warmth of its heart and the coolth of its shade.

Vedic culture doesn't clash with any faith. Unlike Christianity and Islam Hinduism doesn't serve anyone with the ultimatum 'believe or perish' but graciously accepts every creature (including animals and plants) as members of the living fraternity which has to be lovingly catered to.

It is that Vedic culture and its language Sanskrit which nurtured all humanity from time immemorial upto the Mahabharat War. The fanaticism, intolerance and isolationism that has overtaken the world since then may be judged from the following details.

Italy - Until early in the 20th century, the State was subordinate to the church. Later Mussolini's concordat with the church declared

the Catholic faith as the State religion. A recent amendment still retains Christianity as Italy's official faith.

**Spain** - Struggles between Roman Catholics, atheists and fascist rulers of Spain resulted in the plunder and desecration of 20,000 churches, execution or murder of 16,000 priests and the death of 300,000 other people. The treaty of 1851 between the warring parties lay down that Catholicism will be regarded as the sole religion of the State.

**Portugal** - Its concordat of 1940 lays down that Catholicism will guide all education and administration in that country.

**Sweden** - Article 2 of its constitution (framed in 1809 A. D.) rules that the king and his ministers must belong to the evangelical faith. In schools religious instruction in the native faith is compulsory for Christian pupils. Upto the end of the 19th century apostasy from the State religion was punished with banishment for life.

**Norway** - Its constitution also declares the evangelical Lutheran doctrine to be the State religion and that over 50% of the ruler's ministers must profess that faith.

**Denmark** - The Lutheran church is the State religion and the ruler must own it.

**Greece** - The Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ is the official religion and conversion to other religions is not permitted.

**Great Britain** - The Church of England alias the Anglican Church is the State religion. The king, the Queen and the Lord Chancellor must profess that faith.

**Japan** - Shintoism is the State's faith.

**Nepal** - Hinduism is the State religion.

**Burma** - Buddhism is the State religion.

As against this, Indian's 85% Hindu population has voted itself out by declaring that not only will Hinduism not be the state religion but that it will be the earnest endeavour of the (Hindu-majority)

state to promote the interests of the minorities by pampering them and by promoting their ever-widening, parochial and archaic demands even at its own peril. This may be sheer suicidal folly, but there it is for everybody to see, that even to the point of his own death a Hindu is averse to impose anything of his own on others.

Though that may be a saintly virtue, in today's world it has become a self-destructive vice. Hinduism is beset with so many enemies, internal and external that it must for sometime abandon its maternal, ascetic, neutralist stand, pick up its sword once-again and look around for its enemies. This role of Hinduism finds consecrated, personified expression in Goddess Durga.

Hinduism has done that twice in recent memory. Once in the role of the Great Shivaji (1630 to 1680) and again in the role of Guru Govind Singh (in 1699 A. D.)

To meet the growing menace of religious fanaticism Hinduism must once again enter a phase of self-assertion and subdue all intimidation and discrimination.

Like the Christians Muslims too have a very sinister kind of discrimination which is enforced with savage tyranny.

While Muslims in India are being pamperad by the Hindus, in Muslim states throughout the world the Hindu is treated like vermin. The catalogue prepared by a Muslim writer, Bislim, of Muslim discrimination against the Hindus is as under :-

1) No Hindu (Sikhs and Buddhists included) is allowed to establish or run any educational institution based on his own culture and language in any Muslim country, unlike Jamia Milia and Aligarh universities in India.

2) Unlike Urdu medium institutions permitted in India no Muslim country allows Sanskrit medium or Vedic institutions.

3) No correspondence in Hindi is entertained in any Muslim country nor is any holiday allowed on Hindu festivals.

4) No Hindi or Sanskrit programmes are featured by the Radio/

TV of any Muslim country. Far from sponsoring any Hindu religious programmes Muslim mass media do not broadcast even ordinary day-to-day news, in any Indian language.

5) While India elects a Muslim as its national president no Hindu is suffered to stand for any elective post or take any part in politics in any Muslim country, so much so that even as a member of a minority community he cannot claim any right of admission to a school or college in any Muslim country.

6) No Hindu is allowed to buy any land for his own home or school in a Muslim country.

7) Unlike offices in India displaying portraits of a Muslim president no Hindu is allowed to display any portrait of his leaders in any Muslim country.

8) Unlike a Pakistan President being suffered to recite Namaz even in Delhi's presidential manslon no Hindu can perform his own holy rites, such as fire-worship, or idol-worship in any public place in any Muslim country.

9) Unlike religious Muslim processions (such as the Tazias) in India, no Hindu is ever allowed to play music or organize religious processions through public highways in any Muslim country.

10) Far from any mass conversions being allowed to Hinduism in any Muslim countries (on the lines of the Muslim mass conversion of Hindus in Meenakshipuram, India) no Hindu is permitted even to profess his own religion openly in any Muslim country.

11) Unlike Halaal (torture killing) meat shops permitted in India (in deference to Muslim custom) no Zatka (slaughter by a single stroke) shops are allowed in any Muslim country. If any Sikh sells pork in any Muslim country he too will be promptly beheaded and beaten into pulp.

12) While no Hindu is permitted to demand a ban on the sale of beef in india though he regards the cow as sacred, beef

is publicly feasted upon (in India) by Muslims.

13) No Hindu must publish, display or sell any religious scripture of his, such as the Vedas, Ramayan or the Geeta in any Muslim country. Swami Dayanand 's Satyartha Prakash is totally banned by all Muslim countries.

14) No minority regions and regimes are allowed to flourish in any Muslim country unlike the Muslim administration in Kashmir (India).

15) While Muslims are allowed to retain and tend their graves even in the midst of Indian highways a Hindu is forbidden to raise any shrine even in a desolate region in Muslim countries.

16) No Hindu is permitted to work wearing his usual apparel, the dhoti in any Muslim country. Likewise a Sikh too is disallowed from keeping his Kripan (religious dagger or sword) on himself. In Saudi Arabia a Sikh is not permitted even to enter.

17) Far from recruiting any Hindu to the military or police forces, even ordinary government jobs are denied to Hindus, in Muslim countries.

18) No Hindu may purchase any land in Muslim countries for his factory or other business. He is also disallowed from conducting any independent business. He may set up such a business only if a local Muslim or Muslims are allowed a minimum of 51% share.

19) Eversince India became free in 1947 several riots have occurred in India over Muslim insistence on cowslaughter, but in Saudi Arabia itself cow-slaughter is punished with a death sentence.

20) The 'Islam in Danger' cry though provoking Muslims to riot, is allowed to be freely raised (in a Hindu majority India). While India has allowed thousands of mosques and Urdu-medium educational centres (as in Aligarh, Deoband and Jamia Milla) to flourish with Hindu taxpayer's funds, no Muslim country tolerates anything Hindu.

21) No Hindu player is ever included in any field-game teams such as cricket, football and hockey in Muslim countries, such as Pakistan, Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia, while Indian teams invariably include several Muslim players.

Yet another irksome and hateful discrimination enforced in Saudi Arabia is that no non-Muslim is suffered to live within a 35-mile radius of the Kaba temple or the palace of the Saudi ruler in Riyadh.

To end such inhumanity non-Muslim nations too must take counter-measures such as banning purdah and namaz in public places or public vehicles, restricting every Muslim only to one wife, banning (halaal) torture-slaughter of animals, removing graves from highways and other public places, disallowing cow-slaughter and sale of 'beef', banning Muslim scriptures preaching violence against non-Muslims and impose reciprocal restrictions on Muslims in India as are imposed on Hindus in Muslim countries. This is a stern administrative necessity to restore impartiality and mutual respect in a world where sectarian tyranny has held large sections of humanity to ransome. This is not only the right and duty of Vedic culture but the very life-mission of Hinduism. It is in this sense that Hinduism alias Vedic culture is known as Sanatan Dharma i. e. the everlasting social order. Its alternative title 'Arya Dharma' also connotes the righteous, enlightened order meant for the impartial and affectionate upliftment of every individual.

**Islamic Casteism**

Loud claims about Islam having ushered a caste-free brotherhood, and liberated women are empty chauvinistic bombast.

A book in Marathi titled Mumbai Ilakyatil Jati (published in 1928) gives a long list of 83 Muslim castes and classes.

That classes and castes continue to stick to Islam to our own day, proves their deep roots in the Vedic guild system.

The Islamic claim of having 'liberated' women is an empty boast. Far from liberating them Islam has condemned women to life-long dark, solitary confinement by putting them behind the

jet black burqa closing in on them to the very tip of their nose.

The Ahmedias who claim to be Muslim are persecuted by the other Muslims. I extend them a welcome to Hinduism.

The so-called Khojas are Lohana Hindus of Gujerat terrorized into mass conversion. Another group known as Abdalis were those who were forced to become Muslim at the orders of the invader Ahmedshah Abdali.

When the Muslims claim that they have no castes what they really mean thereby is that in decimating non-Muslims they are all one.

Mohyals in Punjab, known as Huseni Brahmins migrated from Arabia to India for safety. That proves that until the time of Mohamed's grandson, Arab society did have Brahmins. Even today if a proper, detailed study is made of Arab society, groups who secretly retain memories and traditions of ancient Vedic Brahminhood as distinct from others could be detected.

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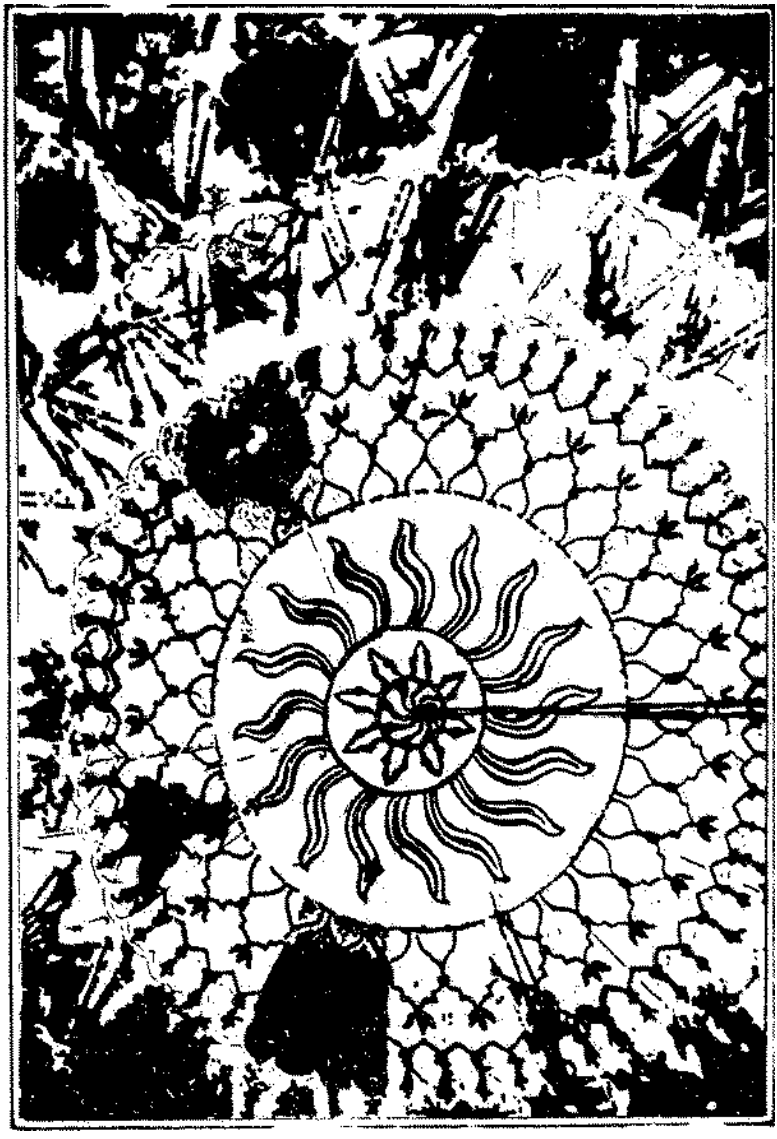
See the Caption on next page

The marble Taj Mahal in Agra (India) is surrounded by numerous such palatial, red-stone pavilions which escape visitors' attention, being misled by the concocted Shahjahan-Mumtaz legend. The Taj Mahal is Tejo-Mahalaya a Hindu temple-palace complex built several centuries before the 5th-generation Mogul ruler Shahjahan. (Reference, my research book titled - **The Taj Mahal is a Temple Palace**). Shahjahan requisitioned the edifice, robbed it of its costly fixtures and furniture (such as silver doors, gold-railings, a gold pitcher, gems stuffed in the marble grill, strings of pearl hanging on the Shivling and the legendary peacock throne) and misused it recklessly as a Muslim cemetery. Thus history has been turned so topsyturvy as to credit the very person who robbed, ravaged and desecrated the Taj Mahal with having built it. Such is the appalling state of history all the world over.



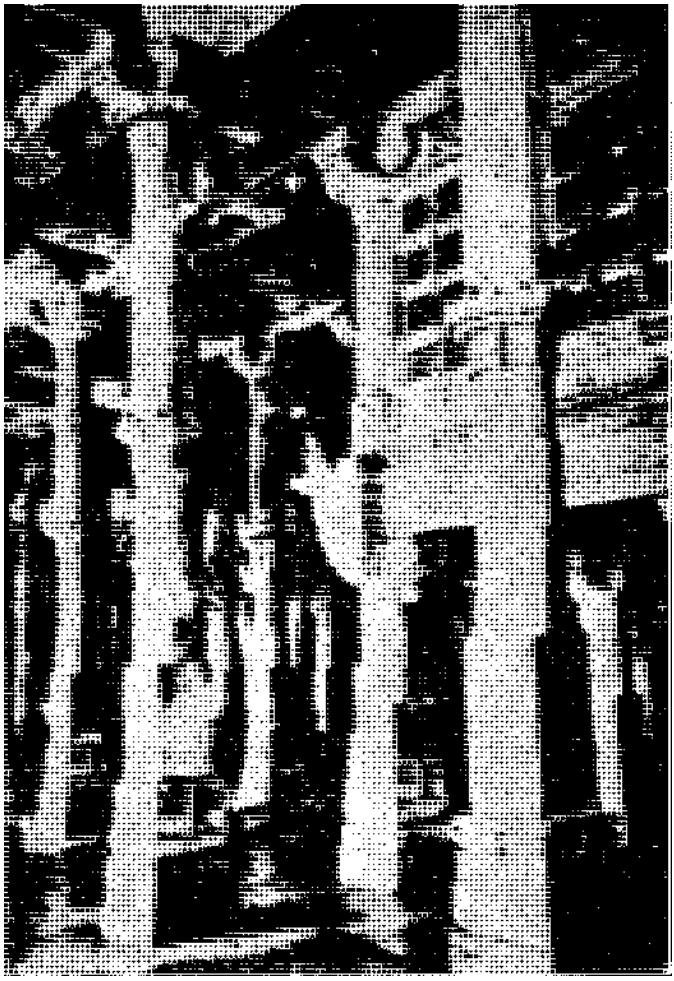
See the Caption on next page

Until I published my discovery in 1965 A. D. that the Taj Mahal is not a Muslim mausoleum but a captured and misused Hindu temple-palace called Tejo Mahalaya, for over 300 years visitors had been completely oblivious of the abounding holy Hindu features in the edifice such as the one shown at the back. This illustrates the world of difference in viewing the Taj Mahal as a mausoleum or as a temple palace.

When one stands near Mumtaz's cenotaph (which has buried the ancient sacred Shivling) and looks up above, one sees inside the concave domed ceiling the holy Hindu pattern shown at the back. A metal chain hangs down from a hook in the centre of the dome. Stemming out from the centre are shafts pointing to the eight Vedic directions. Around them is a cluster of 16 cobras, since Lord Shiv is always associated with them. In the circle around the cobras are 32 tridents, the special missile of Lord Shiv. The outer wider circle is made up of 64 lotus buds. All these concentric circles represent petals of the mystic Vedic lotus made up of multiples of eight.

The chain had a suspended gold pitcher attached to it which used to drip water on the Shivling as per holy Vedic practice.

When Shahjahan used Mumtaz's death as an excuse to commandeer the Hindu Tejo Mahalaya temple palace his main objectives were to rob it of its fabulous wealth (such as gold pitcher, peacock throne, silver doors, strings of pearl overhanging the Shivling and gems stuffed in the marble lattices forming an octagonal enclosure inside the sanctum chamber bearing 108 holy pitchers in its top border pattern) to impoverish and weaken the Maharaja of Jaipur who owned Tejomahalaya; and to spite the Hindus, whom Shahajahan deeply hated.



This photo depicts the interior of an historic, ancient temple in Ahmedabad (capital of Gujerat province in India) which is being misrepresented as the Jama Masjid.

The part of the city where the building is located is known as Bhadra because Goddess Bhadrakali, the presiding deity used to be enshrined in this temple. Bhadra is a Sanskrit word meaning 'auspicious' alias 'blessed.'

Alexander Cunningham the first British archaeological chief fixed a small marble plaque inside the building declaring it to be a Muslim mosque raised in 1414 A. D. It didn't occur to him that his fraud won't wash for several reasons such as : that huge building can never be put up in one year. Its ochre colour is also anathema to Islamic tradition. Its intricately carved stonework also betrays its Hindu authorship. A Muslim mosque must never have pillars. Since Muslims pray in serried ranks and bend and rise with closed eyes, there could be 50 casualties per day in the 5-time Namaz sessions in such so-called mosques.

Citing several such reasons I had asserted in an article in 1964 A. D. that the so-called Jama Masjid of Ahmedabad is a captured Hindu temple, of Goddess Bhadrakali.

Soon thereafter a neighbouring hosiery firm, M/S K. C. Brothers demolished their old shop and raised a towering structure.

Thereupon the Muslims of Ahmedabad, as elsewhere, ever chafing to find an handle to start an anti-Hindu agitation, filed a suit in a local law-court demanding that M/S K. C. Brothers be ordered to demolish their mansion since it had risen higher than the mosque and had thereby belittled the majesty of the Muslim God Allah.

On that the flustered and agitated owners of the firm, seeking suggestions and advice from all and sundry for their defence, came to know of my research-finding and contacted me for help.

Thereafter, on my advice, their lawyer challenged the Muslim claim and made a counter-demand that since the so-called mosque is an occupied temple it should be vacated and handed over to the Hindus. That threat proved such an effective deterrent that the Muslims of Ahmedabad hastily withdrew the suit. Because they were afraid that far from succeeding in demolishing K. C. Brothers' mansion they would have to cede control of the very building they were occupying as a mosque.

Historians all-over the world may take note of this graphic case to realize that every so-called Muslim historic township or edifice throughout the world is captured other people's property. Historians, architects and archaeologists have blundered in conceiving those townships and edifices to be of Muslim origin. This calls

for a drastic revision of all academic texts in those three disciplines in all universities and academies.

These conch-shell-pattern plants, embossed in marble panels, may be seen adorning the outer surface of the wall of the central octagonal sanctum of the Tejomahalaya (alias Taj Mahal) where the ancient holy Shivling lies buried under Mumtaz's cenotaph, in Agra (India).

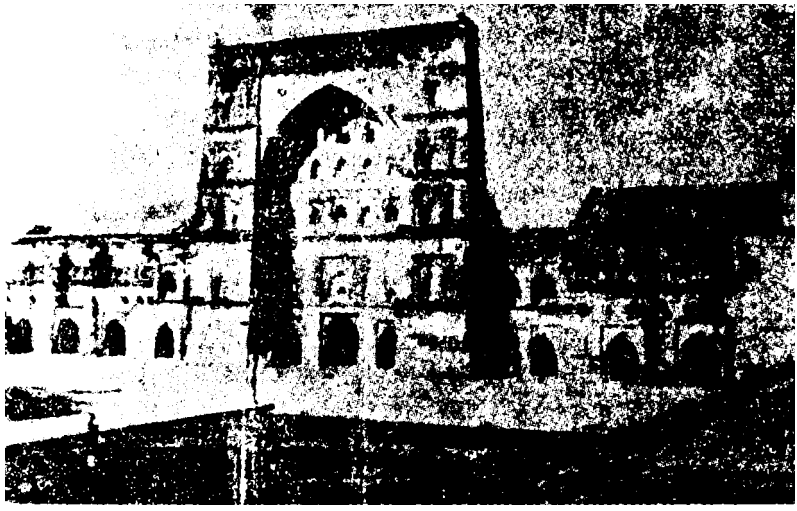
Conch-shells are invariably associated with Vedic idols and have no Muslim role. Several such details prove that the Taj Mahal was built as an Hindu temple-palace and not as a mausoleum for his wife, Mumtaz by the 5th generation Mugal emperor Shahjahan, as has been wrongly assumed for the last 300 years.

Visitors miss several such important features of the entire 34-acre sprawling Tejo Mahalaya temple-palace premises when viewing them in a misguided, mesmerized manner as a Muslim mausoleum.

The Taj-Mahal is a complex of several mansions, all seven-storied high, each comprising hundreds of rooms, including a seven-storied well.

Visitors are shown a very tiny part of the entire premises. Hundreds of rooms, corridors, passages, staircases and pavilions lie mysteriously barred, buried, sealed and hidden.

Hindu details of the kind mentioned above prove how professional Government-licensed guides make money by telling vistors totally imaginative stories about the origin of the Taj Mahal; how journalists write baseless news reports and articles in ascribing the Taj Mahal to Shahjahan, how careless historians, art-critics, archaeologists and architects have been depending on Muslim bazar gossip in conjuring up wild details about Shahjahan's romantic fidelity to Mumtaz, elevating him to the status of a great builder and connoisseur of art, how blindly encyclopaedias purvey such baseless information through their tomes and how carelessly universities around the world confer the liberal largesse of doctorates on those writing sheer balderdash about historic buildings.



The Atala Devi temple in Jaunpur (Uttar Pradesh region of India) known as Atala Devi mosque eversince it came under Muslim occupation centuries ago.

The square quadrangle and the multi-storied central tower are un-Islamic features. People sitting, walking or working in stories above the Kibla is considered sacrilegious in Islam. Therefore that edifice couldn't have been devised as a mosque. But when it is a captured building islam has no such qualms. Because anything captured from a kafir is considered 'Hilal' i. e. holy and acceptable.

Jaunpur is an ancient Vedic township known as Yauwanpur (i. e. town of eternal youth) because young lads used to flock there to study the Vedas in the spacious premises of the Atala Devi temple. Its numerous rooms were used as hostels and class-rooms of the ancient Hindu Vedic school.

All notions about so-called Islamic architecture are based on such faulty assumptions.

Vishnu's footprints in (so-called) Humayun's Tomb (Delhi) illustrated by a Frenchman, G. Le Bon in a book he published over 125 years ago.

An English translation titled- **The World of Ancient India**- was published by the Tudor Publishing House, New york, in 1974.

The so-called Humayun tomb in Delhi is an ochre-coloured, multi-storeyed, palatial mansion with numerous outhouses and annexes spread out over a vast area enclosed by three defensive walls.

The parapet of the main building is decorated on all sides with the tantric design of inter-locked triangles known as Sri Chakra alias Shakti Chakra, an esoteric pattern representing the Vedic Mother Goddess as under-

Obviously the so-called Humayun Tomb is a temple of the Vedic goddess Laxmi which was desecrated and misappropriated after capture, by Muslim invaders.

Since the French author G. Le Bon visited India in the early days of the British conquest he could see and photograph the holy footprints. Obviously, upto 125 years ago even local Muslims correctly described them as Vishnu's foot-marks.

But where have they vanished now? Nobody knows. Archaeology officials too disclaim all knowledge. Because several generations have passed and the huge, cavernous basement of the entire mansion lies dark and infested with flocks of large bats. Hardly anybody ventures inside those dark chambers because the ruling Congress party is vowed not to pry into the myths of monuments which have willy nilly got ascribed to Muslims.

The holy Vishnu footprints photographed by the French author are not now to be seen even in the basement. Since it was a Lakshmi temple Vishnu's footprints being there was very appropriate. But it seems Cunningham had them craftily uprooted and disposed of. Or they have been covered up with a three-inch thick layer of lime concrete seen in the centre of the dark basement exactly below the cenotaph on the upper floor. But nowhere is Humayun's name inscribed on it. Therefore this is yet another graphic instance of Cunningham's archaeological forgery.

Seen above is a red-stone lintel with the Celestial Cow (Kamadhenu) at the right and a boar carved at the left. Obviously this is an ancient Hindu royal emblem.

Several such lintels and a Sanskrit inscription found in an ancient Hindu palace-temple-complex, known as Raj-garhi (i.e. the king's castle, about four miles from Mehrauli on the Mahipalpur Road on the outskirts of Delhi) have been secretly carried away to unknown destinations by the Archaeological Survery of India with a double motive namely to continue the myth that the said building complex was raised by Muslim invaders, and to save the professional reputation of all archaeologists, architects and historians whose books and class-room lectures adhere to the blundering myth initiated by Cunningham.

The location, currently known as Sultan Gharry, is tom-tommed as the oldest Muslim sepulchre which set the trend for royal Muslim mausoleums in India. That is a great blundering canard because (1) 'Sultan Gharry' doesn't make any sense in any language. It was Raj-Gadhi which since capture by a Muslim Sultan is known as Sultan Gadhi but was spelled by early British surveyors as 'Gharry' (2) Though a son of the Ghulam dynasty's second Sultan, Iltutmish, is supposed to be buried there, there isn't a single Muslim cenotaph in the premises. (3) A look at the premises clearly indicates that the central edifice is a Shiva temple while the surrounding buildings formed a royal enclave. (4) All those are badly wrecked because they came under blistering Muslim attacks. Had the enclave been a Muslim

sepulchre it wouldn't have been ravaged because Muslim rule continued in Delhi until the British took over. (5) Had it been a sepulchre why should it have a central edifice and numerous surrounding buildings? (6) Had it been a sepulchre it shouldn't have had lintels carved with precisely the two animal figures (namely a cow and a boar) which are deeply hated by Islam. (7) The usual make-shift explanation that Muslims used temple-debris to raise their mausoleums and mosques is a fig-leaf introduced by blundering British scholarship. Instead of realizing that Muslim invaders always misused captured Hindu buildings as mosques and mausoleums Cunningham and others tried blunderingly to attribute the Hindu features to the use of temple debris. One who can demolish a building, carry the debris elsewhere and raise it once again to call it a mosque or mausoleum, would as well save himself all that trouble, expense and delay and name the captured structure itself as a mosque or mausoleum. That is what the Muslims did all over the world. (8) The Sanskrit inscription and the sacred Hindu animals prove that it is a Hindu building complex. (9) Muslim tampering, ravage and relics of Shiva worship found there, all indicate the location to be of Hindu origin. (10) Had the enclave been raised by Muslims why should the Archaeological Survey of India carry away the Hindu relics to be hidden or destroyed?

In effect traditional scholars have blundered in holding up that captured ancient Hindu temple as the earliest model devised by the Muslims for their sepulchres. The proper conclusion would be that the Muslims only raised if at all, real or fake cenotaphs in captured Hindu buildings. Therefore there is no such thing as historic Islamic architecture in the world.

# IGNORANCE OF HISTORY LEADS TO NATIONAL SUICIDE

Some persons often inadvertently wonder as to why there cannot be one common history for the entire world. The world did have such a common history so long as all humanity was a Vedic brotherhood until the Mahabharat war.

**Citizenship no Guarantee of Patriotism**

But under the pressent schism merely being citizen of one government is no guarantee of sharing common interests and foes. For instance, a large section of Muslims though overt citizens of India look upon Turks, Arabs, Iranians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis as their pan-Islamic kins and continue to eye Hindus as enemies who are to be overcome, subdued and converted to Islam. *With such Intra-national pockets of anti-national citizenry there cannot be one common history for the communities involved.* There will have to be as many histories as there are communities within one single nation, working at cross purposes. Thus in India there actually are two parallel histories. Muslim history lauds every fakir as a Sufi saint by suppressing and twisting his true life-story while Hindu history has to regard the Muslim fakir as a marauder, massacrer and cruel proselytizer. Muslim history boosts every Muslim ruler and courtier from Mohamed-Bin-Kasim to Bahadurshah Zafar as a great Muslim hero of India while Hindu history regards them all as alien invaders who plundered and bled India. In India it is of course necessary to curb and ban such parallel Muslim history

because national history will lose all meaning if atrocious alien invaders are boosted as national heroes and benefactors of the victim nation.

Acceptance or adoption of such a pro-Muslim history of their country and culture by the Hindus would be totally suicidal. And since India's myopic Congress rulers have half-accepted and adopted such an history for the last few centuries it has already half-killed the Hindu spirit and the consciousness that Hindu culture is the primordial Vedic faith of all humanity which must never be compromised and must be preserved in its pristine purity at all costs.

**Purity of History Essential**

The purity of a nation's history has, therefore, to be scrupulously guarded like the purity of one's blood. Just as impurities in blood make a person ill, impurities in its history make a nation or community sick. A remarkable instance of this is the present dull, non-resistant, meekly submissive, over-tolerant attitude of the Hindus because they have allowed the national blood-stream of their history to be polluted, since 712 A. D. when Mohamed-bin-Kasim invaded India.

Consequently, history must not be understood to mean a mere chronological account of past rulers and their struggle for power.

That view of history may be considered adequate for school children but for people who govern and administer a nationa's destiny, such as bureaucrats, parliamentarians, politicians, journalists and other intellectuals in general (who are supposed to speak for the people and wield authority on their behalf) a knowledge of history should mean something much more important.

**History Must Identify A Nation's Personality**

Just as an individual's personality is made up of his stature, complexion and manners of dress and speech, a nation's personality is made up of its basic cultural thinking and literature.

**India is A Hindu Nation**

To believe and assert that india is not a Hindu or Vedic country

but a composite conglomerate of beterogeneous people is basically wrong because the same could be said of every other country in the world. If Turkey, Iran and Arab countries take the stand that they are not Muslim nations because non-Muslims form part of their population and if European countries too assert that they are not Christian countries because people professing other faiths make up their citizenry, then alone will India be justified in assuming India to be a composite nation.

Numerically, mathematically and democratically too it is absurd to consider India a composit nation. *Since 80% of India's people are Hindus, India must be known and governed as a Hindu nation.*

**Defender of the Faith**

One of the titles of every head of state is 'Defender of the Faith'. It should, therefore, be the duty of the Indian head of state to realize that he (or she) is the defender of the Vedic faith i. e. of the Hindu faith. India must be the defender of the Hindu alias Vedic faith not only for its own geographical expanse but for the entire globe. That is to say India has to remind the world that 1400 years ago there was no Islam and 2000 years ago there was no Christianity. For that long stretch of time, from the beginning of the world to the beginning of Christianity Vedicism alias Hinduism was the sole faith of the whole world.

**India and Hinduism Are Synonymous**

Even on cultural grounds India has no other alternative but to hold on fast to Hinduism alias Vedicism and ensure that it is day-by-day expanded to encompass all humanity. Because, what is the image which is conveyed to a person's mind anywhere in the world with the utterance of the name 'Hindu' ? While the term 'Hindu' stands for Vedic civilization alone in everybody's mind the term India also connotes the Vedas, Ramayan, Mahabharat, Yoga and Sanskrit literature all over the world.

**The Test**

There is also a practical historical test to illustrate the point just discussed.

An average history-teacher or politician would be puzzled and baffled at the different rating that Rana Pratap and Shivaji get on the one hand as against Akbar and Aurangzeb. All the four resided and ruled in India but the first two who stood for some common ideals and values, were at loggerheads with the other two who represented an alien Turko-Arabic-Persian-Islamic point of view. In such a situation should all the four be damned for disturbing the peace by fighting with one another ? The composite-nation theory and its proponents flounder miserably on this test.

Similarly the hollowness of the Communist interpretation of history is also exposed in an illustration of the above type. Communists are inclined to damn both contenders as representatives of a feudal, capitalist society. Therefore, Communist dabbling with history should never be permitted. Likewise every other variety of political thought which fancies India to be a composite nation must never be trusted with India's history.

Rana Pratap and Shivaji shall continue to be deemed heroes because they persevered in the preservation of India's Vedic civilization. Contrarily history must condemn an Akbar and Aurangzeb and brand them as villains because they strove to batter down and obliterate Vedic civilization.

Here then we have a better criterion to judge the value of any human being in any historical narrative. Communism or pan-Islamism cannot provide such a world standard. Any person anywhere in the world who strives to establish, promote or preserve the Vedic way of life should be rated in history as good and great because Vedicism is not only a primordial, divine heritage but is also the best for all human beings irrespective of their nationality, colour, caste, creed or religion. It is based on truth, devoted duty, sacrifice and renunciation rather than on tyranny, coercion, acquisition, greed and dogmatism.

**Definitions of Patriot and Traitor**

The criterion stated above also, incidentally, helps one determine who are India's friends and well-wishers abroad and patriots and helpers within the country. Any Indian who overtly or covertly

wishes or works to damage, deprecate, downgrade, insult, humiliate or obstruct India's Vedic personality must be regarded as a traitor. Contrarily any person who helps promote, strengthen, safeguard or bolster India's Vedic image must be regarded as a friend, benefactor and patriot.

That test and definition would not only help anybody to distinguish a friend from foe, a benefactor from a betrayer, and a patriot from a traitor but would also help determine the grade of the treachery or patriotism of every person, whether an ordinary passer-by, bureaucrat, politician or a minister. Consequently, India's internal and external policy could be faultless only when it encourages and supports elements which are friendly and affectionate towards its Vedic personality.

**Vedic Pledge Essential**

Among qualifications prescribed for a candidate standing for election to any public, national body, or for one joining government service, the first basic requirement should therefore be that he is firmly pledged to uphold and defend India's Vedic personality.

That the test or criterion mentioned above is just and logical may be proved by an illustration. Let us take the example of an ordinary pedestrian walking along a thoroughfare. He will regard any vehicle or person assaulting him, as an enemy, since the assault leads to a loss of his limb, injury, damage, discomfort, pain, anguish, humiliatiion and financial loss because his purse or personality has suffered damage.

Likewise when India too is coursing its way through the traffic of worldly affairs its primary concern must be to safeguard its precious, Vedic personality.

**Other Varieties of Ignorance**

Apart from the basic question of India's personality, discussed above, there are other minor details where ignorance of history could be shown to lead to bad and dangerous governance.

School-level histories often extol rulers such as Vikramaditya for planting large, shady trees along roadsides to provide shade,

fruit, fodder, timber, fuel, medicinal ingredients, resins etc. to the needy and to the weary traveller.

Modern bureaucrats seem to be totally oblivious of that lesson they learned at school, since the trees they plant at roadsides or in public parks, these days, are flimsy, ornamental, purposeless plants like eucalyptus, which far from providing any shade or fruit for the use of any indigent passer-by, render the soil sterile by sucking the moisture and water underground, as alleged by some..

**Tree-Lined Highways**

In ancient times India's national highways and the network of rural roads used to be lined with huge shady trees, such as banyan, peepul, tamarind, amla, jamun, mango, marking (washerman's) nut and mergoza which were rich sources of fruit, fuel, shade, timber, fodder and herbal medicinal remedies. Those of India's bureaucrats who are in charge of road-laying and maintenance, and horticulturists who supply the plants seem to be completely unaware of their duty of selecting the right type of trees for roadside planting, because an important lesson of history taught to them at school was considered by them to be good enough for passing an academc examination but of no value for national application.

**Architecture**

Another lesson to be derived from history concerns architecture. India's ancient townships and historic buildings testify to Hindu expertise in this field. Sanskrit texts of town-planning, water works, raising forts, palaces and temples are available in their hundreds. And yet today even after 48 years of freedom that great science of Hindu architecture and town-planning is allowed to languish abandoned, deserted, neglected, scorned and forgotten. There is not a single school which teaches it, while the Western, alien system of town-planning and architecture is being actively patronized, sponsored and promoted all over India.

One additional virtue of Hindu architecture is that it utilizes lime which can be locally processed by every builder for himself. This process is cheap, efficient and speedy. Modern cement ceilings

are notorious for seepage and leakage while the ceilings and walls of historic buildings made from lime have been completely water and moisture proof despite centuries of buffeting by hostile armies, and lack of maintenance. They also provide a natural insulation against extremes of the weather.

**Ayurved**

Yet another lesson of history, concerns Ayurved, the ancient science of healing. Ayurved is a simple, unpretentious, decentralized unostentatious, inexpensive and comparatively painless method of treatment.

According to this ancient Vedic medical system every practitioner had to gather, process and administer all herbal remedies all by himself. He combined within himself all medical skills to treat any disease. His remedies were mostly not only indigenous but even local. The remedies were nourishing and curative and not merely palliative. An Ayurvedic practitioner never believes a disease to be incurable while an allopath generally always characterizes every ailment as incurable. An Ayurvedist specializes in diagnosing every disease only by feeling the pulse. Contrarily allopathic diagnosis is getting more and more dependent on huge commercial, industrial mechanical devices. Besides consuming time such tests also result in considerable frustration and fatigue to the patient and also reduces the patient to economic penury. An Ayurvedist never asks a patient to be removed to hospital away from his near and dear ones. Maternity and all medical treatment, according to Ayurvedic code of conduct also doesn't permit the practitioner to make money out of the physical distress of his patients. His simple wants are provided for by the community.

A free India ought to own, revive and encourage the Ayurvedic system. The world too must re-own that ancient system of healing.

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*SHAHJAHAN receives the Persian Ambassador in the Diwan-i-Am, Red Fort, Delhi (Mughal, c. 1628. MS Ouseley, Curators of the Bodleian Library, Oxford).*

This photo depicts a painting of the time of Shahjahan, the 5th-generation Mogul emperor. The painting is preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Apparently the painting was made by a contemporary, court-painter to commemorate the Persian ambassador's presentation of his credentials to

the Mogul emperor in Delhi. As the Muslim court in India regarded Persia as a religious father-land the arrival of a Persian envoy was deemed a big event worthy of being cherished and portrayed. Since Shahjahan was crowned ruler in 1628 A. D. the caption rightly ascribes the painting to that year.

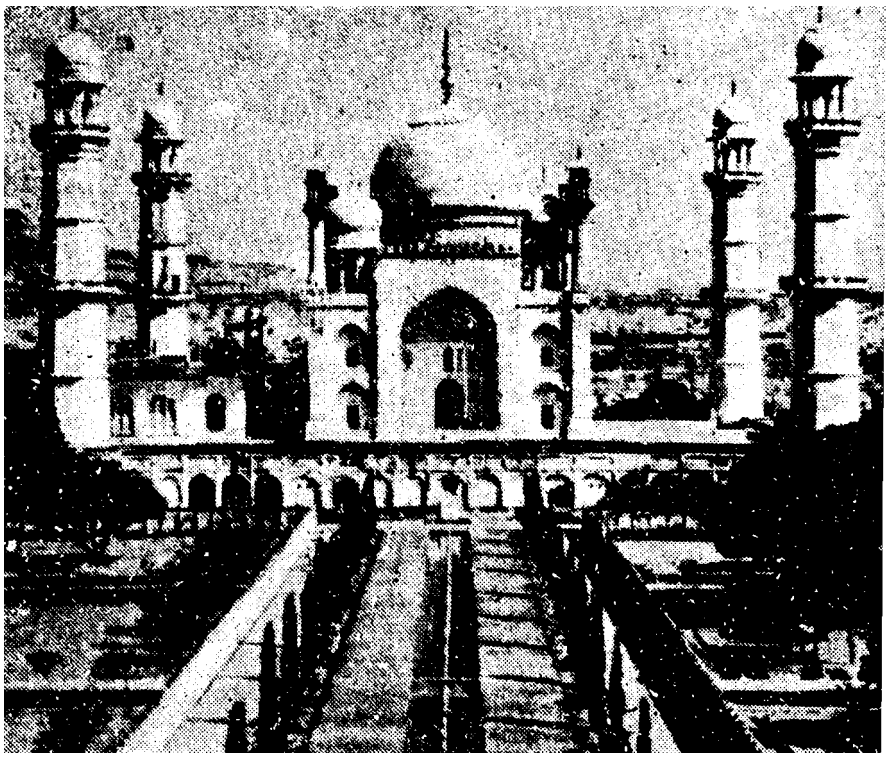
The high perch of the throne and the marble pedestal on which a courtier is standing under the imperial seat are details which can still be identified inside the so-called Diwan-i-am pavilion of the Red Fort in Delhi. Consequently according to this precious, contemporary Mogul royal record the Red Fort in Delhi with its reception pavilion existed even in the year in which Shahjahan was crowned king. And yet Indian histories taught all over the world and patronized by India's post-Independence Congress government, still blatantly and blunderingly assert that the Red Fort in Delhi was raised at Shahjahan's orders from 1639 to 1648 A. D. by a (fictitious) Muslim architect named Hamid. Archaeological notices on stone put up inside at the entrance to the pavilion make the same baseless, blundering declaration in Hindi and English.

This is only one graphic instance of the unverified bluff and bluster that characterizes all Muslim history throughout the world

Such instances. which are legion, reveal that British administrators who set up the modern archaeological department of the Government of India deliberately perverted history. They ignored the fact that the plan and decor of the historic buildings in India, masquerading as mosques, mausoleums or other Muslim constructions, prove them to be, captured, misused Hindu property.

The Muslim masses in India having a religious stake in perpetuating that advantageous myth obviously never raked up the issue from motives of self-interest even though quite a few of them must have suspected the Muslim claim. Such would also discreetly keep mum in trepidation of the wrath of their fanatic co-religionists.

Consequently Hindu intelligentsia must share all the blame for being too dense-headed, too cowardly, too selfish or too indolent and not doing their homework well as archaeologists, historians or mere vigilant tourists in not detecting the falsity of the claim or in not shouting about this great historic fraud, from house-tops. How can such a monstrous, worldwide untruth be allowed to perpetuate in the face of glaring historical and archaeological evidence to the contrary!



This photo is of a historic building in Aurangabad, a city in the Maharashtra region of India. Obviously this is an inferior twin of the famous Taj Mahal of Agra. It is a Katakeshwar Shiv temple.

Since the Taj Mahal has now been proved to be a Shiv temple this too was obviously a Shiv temple. But as architectural twins both have been victims of a parallel misfortune. While the Taj Mahal in Agra masquerades as a mausoleum raised by the 5th generation Mogul emperor, Shahajahan (for his wife, Mumtaz) this building in Aurangabad has been misrepresented by historians as a mausoleum raised by Aurangzeb (a successor of Shahjahan) for his wife, Rabia Durani and is consequently known as Bibi-ka-Makabara (i.e. wife's mausoleum).

This myth exposes numerous faults of contemporary historical and archaeological scholarship. It has allowed traditional Muslim myths to pass muster. None of them has done any home-work or even intelligent cross-checking. For instance, there in Agra one is informed that Shahjahan amputated the hands of the masons so that they may not raise another prototype for anybody else. In the same breath one is told that Shahjahan's own son, Aurangzeb raised an identical mausoleum for his own wife while Shahjahan was still on the throne.

A thesis submitted by a local Muslim professor (and blindly approved by a somnolent history-faculty of the Marathwada University in 1982 for the award of a doctorate to him) funnily suggests (without furnishing any contemporary proof whatsoever) that the mausoleum was raised by a young Rabia Durani for her own burial in anticipation of her own untimely death with the active, delectable cooperation, consultation and supervision of her own husband, Aurangzeb. It is this sinister trait of contemporary historical tuition which rightly evoked the wrath of Ramesh Chandra Dikshit to protest to the Chancellor about the intransigence and indiscretion of the Marathwada University.

Even a lay man endowed with a modicum of honesty, intelligence and courage may detect the absurdity of that version of the so-called Bibi-Ka-Makabara, from the following considerations.

Since Rabia Durani was only one of the thousands of inmates of Aurangzeb's harem where are similar gigantic mausoleums of Aurangzeb's other pre-deceased wives? Rabia Durani having died in Devagiri fort why should her grave be five miles away downhill? A grave is only a burial mound and not a multi-storied palatial building. There is not a word in Muslim court-record about the raising of this building as there is none about the Taj Mahal or any other historic edifice throughout India. If Rabia Durani built no palace during her life-time for her living-self would she be bothered about a palace for her corpse? Since she was the

daughter-in-law of the Mogul emperor in Delhi what prophecy advised her to erect a mausoleum for herself in faraway Aurangabad? At the time she is supposed to have built the mausoleum Rabia Durani was in the prime of her youth. Is that the age to worry about a palatial mausoleum? If as claimed, Aurangzeb and Rabia together supervised the construction how is it they did not at first plan a mausoleum for Aurangzeb himself, who as a husband, senior in age could well be anticipated to pre-decease Rabia? If Rs. 600,000/- was spent on the building where is the expense account? If it was a mausoleum for Rabia only why are there two cenotaphs kept perpetually hidden under a covering sheet? Why does not any of them bear Rabia's name? Why is the shape of the sanctum octagonal though the grave is rectangular? Why is its door metal-plated?

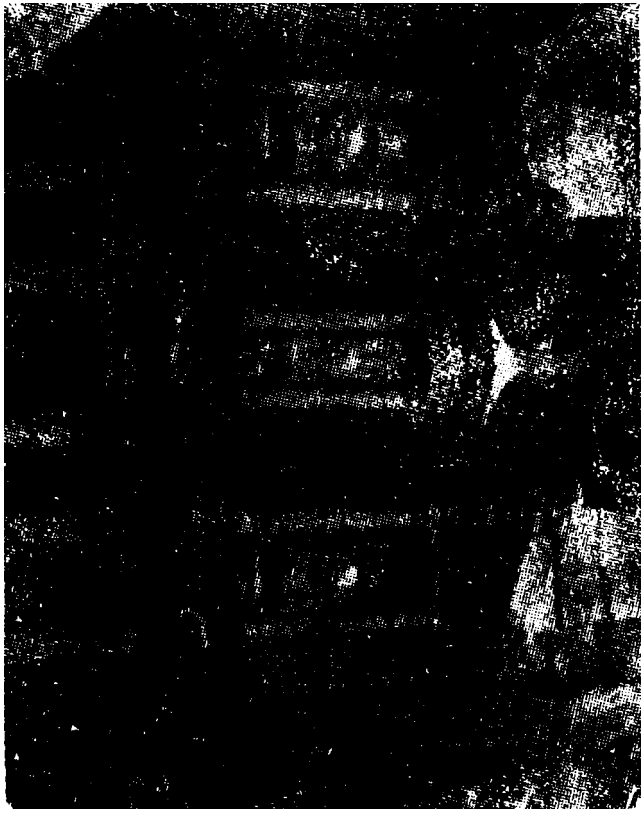
And how come the plating has a 19th century manufacturer's monograms in English on it?

One doesn't have even to refer to any histories in doing such cross-checking on Muslim myths. They are so brittle and vulnerable as to crumble at the slightest critical prodding. Yet nobody seems to have done even that. Generation after gullible generation is repeating, teaching and learning by the rote the self-same deceptive, unverified Muslim history. This lack of inquisitive intelligence and courage are a matter of shame for the entire academic world. Must mankind rust and rot in the mire of such colossal untruth for the convenience of the vested interests of an infinitesimal entrenched bureaucracy and continue to mislead myriads of historians, archaeologists, architects and tourists all over the world forever?

This so-called Bibi-ka-Makabara is the ancient Katakeswar temple, the presiding deity (Lord Shiv) of Katak (later Islamized as Aurangabad). Katak and the nearby Devagiri fort constitute a twin capital of an ancient Hindu empire. After Muslims seized, plundered and desecrated the building the Hindus improvised another Katakeswar temple for themselves downtown. Obviously that is a poor, mediaeval substitute for the stately ancient Hindu temple since under Muslim use and occupation.

The absurdity of the mausoleum theory is further apparent from the fact that the archaeological notice there claims that the building was raised by Prince Azam for his mother's corpse. That prince was only six years of age then. So nobody really knows whether the building was commissioned by Aurangzeb or Rabia or Azam before Rabia's death or later? These are all Muslim bluffs to cover up the usurpation of a Hindu temple as has been the Muslim practice all over the world.

(Courtesy Mrs. Jaya Damle and V. S. Godbole)



Above is the treasury (Al Khazaneh) of the ancient Hindu city, Petra in Jordan (circa 300 B. C.)

Jordan is the ancient Janardan region inhabited by the Nebateans whi is the Sanskrit term (नवस्थानीयन्) signifying new settlers.

Petra is the Sanskrit term 'Prastara' (i. e. stone) since it is a city extending over several miles, all carved in solid, saffron-coloured mountain rock. Saffron is a pet Vedic colour. That Petra is a Sanskrit term may also be judged from the term 'petrify' which is a garbled form of the Sanskrit expression 'prastarpry' (प्रस्तराय)

An unmistakable sign of this being an ancient Vedic cultural centre, is the holy pitcher (kalash) seen at the top centre of the masonry facade of the rock-cut caves. All Vedic rituals begin with the consecration of a pitcher to represent divinity.

It was standard practice throughout the ancient world to carve mountain-sides to provide premises for gurukul Vedic studies conducted by learned Sanskrit pundits and sages, in hermitages.

Such caves are at hundreds of locations in India, in the Bamiyan valley in Afghanistan, in Russian Turkemania, at Margate in the British Isles and such other sites all over the world.

Archaeological datings of such caves usually based on some later rustic caricaturing of Buddhist or other images or inscriptions in the rock-cut sides have underestimated their antiquity.

The advantages of such mountain retreats was that they were away from and 'above' the distractions of urban life. The mountain-sides could be dug to any extent to provide any amount of accommodation. No raw-material was needed. No constructiion was involved. No maintenance was required. There was no leakage. The carved apartments provided excellent natural insulation against weather fluctuations. The surroundings provided scenic beauty and yet also the simplicity and austerity required for Vedic studies. Those mountain-apartments are the ancientmost seats of Vedic learning and therefore resounded to Vedic chants. The cave to which Mohamed and his ancestors used to retire for meditation was one such.

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# SOLAR PHYSICS IN SURYA SIDDHANTA

The solar dynasties of kings have an immemorial antiquity. The Roman emperors of Europe were of the solar dynasty. That is why the Sun was part of their royal emblem and Sunday used to be a Roman weekly holiday.

Roman was the European pronunciation of the Sanskrit name Rama alias Raman. Therefore the Roman tradition of Italy was the European continuation of the Rama tradition of Ayodhya.

The Rama incarnation of a million years ago had such a dramatic effect that thereafter all kingly tradition everywhere hugged the name Rama. Therefore the Pharaoh rulers of Egypt too called themselves Ramesis I, Ramesis II etc. Rama+Ishus is a Sanskrit compound meaning 'Rama, the God.' Even their country AEgypt is the Sanskrit term Ajapati, also a synonym of Rama.

The Siamese emperor too prides himself in calling himself Rama. It is Rama the IX who is at present on the Siamese throne.

Even Chitral, now a small native state in Pakistan has a royalty which calls itself Rama though converted to Islam.

The Japanese royal dynasty too claims descent from the Sun because Manu, the ancientmost ruler of mankind claimed descent from the Sun.

The Vedic Gayatri Mantra is an invocation of the Sun, rooted in the recognition that all life on earth arises from and is sustained

by the Sun.

The entire planetary merry-go-round of ours is kept whirling by the Sun.

That pre-eminence of the Sun in our corner of the high heavens has long been recognized and studied by ancient Vedic sages and savants and set down in a master-compendium.

That ancient Sanskrit text is known as Surya Siddhanta i. e. The Solar Doctrine. It is a master treatise of Vedic solar physics.

That ancient Sanskrit compendium of solar physics ought to form the basis of modern tuition of the M. Sc. and Ph. D. levels in our own days. And yet, instead of availing themselves of that ancient master-text modern scholars of solar physics are content at fumbling and fidgeting with their own speculative theories about the working of the wonder cauldron i. e. the Sun which provides life, energy and power to the entire universe.

Since Vedic culture is woven round the Sun and solar dynasties ruled the world, diagrams and models of the Sun have been common in ancient Vedic tradition.

The Romans had their Sun emblem. The Maharana of Udaipur has on his desk a golden solar model. The Red Fort in Delhi (built by the solar dynasty ruler, King Anangpal in 1060) has a diagram of the Sun embossed in the arch above the spot of the throne.

Onlookers are likely to dismiss those sketches as random handiworks of artists in the manner in which children depict the Sun as they fancy it to be.

There arises a possibility that those models and sketches of the Sun are scientific diagrams based on the ancient Sanskrit text of solar physics namely the Surya Siddhanta. Therefore, the solar text and the solar diagram could be mutually complementary.

That sketch is like a wheel with a central hub painted blue and white. From that hub emanate, spoke-like, 24 shafts of light and energy which are alternately straight and wavy illustrating the

deduction that sunlight streams forth both as a beam and in particles alternately from the nave of the Sun. At the tip of those 24 shafts of light is a golden girdle. Beyond that is a little space enclosed by another golden girdle.

The golden girdle at the tip of 24 shafts of light has 64 notches in it while the larger golden girdle beyond has 128 notches. Those are all multiples of 8. It may be recalled that modern computer calculation is also based on octal reckoning.

On December 30, 1990 a lecture on Inside The Sun was announced in the local (Pune) dailies. Ian Roxburgh of the faculty of Astronomical Mathematics of the London University was to deliver the lecture at the Mathematics Department of the Fergusson College under the auspices of the local organization known as Jyotirvidya Parisanstha (a body of those interested in astronomical studies).

' Inside The Sun ' was on the very face of it a very scalding title. So long as the Sun is the Sun none can know its inside when even multi-million miles away in our own open galleries the Sun makes it too hot for us to sit for any length of time. No wonder, therefore, if modern solar studies are sheer distant speculations of a preliminary nature full of many if 's and but 's. Ian Roxburgh 's lecture too was of that type.

At the end of his lecture he drew a diagram of a central core which he said consisted of carbon. And since heat flows from higher temperature regions to lower temperature zones the heat from the hottest central portion of the Sun must be flowing to the outer regions of the Sun and beyond as solar wind.

Beyond the carbon-hub Roxburgh drew another circle marking the circular portion around and beyond the hub as containing helium.

Beyond that girdle he drew another circle to indicate the sphere of hydrogen. That was the end of it.

In fact, the Red Fort sketch depicted more details viz..., the blue-white (intense heat) colours of the central carbon portion, the 24 shafts of energy (alternatively straight and wavy), crossing

the helium sphere, the two golden girdles enclosing the comparatively narrow circular hydrogen content at the solar circumference and the 64 and 128 notches of those two respective circles.

Solar physics faculties around the world could therefore study the Sanskrit **Surya Siddhanta** Vedic text as well as the illustrative diagrams of the Sun available in Rome and in India.

A Surya Yantra alias solar sketch may also be seen, I am told, at the Annavaram Satyanarayan Swami Vari Temple in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh in Annavaram township.

Surya Yantra actually means the Solar Mechanism.

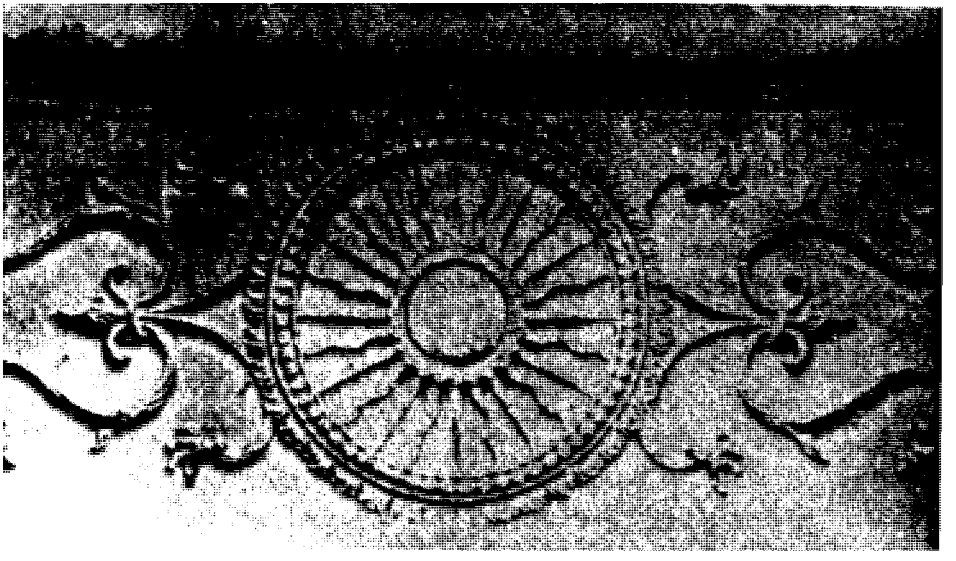
Such sketches and the **Surya Siddhanta** text are perhaps several notches above the present conjectural stage of solar physics in even the most advanced faculties in Western universities because the **Surya Siddhanta** text and the solar sketches are revelatory material handed down by super human souls as against modern minds working for money.

Even the words Heli (i. e. the Sun as in Heliopolis) and Helium (the gas emanating from the sun) are ancient scientific Sanskrit, astronomical terms of Vedic vintage and not of modern origin.

Just as the book **Vedic Mathematics** authored by an Indian saint and seer made a splash in the outside world though at first **pooh-poohed** and ignored in India it could be that the **Surya Siddhanta** text if tackled and studied with meditative concentration in modern astro-physics faculties, modern solar physics may make a quantum jump in its knowledge of the cauldron known as the Sun which runs our world.

Just as gigantic modern cities would come to a dead halt if their power supply sources fail everything on earth would die out if our Sun switches off its current even for a few seconds.

That miraculous mechanism of the Sun may be studied to advantage from the **Surya Siddhanta** text and the available diagrams instead of groping and fumbling around with speculative theories.



This sketch of the Sun in bold relief and realistic colours (though faded through age) may be seen adorning the arch above the Hindu king's throne in the Red Fort in Delhi.

(Incidentally this itself is one of the numerous graphic proofs that the Red Fort is an Hindu palace raised several centuries before the 5th generation Mogul ruler Shahjahan to whom it has been attriibuted by gullible historians).

That sketch needs to be carefully studied in modern solar physics faculties around the world.

The central hub of the solar orb is obviously the Carbon portion, painted white and blue. From it emanate 24 beams of golden light alternately straight and wavy crossing the wider Helium area. Apparently they illustrate how-sunlight reaches us in the form of beams and particles, Both those 24 shafts of light terminate at the circumference rounded off by a double girdle enclosing a narrow outlying hydrogen ring portion.

Consequently that sketch is a scientific, analytical study of the solar orb and not a lay man's idle drawing. Modern scientific establishments in USA etc. specializing in Solar studies may benefit immensely from a close analysis of that sketch by Vedic scientists of ancient times.

The solar orb flanked by the letter OM on either side is also sigrificant since, as per Vedic tradition, the mysterious, esoteric, divine sound "AUM" reverberated through the firmament to mark the commencement of the creation.

♦♦

# VEDIC SOCIOLOGY

Aiming at ensuring a smooth, bearable existence for all beings Vedic culture built up a psychologically planned social structure.

Five norms of conduct were enjoined on every member of the society. These were (1) Satya i. e. truth, (2) Ahimsa - meaning non-killing, non harming, non-violence, (3) Asteya i. e. non-stealing, non-grabbing, non-misappropriating, (4) Aparigraha i. e. not owning anything in an exclusive proprietary manner, not claiming ownership or possession of any worldly thing or property. (5) Brahmacharya - this last requirement is usually translated as celibacy. Actually it implies observance of strict rules of conduct in consonance with laws of Nature as per one's age, status and social standing. These qualities eliminated any motivation for social or individual strife.

To inculcate the above qualities in every member of society a joint family system was put into vogue where it was a corporate life with the raw youngsters, learning and taking over smoothly from experienced elders. Such a family ensured division of labour, expertise of the elders, loving nurture of the very young and very old, guarantee of economic sustenance for every individual, good engaging company for all and an engrossing mass attention and attendance because of a large number of comings and goings of a plethora of friends, relations and acquaintances on frequent functions, celebrations and get-togethers.

**Segregation of the Sexes**

Vedic Culture envisages two distinct spheres for males and females not out of any considerations of inferiority or superiority but with a view to ensure the fruition of their lives and careers in the context of their respective physiology and psychology.

A woman has her menses, conceptions and deliveries. Being delicate and attractive all and sundry cast covetuous glances. She also likes to adorn her body. Taking all such peculiarities of the female into consideration Vedic Culture has ensured for the woman the role of the empress of the home. When ushering a bride into her marital home the priest actually utters the words *"Saamrajni Bhava* (साम्राज्ञी भवS) - Be ye the queen of this (new) household." She is of course the apprentice queen under the other elder 'queens' who have preceded her in the household.

In such a family-setting the woman is safe from the gazes of strangers. She has social occasions and company galore to show herself up in all her finery and charm and generally spends her time in congenial company.

Contrarily the mere male with his rough, tough and blunt nature and no great physiological handicaps is supposed to cope with the hurly burly of the outside world.

**Western Aberration**

In the aftermath of the Mahabharat war and the imposition of Christianity Westerners gradually drifted away from the Vedic norms of conduct and adopted the drink and dance mixing of the sexes from the school stage onwards, with the result that in the USA teen-age free sex and wife-swapping is getting common and is resulting in enormous crime, spread of incurable diseases such as AIDS and misery to vulnerable sections such as old men, children and women. Considering all this Vedic arranged marriages have proved the best bulwark against breakup of homes and families.

**A Laudable Example**

A British group of educationists has taken a laudable step in

re-ushering Vedic values in Western society. It has set up four schools : 1) St. James Independent School for junior boys, 2) St. James Independent School for senior boys and two similar schools for junior and senior girls, ruling out co-education (because the needs reflexes requirements and emotive responses of male and female minds are different) and made Sanskrit a compulsory subject of study for every class from primary to the 'A' level. That pattern needs to be adopted all over the Christian and Muslim countries to resurrect their Vedic Heritage.

**Vedic Display-Signs**

A system of visual self-certification is a part of Vedic culture. For instance, every household has to be swept and cleaned early every morning and as a certification to everybody concerned a prominent, artistic, geometric pattern is drawn just outside the entrance in white stone-powder (with at times, some colour added). It is known as Rangavali alias colour-design. Absence of such a design in front of any house usually indicated some calamity such as mourning, disease or destitution. The design at the entrance signified that the household had been swept and cleaned for the daily routine of the inmates and welcome visits by others.

Every individual too wore a mark on his or her forehead between the eyebrows after bath to assure others of his or her physical cleanliness to begin the day's chores.

An adolescent girl looking forward to marriage and a married woman both wear a red vermilion dot on their forcheads. To distinguish between them a married woman further wears a Mangala (auspicious) Sootra (necklace) of tiny black-beads and gold around her neck and silver rings on her toes. That made the distinction clear between the married and yet to be married.

A woman wearing a plethora of green bangles and / or a green saree or blouse was a mark of pregnancy so that she should be accorded the conveniences that her physical status demanded.

A widow was known by the absence of the vermilion dot on

her forehead so that her well-wishers may help her find a new spouse.

Vedic culture has farsightedly provided such visual signs for smooth functioning of society so that everyone may receive community help and co-operation that his or her situation demands without anyone having to ask any questions or solicit explicit help. Such provisions ensured Vedic society functioning like a well-oiled machine sans fuss and sans noise.

The Mangala Sootra (i. e. the sacred necklace) also implicity proclaimed that the wearer being a married woman the sanctity of her moral tie with her husband was not to be violated by any amorous advances or aberrations.

**Vedic Chanting Taboos**

Vedic chanting is a lifetime profession involving meticulous expertise and wholetime hereditary dedication. Women transplanted into other families by marriage, engaging in household chores (such as sweeping, grinding, cooking, nurture of babies and preparing for and participating in social functions) and with physiological digressions such as menses, conceptions, deliveries and child-care cannot be envisaged to ever qualify for wholetime professional Vedic recitation.

Moreover Vedic chanting was not child's play like picking up a book and reading out a nursery rhyme. Vedic chantings took different forms to yield profound secretspertaining to different sciences. Such expertise in recitation needed full-time dedication, say for 12 years at a stretch, at the preceptor's home where only males were sent from the age of 5 or 8. Since such an upbringing was impossible for a woman womanhood was considered a disqualification. It is wrong to read into that taboo any discrimination against a woman's person or her intelligence.

**The Vedic Computer Technique**

A report appearing in the Times of India (a daily published from Bombay) dated March 22, 1993 read. COMPUTER scientists

are now beginning to realize that all their endeavour over the last three decades into making natural language accessible to computer programming was already done about 2,600 years ago. Though much removed in time, space and culture, a 7th century B. C. Sanskrit grammarian seems to have provided all the answers to today's computer problems.

"The grammarian - Panini - is now being called the first software man, without the hardware. And the focus is on the roughly 4,000 rules of Sanskrit grammar that he evolved. Rules that are so scientific and logical in manner that they closely resemble a structure used by computer scientists throughout the world.

"Sadly, the link between artificial intelligence and Panini's grammar was discovered in faraway America by a NASA scientist called Mr Rick Briggs. Scientists, over the years, had been bogged down by ambiguities in natural languages and efforts into computer processing were proving too difficult - until, Mr. Briggs discovered Sanskrit. Since then, millions of dollars have been pumped into research with many Western countries doing extensive work on the subject.

"How does Panini's grammar work? Grammar is basically an abstraction of the language. As a rule, grammar is usually written after a language has developed. Sanskrit has other forms of grammar, but Panini's is the only one which with only 4,000 rules successfully covers almost the entire range. And each word under the Panini grammar can be traced back to its root, Quite akin in form and essence to computer language like, say, Cobol or Fortran."

*Our Comment* - By tradition Sanskrit is a God-made language since the Vedas which constitute a codified book of knowledge are of divine origin. Their language Sanskrit is therefore not of human origin. That is why it is of mathematical precision described above. Panini is the master-tabulator of Sanskrit but not the originator of the language.

Even computer hardware must have existed in Vedic culture as may be deduced from Bhrugu Samhita and Nadi Granthas which

record the life predictions of billions of unborn individuals, deduced from their horoscopes worked out from the permutations and combinations of the 30 degrees of each of the 12 houses, the 12 zodiacal signs and the nine planets and 24 hours constituting the diurnal cycle. The other possibility could be that those horoscopes and their life-forecasts were spelled out by some gifted Trikaldarshi (त्रिकालदर्शी) mind which can see the past, present and future.

**Astronomical Code in Rigved**

Dr. Subhash Kak, a computer scientist at the Louisiana State university (U. S. A.) has discovered an ancient astronomical code embedded in the Rigved. The code reveals the earth-sun and earth-moon distances and the solar year to be of 364.24675 days, a remarkably accurate value.

The astronomical code reinforces our conclusion that the Vedas, far from being rustic mutterings as has been assumed by scholars tutored in the Western view, are a conglomerate of codified cosmic scientific formulae.

An analysis of the code in Rigved reveals that the Sun is 108 sun-diameters away from the earth while the Moon is 108 Moon-diameters away from the earth.

Modern astronomical studies believe the actual figures to be 107.6 for the sun and 110.6 for the moon. May be modern calculations are imperfect.

Incidentally, the above cosmic, mathematical detail explains the preponderance of figures 8, 108, 1008 etc. in Vedic social and spiritual practices.

**Muslim call for Prayers in Saam Vedic Tune**

It is not generally known that the Muslim Arabic call for prayer given from mosque-tops five times-a-day is intonated in Saam Vedic notes and tune. This is one more proof that Arabs followed Vedic culture in pre-Islamic times. The call says "I aver that Allah alone and none else is worth of worship. I aver that Mohamed is Allah's

messenger. Gather all for namaz, for your good, because Allah alone is worthy of worship. Allah is great.''

The Allah referred to above is the Sanskrit name of the Mother Goddess. Since she was the family deity of the Kureshi family (to which Mohamed belonged) that name came to represent divinity in Islam.

Biblical stanzas known as 'psalm' (as in Saam Veda) indicate that regions currently professing Chritianity, also used to recite the Vedas in ancient times.

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# THE GENESIS OF HUMANITY

Vedic culture alone has a rational history of all creation and of humanity in it from the start of the cosmos millions of years ago to our own day. Extant terminology fully corroborates that history.

As per that history divinity itself created the first generation of all beings to start procreation.

That 1st generation of men was known as Prajapatis i. e. founding fathers while the women are reverentially remembered as Matrukas i. e. primordial mothers. It was like starting a poultry farm with a starting basic stock of hens and roosters obtained from somewhere.

The founding fathers were sage Kashyap, Manu, Daksha etc. Kashyap had 13 wives such as Diti alias Danu, Aditi, Kadru, and Vinata.

The children of Diti alias Danu have since come to be known as Daityas alias Danavas alias Asuras.

The white (Europeans), black (Negroid Africans), the brown (Indians) and the yellow (Mongoloid Chinese, Japanese etc.) are the progeny of those different wives.

A corroboration of that Vedic history is found in the Dutch and Deutsch (from Daitya) and the Danes (from Danav) communities in Europe. The river Danube also derives its name from the Danav community which inhabited its banks.

**Greeks are also Danavs**

In Latin, Greeks are referred to as Danav. A Latin saying is "Timeo Danaos et Dona Ferrets" meaning "I fear the Greeks even when they offer gifts." That derives from the Sanskrit adage अव्यवस्थित चित्तानाम् प्रसादोपी भयंकर: Even in Greek language the Greeks are Danao.

All scholars throughout the world must therefore hereafter look upon Vedic tradition as the source of all human origins and treat Christian, Muslim or any other divergent beliefs to be mere recent aberrations.

**The Great Flood**

The Vedic account of the great Flood in which the fish incarnation guided Manu, a founding father, to land at a safe, high land with chosen species of various kinds of life is the ancientmost.

That same legend is automatically repeated in the Bible and the scriptures of other sects because those sects are all broken parts of Vedic culture. It was the great carnage of the Mahabharat which shattered the worldwide fabric of Vedic civilization and broke it up into several parts, sects or groups known as the Magi, Chaldeans Cabalists, Platonists and the Alexandrians. The well-known French writer Louis Jacolie has in his writings discerned a close similarity in the teachings of the above sects and that of the Vedic Brahmins.

**Sumeria**

The Vedic legend of the great flood and the rehabilitation of a few representatives of various species, who survived the flood, to start life anew has been echoed by a number of sources. For instance the Sumerian version says that Prithu alias Venya, the fish incarnation from the East arrived in the land watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates and raised a number of townships such as Ur, Nippur and Erudu to settle people uprooted by the flood.

In Sanskrit the suffix 'pur' signifies a township as in Nagpur and Kanpur. In Sumeria the urban suffix is 'ur'. Sumeru hill

figures in a number of Vedic legends indicating that Sumerian culture was Vedic.

Sumerian temples raised on high ground were known as ziqquratha. In Canarese it is zikkuratha (i. e. a small chariot) while in Tamil it is Chinna ratha.

Dr. W. H. Perry in his book titled THE GROWTH OF CIVILIZATION has observed a close link between the civilizations of Egypt and of countries from India to the Americas.

Marsh and Kingsworth in their book titled **The History of East Africa** mention that thousands of years before Christianity Hindu merchants had colonized East Africa.

Heliopolis the city of Sun worship is a Sanskrit name. In Vedic terminology Heli is the Sun. 'Polis' is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term 'Puras' signifying a township. Metropolis is basically the Sanskrit term Mahattar-puras. Gas Helium is a neuter gender Sanskrit term deriving from Heli the sun while Sanskrit 'R' changes to 'L' in the suffix 'polis'

Babylonia is a garbled pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Bahubali-niyam i. e. the realm of Bahubali (a famous Vedic king). The term Armstrong which is grammatically unjustifiable in European speech, is an exact translation of the classic Sanskrit name Bahubali.

**Hammurabi's Rock Edict**

Emperor Hammurabi's rock edict declares that the laws mentioned therein were those which were laid down by the sun. This is a Vedic concept which is highly scientific since our globe revolves round the sun. The name Hammurabi is itself the Sanskrit term Brahmma ravi meaning the cosmic sun.

**Krishna Worship in Greece**

The Greek writer Arrian has stated that Hercules worshipped in The bes the same deity which was worshipped in Mathura. Since it was Krishna who was worshipped in Mathura it should be clear that Hercules was none other than Krishna. And in fact

Heri-cul-ees i. e. the lord of the clan of Heri is the exact Sanskrit term signifying Lord Krishna as the incarnation of the clan of Heri (i. e. Vishnu the supreme Godhead.)

**Bhagwan-Bogu-Pagan**

The Vedic term 'Bhagwan' for the supreme Lord was used all over the ancient world. Countries around the Baltic Sea had abbreviated that word to Bogu. The temples of Bogu alias Bhagwan were destroyed in the 12th century when Christian zealots overran the Baltic region. Armenians too worshipped Bhagwan.

Since B is often pronunced is P the term Bhagwan was in some regions articulated as Pagwan. And it is that word Pagwan which is currently spelled as Pagan.

**Paganism was Bhagwanism**

Therefore when Christian or Muslim sources testify to the earlier sway of Paganism what they mean is that Bhagwan the Vedic supreme lord was worshipped everywhere; which means that it was Vedic culture which held sway from one end of the world to the other i. e. from the Americas to Australia. Therefore what are currently mistakenly believed to be only Indian, Hindu texts, scriptures and histories such as the Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads, Ramayan, Mahabharat, Ayurved (the Vedic science of Medicine) and texts dealing with the arts of music and dance are the sacred heritage of the whole of humanity. In other words, just upto a mere 1000 to 1500 years ago in pre-Islamic and pre-Christian times Vedic culture and Sanskrit language had been the common heritage of all mankind for millions and millions of years from the very beginning of humanity. And both Islam and Christianity were spread by the fierce force of arms to terrorize people to deviate from the common Vedic culture and get compartmentalized into sectarian, compulsive, regimentalized practices carried as per the dictates of a single individual called a prophet.

**Vedic Culture Zeroed on India**

What is currently believed to be Hinduism concentrated in India

is in fact ancient world culture narrowing, zeroing down to India in modern times because of historical upheavals.

The term Bharat Varsha applied to the entire globe as ruled by the ancient Vedic ruler Bharat and his successors and fief-holders.

When Europe converted to Christianity Bharatvarsha came to signify the non-Christian regions. Later when West Asia buckled under Islam the term Bharatvarsha applied to non-Muslim and non-Christian regions. It was thus step by step and piece by piece that Vedic culture getting eclipsed from region after region came to be confined only to the Sindhu (Indus) region and thence acquired a residual, regional identity as Sindhuism alias Hinduism.

It was something-like the Japanese Bonsai technique by which even a large banyan tree is stunted into a miniature bottled exhibit.

**The Dwindling Arena**

As worldwide Vedic culture continued to shrink, the term Bharatvarsha initially signifying the whole globe connoted a progressively dwindling region. The result is that legends of the ancient Vedic scriptures and histories which had the whole globe as their arena are now believed to have been confined to the current political boundries of India.

As a parallel instance it may be noted how much India itself has shrunk. About a 1000 years ago Afghanistan was a part of India. Mohamed Ghaznavi having wrested it away the Khyber and and Bolan passes. Became India 's most western outposts. On the 15th of August, 1947 India shrunk further extending only to about 30 miles north of Amritsar. Still we call it India alias Bharatvarsh.

With such a shrinking theatre the scene of Vedic legends too has been getting progressively confined in the public mind to territories under Hindus ' political control. Consequently it is totally wrong to believe that Vedic heroes such as Rama and Krishna who lived thousands of years ago shuffled only between Amritsar and Rameshwar. The sites associated with their lives and exploits have to be identified and charted on the world map.

**Samudra-Manthan**

Thus for instance, the legendary Samudra-Manthan (churning of the ocean) could have been that of the Mediterranean, because of its central location between the European and Afro-Asian land masses. Mediterranian is the Sanskrit term Madhya-Dharaniya signifying the central location of that sea.

Consequently in studying the history of Vedic culture its events have to be charted on the global map. Thus for instance, Beirut may be the Viraat Nagar mentioned in the Mahabharat, while the Madra Desh may be the region around Madrid.

**The Seven Strata**

Raising seven-storeyed octagonal mansions was standard practice in Vedic culture. Like the stratosphere, atmosphere etc. of modern times Vedic terminology talks of seven strata viz. Atala, Sutala, Vitala, Talatala, Mahatala, Rasatala and Patala. That is why Vedic temples and palaces comprised of seven storeyes.

The modern European expression 'Seventh Heaven'' as the state of optimum happiness out of reach of the common people is reminiscent of that same ancient common universal Vedic concept.

**Matsya Yantra**

The mariner's compass of modern times is the equivalent of the Matsya Yantra in Vedic ships.

**Worldwide Vedic Shipping**

Vedic shipping had an intricate network of naval lanes serving every conceivable port. This is apparent from modern maritime terminology rooted in Sanskrit. For instance, the word sea is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit words Samudra alias Saagar. Navy is the Sanskrit word Naavi meaning a cluster of ships. Nautical is a mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'naukik' It may be noted that Sanskrit 'k' is replaced by 't' in English as for example the Sanskrit word 'Aakarshan' gets spelled as 'Attraction' in English. The term 'Compass' is 'Sampasya' in Sanskrit meaning

the mechanism which enables one to fix one 's position by looking around, in maritime traffic. The term ' Mariner ' is in fact ' warinar ' implying water-person ' i. e. sailor.

**Acupuncture**

Acupuncture is an ancient Vedic healing system based on the yogic animation points and circuits in the human body. Copies of its Sanskrit treatises have been discovered in China and other far-eastern countries. Similar texts which existed in the West got destroyed and burnt during Christian and Muslim onslaughts. In Sanskrit Acupuncture was known as Soochi-Vedha-Paddhati i. e. the needle tackle system.

**Homoeopathy**

Though in modern times the homoeopathy system was conjured up by the German doctor Heinemann yet the Sanskrit origin of that term suggests that it was an ancient Vedic system treatment. Sama-eva-Pathy is the Sanskrit term signifying (medicine) similar to the path (of the disease). Since S and H are interchangeable among some people (as Sindhu came to be pronounced as Hindu) the system based on the principle of prescribing a medicine which creates (in a healthy person) symptoms similar to that of the disease i. e. Sama-eva-pathy is being currently pronounced as Homoeopathy.

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# VEDIC PHYSICAL FITNESS EXERCISE PAR EXCELLENCE

Vedic culture has a solution for every problem. One such basic problem is physical fitness. Vedic culture lays down an ideal for every human being. That says जीवेमऽ शरद: शतम् meaning "I must live (ably) for (at least) 100 years."

It is the duty of every person to live out that full, natural span of human life so that the investment made in him by society (in the form of nurture by his parents and other kin, by his teachers in educating him, etc.) is properly compensated by him by keeping himself fit for an average of 100 years and rendering return service to society in his own role in life.

There are four main factors which lead to long and healthy, active life viz. (1) Regulated life such as observing proper (9.30 p.m. to 4.30 a.m.) hours of sleep and rising from bed early; going to toilet and having a mouth-teeth wash, practising a minimum of 100 yogic Soorya Namaskar postures, preferably after bath and then setting out to work. (2) Proper diet. This should include breakfast and two meals viz between 11 a. m. and noon (lunch) and around 7 P. M. supper. (3) Abstensions - No tea, no coffee, no tobacco in any form, no drugs, no smoking, no alcohol. (4) Proper Ayurvedic medicine - Because however much one may strive,

vagaries of life and climate do cause irregularities, infection and illness from time to time. All these have to be treated with proper medication.

Out of the above four factors which ensure physical stability (like the four legs of a table) proper yogic Surya Namaskar exercise (SNE for short) is the most important.

People usually talk of physical exercise being necessary to maintain good health but they branch off in wrong directions.

**Definition of Exercise**

Most people get confused if asked to define 'exercise'. In reply they reel out a long list of activities which in their view constitute exercise such as jogging, running, mountaineering, baithaks, malkhamb, tennis, badminton, field games, parallel bars, Roman rings, weight-lifting, various kinds of tugs and pulls at gymnasium gadgets etc. These are mere instances if at all. But what constitutes exercise?' What is the definition of exercise? Sedom will anybody be able to answer that question.

All the above activities may result in exhaustion and exertion and yet they fail to meet the definition of exercise.

In fact from morning till nighfall all of one's activities result in exhausting exertion and wear and tear of the body. So what the human body actually needs is rest and rejuvenation and not further wear and tear by activities which cause additional exhaustion and exertion. Even if one walks barefoot all of one's life the soles hardly betray any wear and tear. Contrarily one has to buy a new pair of shoes every six months or a year. It is that kind of rejuvenation one must ensure for the inner organs too.

So our definition of exercise would be that an ideal exercise is that bodily movement which ensures the maximum digestion of food in minimum time with minimum exertion.

It is the digested food which rejuvenates the body. Conversely

it is undigested food which poisons the body through its clogged drainage system resulting in lack-lustre complexion illness, disease, pain, weakness, non-functioning of various organs of the body and painful, lingering or abrupt premature end.

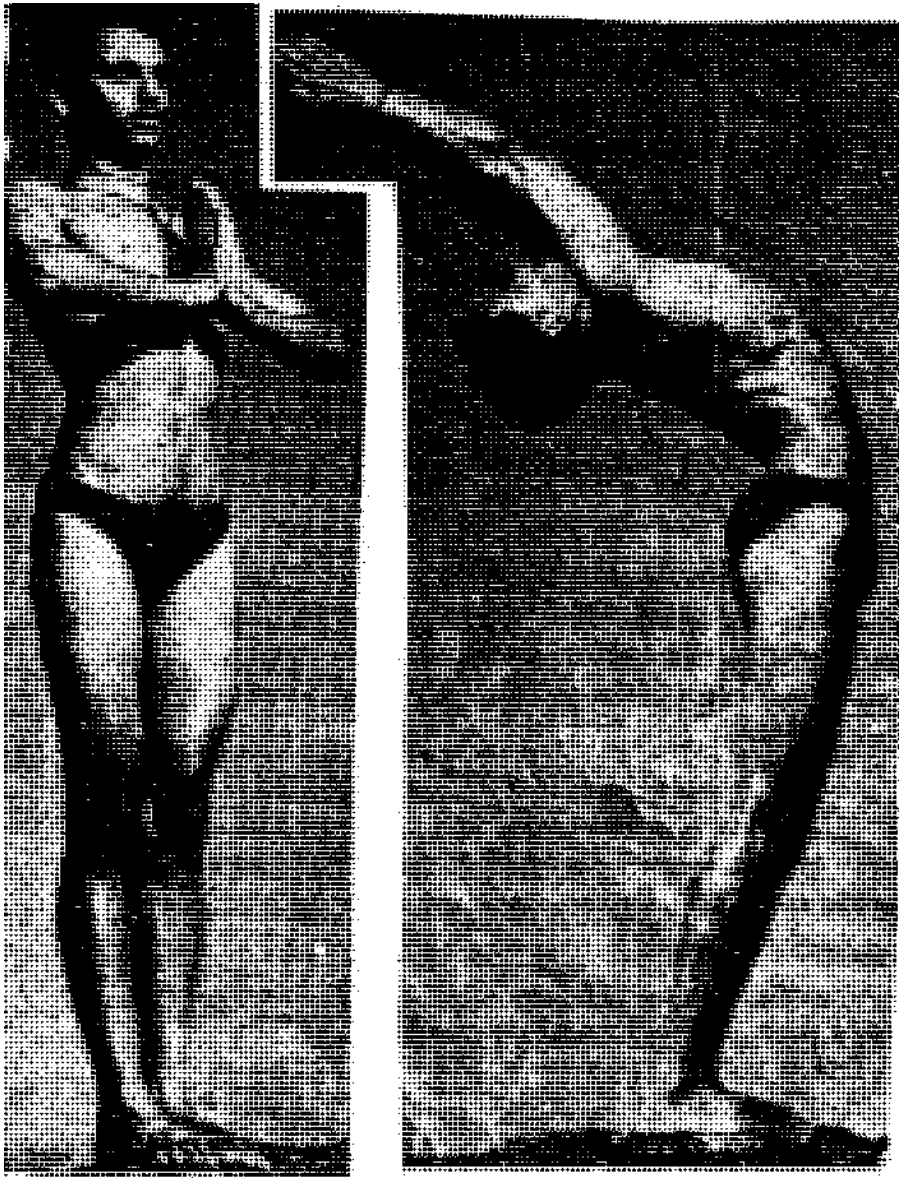
Just as a fruit has to be squeezed to extract its entire juice-content, the food-intake in the intestines needs squeezing a few hundred times to yield its nutritional content and expel the excreta at one go.

It is the Soorya Namaskar exercise which meets four square all the requirements of ideal physical exercise defined above. If therefore one abides by the four factors listed above one may hope to live a painless, active, whole, full life, with all limbs functioning properly till the very end of one's life.

Soorya Namaskars is a cyclic exercise of 10 select yogic postures taking just about a second each. Thus for a young, healthy person 100 Soorya Namaskars should take just 20 miunutes non-stop. Aged and weak persons may take more time, gasping for breath or resting their tired limbs.

Women also should practise SNE except during pregnancy and monthly periods. After menopause women (like men) should pracise 100 to 300 SNE early every morning after ablutions to ensure good health, good looks, a shapely body and a long, active, painless life.

The ideal time to begin SNE after ablutions should be 5 or 5.30 a. m. Its various postures are illustrated below.



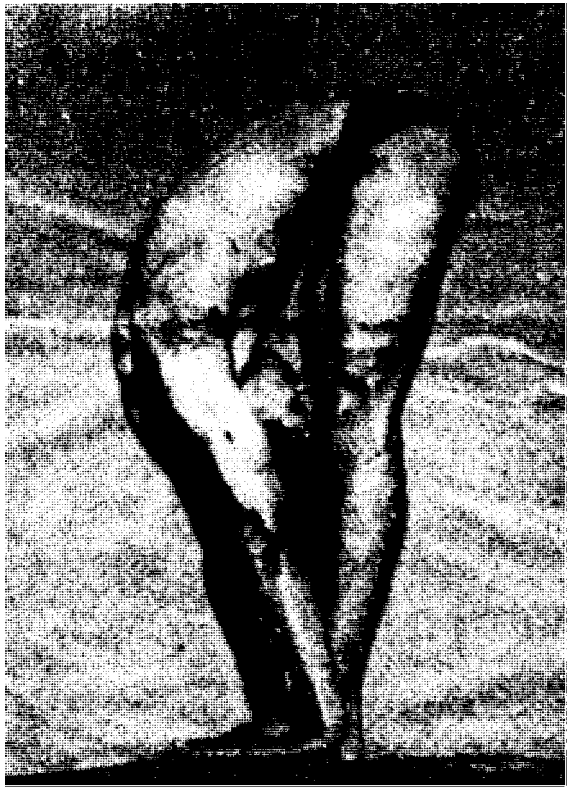
(1) Stand erect, chest out, palms joined with both arms pressing against your body, and look straight infront.

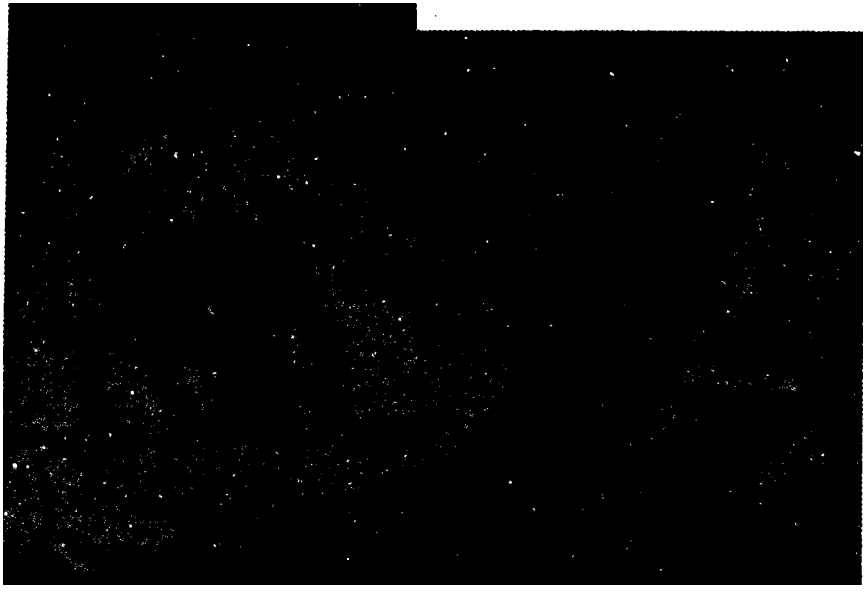
(2) Bend backward with extended arms tc form a graceful curve from the calves to the tip of your fingers. This posture is important

since in day-to-day life one's body hardly ever bends backward. Strike this posture for just about a second and then swing forward to make the head go as near the knees as possible and the palms pressed against the floor on either side to attain the third posture.

In this posture everybody's body may not be so flexible as to touch the forehead to the knees with the legs kept straight and stiff from the hips to the feet. This should not be any cause for dispair. One should attain as near and neat a posture as this one and proceed to the next one at the next second. Breathing should be normal.

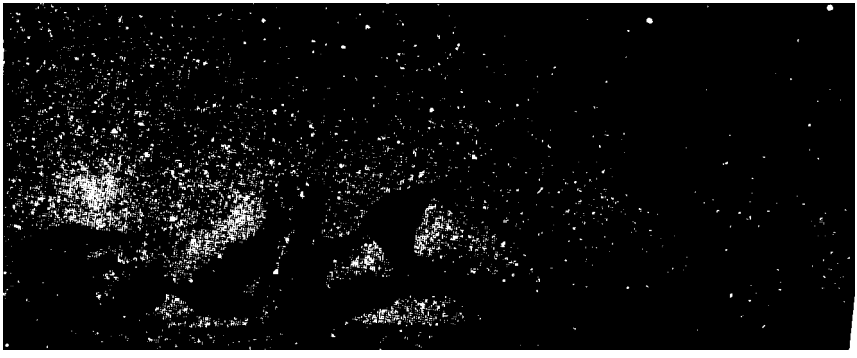
(3)





(4) In this posture the left leg is stretched at the back with the knee touching the floor while the right leg is folded at the knee with the right foot firmly pressing against the floor.

5) Legs straight with the two heels firmly pressing against the floor and the neck and chest taken as far in as possible to form a triangle with the floor as the base and the hips as the apex.



(6)

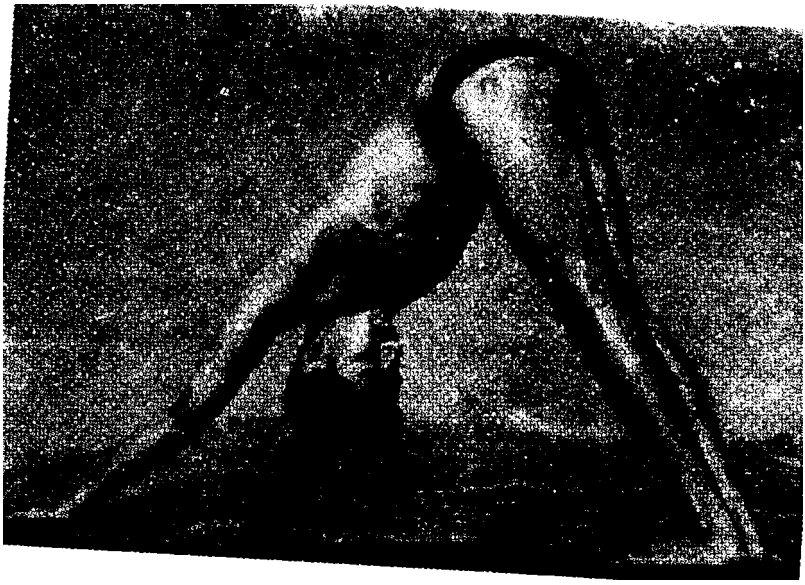
This posture is the middle point of the cyclic exercise. In this eight parts of the body touch the floor. Those eight parts are (1) two feet (2) two knees (3) two palms. That makes six, plus the forehead and chest. That makes eight. Therefore this exercise is alternatively known as Sastang Namaskar i. e. prostration with eight parts of the body (touching the floor). One should always have a washed piece of cloth (such as a towel) where the chest and forehead touch the floor to guard against skin disease. Because excepting the feet, knees and palms other parts get easily infected if they come often in contact with the floor or an unwashed carpet.

Ensure that the body portion between the knees and chest is held aloft and doesn't touch the floor.

Let us call this a cobra-like pose

(7)

In this posture arms are held straight, with the palms (or merely fingers, depending on one's expertise) pressing firmly against the floor. The chest is parallel to the wall in front. The neck is craned backward with eyes looking at the ceiling or sky above.



(8)

This is the same as posture no. 5 starting a sequence of other similar return postures leading to the starting pose eventually.

(9)

This is the return counterpart of posture No. 4. In posture No. 4 the left foot was stretched backward first, with the right leg folded at the knee. In the above return posture the left leg having been brought forward first it gets folded at the knee while the right leg remains stretched backward. The chest is parallel to the wall infront. The neck is craned backward with the eyes looking at the sky or the ceiling. If in posture 4 one streches the right leg backward first, in this posture the same leg should be brought forward first. This principle should be remembered so that the body is symmetrically exercised.

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(10)

Above is the last posture of the cyclic Soorya Namaskar (prostrationn to the sun) alias Sastang Namaskar. After this straighten up to pose 1.

Those weak or ailing may take their own time for each posture. This is a cycle of select yogic postures to keep a person fighting fit. Practising SNE fast is not essential if your body and breathing refuses to cooperate. But practising numerous SN is what is important.

While one should practise at least 100 of these early every morning there is no maximum limit. The more one practises this cyclic exercise the more healthy and handsome one can become provided the other factors are also attended to namely nutritious, limited feeds twice or thrice a day, abstention from drugs, alcohol, tea, coffee, fast foods, fried, fried food, sweets, bazar-bread and biscuits etc.; early to bed and early rising. Abiding by the above regimen is essential for those who are keen to lead a long, healthy, active life free from diabetes, blood pressure, heart trouble, cataract, renal failure, dyspepsia, constipation, cancer etc.

If one practices 100 Soorya Namaskars the body folds double over the stomach (when the forehead reaches close to the knees) 200 times. It is that action which helps extract the maximum

nutritional content of the food-intake under intestinal processing. That is why repeating that 'doubling' of one's body as many times as possible is advantageous.

Another very unique redeeming factor involved in thie form of exercise is the bending, straining and curving of the spine backward and forward. This is a very important feature. Right from the cerebral column to the waist and then bifurcating into two legs it is the spine which is the minstay of the bodily frame and nerves. The suppleness of the spine ensures proper functioning of the network of nerves that branch off from the spine and the vigorous flow of all liquids in the body.

In reviving the Vedic way of life throughout the world the Soorya Namaskar habit has an important role to play in human happiness and discipline. Popularizing Soorya Namaskars in every home and family needs therefore to be taken up as a form of social service.

The Islamic namaz postures are broken survivals of the Soorya Namaskar which formed part of the Vedic routine of the Arabs of pre-Mohamed times i. e.a mere 1373 years ago.

SNE was practised by the inmates of Vedic hermitage schools around the world for physical fitness, unhindered social service and healthy, handsome progeny.

Women should also practise a minimum of 100 SN a day to avoid caesarian deliveries, ensure a shin, attractive figure and a long healthy life. In fact popularizing SN from family to family and house to house could be good social service.

♦ ♦

# CONCLUSION

Battered by Roman and Arab armies and demented through Christian terror and Muslim torture the world has been blabbering and stammering out an incoherent and inconsistent history of its past, in a state of shock and delirium.

This volume represents the first attempt at reminding a dazed humanity of its common Vedic history. The validity of that history as recorded in the Sanskrit Purans is apparent from the terminology such as deity, devotee, divinity, Daitya, monastery, saint, Sur, Asur etc. that continues, from those ancient times to our own.

**Paganism was Bhagwanism**

The terms Heathenism (i. e. Hinduism) and Paganism (i.e. Bhagwanism alias Vedic culture) and the port-city Seri Bhagwan (i.e. Sri Bhagwan) in faraway Brunei (whose ruler currently misbelieves himself to be a Muslim) are some of the valuable links in that long time-chain unravelled in this volume for the first time. Rome pronounced as Roma, fancied to be a bastion of Christianity has been shown to be an ageold centre of Vedic culture because it derives its name from the incarnation, Rama.

**Rome Founded on Rama Navami**

Rome is known to have been founded on 21st of April 753 B. C. (see p. 4 of ROME **in Colour**, by F. C. Pavilo). Does any

other city of antiquity record such an exact date of its founding? Why is Rome an exception? The answer to that question lies in Vedic history viz. for a million years people all around the world have been celebrating Rama-navami which is Rama's birthday. There's no mistaking about it. According to lunar calculations Rama-navami does indeed fall around April 21. It was but natural that a city named after Rama should be consecrated on His birthday. This little detail must awaken the Romans and all others to the fact that their capital city's founding day is the birthday of Lord Rama.

**Ramayanic Tradition of Roman Statues**

The ancient statue of a she-wolf in Rome represents an Etruscan symbolization of Sita (wife of Rama) because she led an angry life, in incommunicado isolation, in sage Valmiki's forest-retreat.

The two human male babies shown suckling under a she-wolf were added during the Renaissance (see p. 11 of the book ROME **in Colour**) to represent Lava and Kush (the twins that Sita gave birth to during her exile). Roman tradition remembers them as Remus and Romulus - both derivatives of Rama. All such details of Rama's past, unknown even to Romans get lucidly explained by Vedic history. Such is the importance of the latter for world studies.

**China is Hindu Land**

At the other end is China. Myopic contemporary historical visions have tended to view China as always possessing a distinct language and culture. But our conclusion discussed earlier that China was as much a part of Vedic-Sanskrit culture as any other region finds remarkable corroboration in the lecture delivered by a Chinese dignitary, Yuag Xianji, member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, speaking at the C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar Foundation, Madras, on March 27, 1984 (see report in the English daily Hindu of March 28, 1984). He said "Recent discoveries of ruins of Hindu temples in Southeast China provided further evidence of Hinduism in China. Both Buddhism and Hinduism were patronized

by the rulers. In the 6th century A. D. the royal family was Hindu for two generations. The following Tang dynasty (7th to the 9th century A. D.) also patronized both Hinduism and Buddhism because the latter was but a branch of Hinduism. Religious wars were unknown in ancient China. The Chinese worshipped Shivambu - the Chinese name for Durga. The resurgence of Hinduism and the decline of Buddhism in India after the 7th century had its echo in China with temples of Mahadeva coming up. The temples had Hindu priests. In the 6th century members of a Chinese ruling family were known by their Hindu pet names as Narayan and Siva Dasa respectively. Hinduism still exists in China in the guise of Buddhism. Buddhist monasteries have a Hindu touch and many of them could be mistaken for Hindu temples as they are full of idols similar to the Hindu pantheon.''

All such evidence makes it clear that wherever and whenever one looks into the past one comes across nothing but Vedic culture and Sanskrit language worldwide.

**Modern Histories are Truncated Tit-Bits**

Compared with that cogent and connected account presented in the foregoing pages, current histories should appear as treating of some mere and sheer titbits, starting abruptly from a latter-day Syria, Assyria.

What is more, the strong fabric of my narrative has been wovan from the very threads of evidence that modern historians possessed but kept rejecting as isolated and inconsequential. That impelled me to devote a section of this volume to correct research methodology.

That history too should have had a single-source beginning from a common heritage must appear quite plausible and consistent when one considers that we all live under a common sky, breathe the same air, live on a common sphere and have common emotions, diseases, physiology and behavioural patterns.

Sanskrit, a God-given language is a part of that primordial heritage. Oblivious of that the confused concepts which modern

philologists hold suggest that the blabber and chatter of monkeys living in Indian forests somehow developed into Sanskrit, while those in Italy led to Latin and so on ad infinitum.

**Unique Role of this Volume**

Correcting such mistaken notions all along the line in every sphere of history such as about the so-called Aryans, the connotation of the term Druids alias Dravids, the origin of 'Zero' the Jesus myth, the Vedic roots of Christianity and Islam, the Vedic past of every region of the globe, is a role which should mark out this volume as a veritable encyclopaedia or VEDA of lost history.

**Lessons of History**

But besides being a compendium of information of the past, history has some lessons for the future too. For instance, early in December 1983 the Department of Environment, U. K. issued a warning to the public to keep off the sea-weed along the beaches of Sellafield, Cambria in Great Britain because it was radioactive. On that I drew the attention of the said office to a more serious parallel recorded in the Mausal Parva (i.e. the Missile Chapter) of the Mahabharat, according to which the Yadavas, unmindful of a similar warning by contemporary savants and sages, pulled out the radioactive weed along the Dwarka coast and perished en masse.

The other important lesson is that at a time when we are all getting more and more estranged, and are warring against one another as Shias and Sunnis, or Muslims and Christians, or Protestants and Catholics, or Capitalists and Communists under the mortal shadow of mutually marshalled missiles and mushrooming clouds of nuclear blasts, there is a Vedic-Sanskrit haven to which we could and should all return for peace, protection, unity and shared happiness. Leaders of all nations, the UNO and UNESCO should address themeslves to that task.

As a first step it is necessary to found a *World Vedic Heritage University* or Academy with branches in every country to bring this ancient knowledge of a forgotten primeval Vedic- Sanskrit unity

of humanity, to the newer generations.

The functions of such an University or Academy will be mainly three namely - (1) To impart education in the Vedic past of every region and the Vedic roots of the traditions and terminology of all religions and cults. (2) To conduct further research in those matters (3) To publish literature on the topic.

The proposed university or academy will also promote the hereditary recitation of the Vedas and foster the Vedic way of social life and political administration under a united world. It will promote individual meditative, saintly concentration on the Vedic chants. But it will not undertake any Vedic research as such because firstly we wish to make the world aware that the Vedas are meant for chanting, cherishing and contemplating on. They are not amenable to the kind of analysis and translation that they are being subjected to with the help of ordinary table dictionaries of Sanskrit in academies from Tokyo to Harvard by people professing any faith from Buddhism to Christianity. Such Vedic research, for whatever it is worth, is already being undertaken by hundreds of colleges and academies. The World Vedic Heritage University wouldn't want to duplicate their work or compete with them. Vedic contemplation is possible only for those who lead a Vedic life, who have a command of Sanskrit, who have forsaken all mundane interests, who have acquired an expertise in at least one other branch of knowledge and those who can concentrate on divinity.

The proposed unviersity would conduct graduate and post-graduate courses and research in the Vedic past of the world. The study of Sanskrit as the vehicle of Vedic culture will form an integral part of the curriculum.

Upanishads, the Purans, the Ramayan, the Mahabharat and all classical Sanskrit literature upto Bana Bhatta will form a part of the graduation course. The tuition will be all in Sanskrit.

Conduction of all rituals, festivals and ceremonies from the pre-natal to the post-mortem stage to the recitation of the relevant Sanskrit chants will also form part of the course.

The post-graduate courses will be in Panini's grammar, astronomy, astrology, Ayurved, architecture, various technologies, Smriti Granthas, Nadi Granthas, Rajatarangini, Arthashastra, Natyashastra and the like.

**Diurnal Routine**

Life at the University gurukulum will follow the Vedic pattern from, say, 4 a. m. to 9 p. m. to include Sooryanamaskar exercise for physical fitness and Swadhyaya for a psychological build-up.

Branches of the University will be set up in all parts of the world depending on the resources available.

Setting up such a University will also incidentally be the largest and surest single step in bringing about peace and unity to a world which is otherwise preparing hectically and feverishly for mutual annihilation by means of rival missiles and anti-missiles.

It is hoped, therefore, that determined and dedicated readers will come forward to set up a World Vedic Heritage University. Such a venture should have a fund of Rs. 100 million to start with.

Under the Indian law at least, a University can be set up only by statute passed by some State legislature or central Parliament. If therefore we can get such a statutory University functioning that will be best. But if governmental sponsorship or help eludes us the public may on its own register a charitable trust in the title of World Vedic Heritage Vidyapeeth or Vishwavidyalaya and start functioning as a University or Academy by getting over the legal hurdle. Registration of such a Trust needs immovable property such as land or building. Philanthropists ready to donate such assets, and readers willing to put in their effort and resources for the fulfilment of this goal may contact the author.

♦♦

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**SANSKRIT TERMINOLOGY OF ALL HUMANITY**

The whole world needs to take cognizance of the fact that while there was no Christianity before A.D., and no Islam prior to 622A.D.,Vedic Sanskrit history covers a period of multi-billion years from the very first generation of humanity. That automatically proves that all so called Muslims and Christians are descendants of Hindus converted through deceit, threats or temptations.

**THE UNIVERSAL CHRISTIAN DECEPTION**

Some conscientious European Christian scholars have written a number of books exposing the concoction that passes for Christianity. One of those is by G. A. Wells, who used to teach German, at the School of Oriental And African Studies, in London. That book is titled DID JESUS EXIST ?

That book besides exposing the concoction of the Christian dogma, cites instances of priests and others, who having functioned as Christians for decades, suddenly announced in great disgust that they were no-longer Christians since they were convinced that Christianity was a spiritual hoax which had cheated and mislead them.

Such persons, when asked, why Christianity continues to spread and proliferate ? Their answer was "Selling Christianity is the biggest business in the world."

Let us therefore probe Christianity, as the police do when they suspect foul-play. It is generally believed and asserted that Christianity is rooted in a person named Jesus Christ. That itself is a big hoax. Because all faiths, centering around individuals are known as 'isms', such as Buddhism and Mohammedanism. Naturally therefore, had there been a real Jesus Christ, the religion, if any, stemming from him,

should have been known as Christism or Jesusism. That proves the life - story of Jesus, to be a pure concoction. We propose hereunder to critically examine the traditional account of Jesus's life.

One is told that Jesus was born of a virgin. Is not that basic statement very absurd since virginity and maternity are contradictory terms! If and when a non-wed woman does indeed deliver a child, does she inspire public disgust or deep reverence?

About Jesus's birth it is blandly asserted that three wise men from the East were guided to the exact location by a moving star which descended on the exact birth spot. Has anybody seen a star moving like a kite in the high heavens ?

And if Jesus's birth-spot was indeed so accurately pin-pointed, what explains the vagueness about whether Jesus was born in Bethlehem, or Jerusalem or Nazareth and whether in a house or crypt ?

The day of the week on which Jesus was born (such as Monday, Tuesday or any other day) is also totally unknown.

The time of his birth too is unknown. The year of his birth too is not known. One version asserts that Jesus may have been born even in 4. B.C.In that case consider the result viz. that Christ may have born in 4. B.C (i.e. Before Christ). Christ being born four years before Christ. Does that make any sense? There too the day of the week, the month and the time of birth are totally missing vital details.

Now let us consider what is asserted about Jesus's personality. We are told that he was the noblest of all, advocating turning the other cheek if slapped on one. Is it consistent? Then to assert that such a noble person was done to death in the most horrible manner by hammering nails

on his body on a cross ?

To hail such a person as a saviour of all humanity is the height of absurdity, since he could not save himself. That story dosen't mention any public protest over Jesus's crucifixion. Another absurdity in that concocted story is, since the day of his crucifixion is celebrated as Good Friday, the succeeding Sunday, when Jesus is said to have resurrected, ought to be rued, cursed and dubbed as a Bad Sunday.

The celebrated 'Last Supper' painting depicting Jesus at a table with his 12 followers is also an absurdity because in those times Romans used to squat on mats on the floor for meals.

Since there was no Jesus and no crucifixion the 'sign of the cross' gesture by so-called Christians is a meaningless formality. Moreover, a mere cross sign is meaningless unless accompanied by gesture simulating the hammering of nails in Jesus's body.

The Christian dogma, that no matter how heinous one's behavior throughout one's life may be, all one has to do is simulate a formal regretul confession before a cleric just before one's death, to ensure a total divine pardon and a divine seat in the high heavens.

Since the time, the day, the date, the place and the year of Jesus's birth are totally unknown, the celebrations of Chrismas at midnight between December 24 and 25, to the ringing of bells, is an irrational observance.

In the term 'Chrismas', 'Chris' is not Christ nor does mas mean a birthday. How come then that Chrismas is celebrated as Christ's birthday.

Similarly, in the term X'mas too, 'X' doesn't stand for Christ nor does 'mas' mean a birthday, How come then that

Chrismas is explained away as Christ's birthday? Moreover, why is the celebration accompanied by the ringing of bells ?

Having summarised above how so-called Christianity, its doctrines and practices have no logical and factual basis. We shall now explain how it all started.

Hinduism alias Vedic Sanskrit culture has a multi-billion-year history from the very first generation of humanity. An account of the ages past and the ages ahead is available in the opening introductary pages of elaborate Vedic almanacs available with book-sellers any day. One's mind boggles at that accurate, multi-billion-year account recorded in great detail. That antiquity is reflected even in modern European terminology. For instance limitless time is known as 'kaal' in Sanskrit. Therefore the word 'calender' is Sanskrit ka-la-ntar i.e. a chart indicating divisions of time (such as day, week, month, year etc.) Similarly the term 'Clock' is 'kaal - ka indicator of time'.

Since the Vedas are in Sanskrit and they constitute the compendium of divine knowledge to guide all humanity, the tradition of reciting them by heart has continued unbroken through professional verbatim reciters.

In that history of global culture, the Mahabharat war lasted for 18 days from November 15 to December 3 of 5561 B.C. After that war Krishna emerged as the great God-head who commanded universal admiration and respect as a divine personality as is evidenced by his world-famous 'Bhagavad Geeta' discourse, delivered extempore to his warrior admirer Arjun.

Thereafter with the waning of the world Vedic empire and the consequent decline in strict, accurate Sanskrit studies, regional forms of degenerate Sanskrit emerged as

global local languages. Thus all European, American, West-Asian and Far Eastern languages are extant regional splinters of Sanskrit. Consequently English is a regional degenerate form of Sanskrit. So much so that even the common English word of abuse Damn is Sanskrit 'Daman' (दमन). Even the exclamation 'Hello' is Sanskrit 'Hala'

Vedic recitations used to be common even in Europe as in the rest of the world. The Veda compendium was pronounced as Edda in latter-day Europe. Edinborough, the capital of Scotland is basically Sanskrit 'Vedanam-puram' (i.e. the Vedic township). Even Scotland is Sanskrit 'Kshatra sthan' i.e. the land of the warrior Clan the Kshatriyas.

Likewise the name of the latest divine incarnation Krishna (Chrisn) has undergone a number of regional pronunciations even in India. In Bengal Chrisn is pronounced as 'Kesto'. In the Karnatak province in India Chrisn is pronounced as Christ. In South India that name is pronounced as Chrisnan. In European mannerism the deity was alluded to as Christian Therefore the term Christian-ity (alias Christianity) signifies admirers alias devotees of God Chrisn.

Consequently both Peter and Paul, like all contemporary Europeans, were part of Christianity i.e. admirers, devotees, followers of the Chrisn cult. The (इति) 'ity' suffiix too is Sanskrit meaning 'as such'. Therefore the term Christianity is the European pronunciation of Chrisnan-ity i.e. devotees of Chrisn, the latest Vedic incarnation. Therefore all so-called Christians ought to realize that like the modern-day ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness) what is known as Christian is an earlier version of ISKCON i.e. devotees alias admirers of Chrisn.

Conseguently both Peter and Paul were Chrisn devotees

early in the 1st century A.D. visiting and participating in the management and worship in Chrisn (alias Christian) temples in Bethlehem, Jerusalem etc., Bethlehem is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Vatsaldham (meaning the abode of the darling child i.e. Chrisn.) Jerusalem alias Yerusalem is also a jumbled pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Yadu-ishalayam, meaning 'The Township of God Chrisn of the Yadu clan'.

Both Peter and Paul, who lived during the 1st century A.D., when Nero was the Roman emperor, were considered a public menace because they were fomenting hatred between different sections of the then Vedic community there, by delivering angry speeches in the name of an imaginary Jesus. Since both Peter and Paul, were a social menace, provoking public riots against the then Roman regime, and setting fire to public property, they were arrested, tried and sentenced to death. Accordingly Peter was crucified and Paul was beheaded with a sword for high treason. Is Christian deification of such criminals justified ? it was their followers who set fire to public building in Rome and spread the rumour that Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning. Therefore it is Peter's crucifixion which is being misrepresented as an imaginary Jesus's crucifixion.

Peter's schizophrenic lament at being thwarted in his attempt to emerge as a great public leader, is reflected in his dream in which an imaginary Jesus consoles Peter- "Don't grieve"!"On Thee as a rock (since Peter alias Praster, in Sanskrit does indeed mean a stone). I shall build another church for you."

So-called Christianity is thus an hoax

Peter and Paul lived in the 1st century A.D. Those were the times when Vedic culture prevailed all over Europe

Vatican nomenclature continues to be Vedic Sanskrit. For instance the term Papa (for the pope) used all over Europe is Sanskrit paap-ha ( पाप-हू ) meaning 'Absolver from Sin. That terminal 'Ha' remains silient in the term Papa.

The Sistine Chapel (in which the College of Cardinals elects a successor to a deceased Pope alias Papa) is the Sanskrit term Shiv-Sthan chaapaul(शिवस्थान चौपल) meaning a Shiv temple with a bow-like, curved ceiling. The Vatican museum has numerous relics of its Vedic past. For instance some uprooted (Shivlingas), Shiv emblems are on display.

Since the Roman sovereign now needed a name-sake face-saving-high-priest to occupy the seat of the slain Vedic high-priest who would carry out the emperor's dictates, a representative of the Peter-Paul faction which had led an angry, separatist existence, attracting to itself, disgruntled, riff-raff, from time to time, for nearly 300 years, was installed as the new high priest. That is the beginning of the so called Christian (which is a European malpronumciation of the Vedic deity Chrisn) Papacy. Hence the history of the Papacy and the lives of Peter and Paul are all blurred and blotched with bluffs and blood.

To impart some fake sanctity to it the ludicrous legend of a crucified, virgin-born Jesus was tagged-on to it. The date I.A.D. is actually the year of Peter's birth. So when a nominee of the Peter-Paul fraction replaced the murdered Vedic Shankaracharaya (ciria 312 A.D.) in the Vatican the world was bluffed into believing that Christianity started with some Jesus 312 years ago. Jesus Christ is the European malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Iesus Chrisn i.e. God Chrisn. All so-called Christians need therefore awaken to the fact that they are all victims of a spiritual hoax.

It is not generally known that every Christian has to pay an heavy tax to the Church. Stffie Graf the German tennis Champion, who won prizes worth millions of pounds, when ordered to remit a large chunk of it to the church, was so disgusted as to announce her intention to quit Christianity. Therefore a through worldwide inqniry needs to be conducted on the church-tax on every. Christian in every country all over the world. Such a tax amounts to paying for the very fetters which bind persons to Christianity. Christian publicity-media too cunningly suppressed the news of Steffi Graf's disgustful discard of Christianity.

Since Christians, numbering over a billion, from the largest human community in the modern world, we hope that the most conscientious and inquisitive among them will take cognizance of the above exposure, disown Christianity themselves and awaken others regarding the foregoing facts and some more details listed hereunder-- (1) Since Chrismas is celebrated as Christ's birthday on the midnight between December 24 and 25 how and why does A.D. begin from January 1? (2) Since midnight is not the time of Jesus's birth why does the midnight-hour mark the commencement of the Chrismas celebration? (3) Since Chris is not Christ and 'mas' doesn't signity a 'birthday', what is the justification for the assertion that Chrismas means Christ's birthday ? (4) Similarly in the synonym "X" mas "X" doesn't signify Christ and mas dosen't mean a birthday, then how come 'X' mas is Christ birthday ?

If may therefore be seen that so-called Christianity is all bluff and bhister. Will Durant in his II-Volume 'Story of Civilization' has also summarized how conscientious individuals such as Napoleon, Waltaire and Russeau suspected the

authenticity of the so-called Christian lore about Jesus.

As already pointed out by us at the start, what passes for Christianity is basically the Krishna-devotion cult in Europe the Sanskrit term Iesus Chrisn was pronounced as 'Jesus Christ', both because of laxity in accurate pronunciation and the similarity of i and ; j. in latin handwriting. Therefore Christians all over the world need to realize that they better adhere to the original Sanskrit pronunciation Iesus Chrisn instead of its mal-pronunciation Jesus Christ.

As explained above, the terms X'mas and Chrismas being meaningless in European Christian lore, it ought to be realized that they are Sanskrit. 'Mas'. In Sanskrit signifies a month. Therefore the term Chrismas is a popular malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term 'Krishn mas' (i.e. the month of Chrisn.) where the last letter 'n' in the name Krishn got blurred in popular European pronunciation, with the waning of strict accuracy of Sanskrit speech in Europe.

Similarly in the term X'mas the letter 'X'is actually the Roman numeral 10 Therefore X'mas signifies the 10th month of the year, since the Vedic new year commenced with March.

God Chrisn has asserted in His famous 'Bhagvad Geeta' discourse that the Margasheersh (i.e. December) month represents Him. That is why Chrismas alias Chrisn-mas (the month of Chrisn) was celebrated all over the world from 5561 B.C. at the stroke of midnight (because that is the exact hour of Chrisn's birth,) to the ringrng of bells (because that is a Vedic custom) and on December 24-25 because that marked the winter solstice.

That proves March to have been the first month of the Vedic year all over the ancient Vedic world. That is further

proof of Vedic culture having permeated the whole world from time immemorial.

It is because of that, the terms September, October, November and December are Sanskrit, Vedic ordinals saptum is Sanskrit for 7th, Octo. alias Ashtam is Sanskrit for the 8th, Navam is Sanskrit for the 9th and Dasham is the 10th.

The suffix 'ember' common to three out of those four, is the Sanskrit term for the heaven. Therefore the 12 months represent the different phases of the Sun, completing a year.

The general public, whether Christian or non-Christian, is unaware of the fact that the lives of Peter and Paul and the history of the Papacy have been allowed to remain unexplored and vague because they are too bizarre to stand scrutiny.

For instance some centuries ago a women got employed in the Vatican. There her amorous favour won her popularity among the Vatican staff. Thereafter donning a male-attire she functioned as the pope. But after about two years, while participating in a public procession she delivered a child. That infuriated the public and she was lynched. This was narrated by Peter Stanford in his talk over the BBC london on 20 December 1998 at 10.30 p.m. He is the author of the book titled THE SHE POPE

Since Christianity has a so-called Virgin Mary of immaculate conceptian at its very base what right had the Christian mob to lynch 'Pope Joan' on delivering a baby? On the other hand they should have publicity acclaimed and honnoured. Joan as yet another Virgin of immaculate coneption, and her child as another Jesus.

All right-thinking people should ponder over the above facts and decide for themselves whether Christianity is a

genuine religion or an hoax and a fraud.

They ought to realize, instead, that it was Iesus(i.e. God) Chrisn who is their real basic deity who delivered the widely-acclaimed Bhagwad Geeta discourse on the battle-field at the start of the Mahabharat war in 5561 B.C.

As per Vedic tradition the initial starting era of life on earth, is known as the Kruta era. The Sanskrit term 'Kruta' signifies 'Ready-made' by Divinity.

It is mentioned in Vedic tradition that at first the sound 'OM' alias 'AUM' reverberated through the firmament. Then God Vishnu appeared reclining on the coils of a huge 'Time-serpent' floating on water. From His navel emerged a lotus-stem. Brahma, the Creator was seen squating on that lotus. He then created all life including the first generation of adult men and women and other species of life.

Readers may now take a look at what the Bible (The Old Testament) records on its very first (opening) page. The Bible states "At first there was the word (i.e. Aum),Then the spirit of God (i.e. Vishnu, the Supreme Deity) was seen floating on water. At first the world was of one speech" (i.e. Sanskrit was the first common, basic language of all humanity.)

The blowing of the conch at the start of all holy Vedic functions marks the reproduction of the divine 'AUM' note at, the start of the creation.

It was that Vedic culture and Sanskrit speech which continued throughout the world from the day of the creation. Chrisn was born in that Vedic tradition. Since Chrisn was the latest Vedic incarnation his devotees were known as Chrisnan-ity. Which was mal-pronounced in Europe as Christian-ity. Peter, meaning stone, alias 'rock' is a mal-pronounciation of the Sanskrit word prastar. Orthodox women

whose children die young, pray to God that if they are blessed with another child they would give him the insignificant name. Praster (later deteriorating to 'Peter' in European, speech.) From this, one may deduce that Peter's mother had other short-lived children earlier.

In contemporary tradition, Peter as the devotee of Chrisn was termed a Chrisnan-ity (i.e. a devotee of Chrisn). He was connected with a number of Chrisn temples in his native West Asia (Palestine, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth etc). There he and his acqaintance Saul alias Paul, fell out with Chrisn temple managing groups.

Being barred entry in Chrisn-choirs and temples Peter felt deeply hurt. Being a very sensitive person he began to suffer from hallucinations. In his acute mental distress he used to prattle "Oh Christen (i.e. Chrisn), in segregating me (from your temple company) these people have not stabbed me (in a way) but also crucified you."

It was that angry, grumble which led to a Peter, Paul and company disgruntled group (as there are dissident groups in every major movement) which led a non-descript existence for about 300 years. Then suddenly around 312 A.D. when Roman Emperor Constance murdered the Vedic Shankaracharya, the high priest for Vedic Europe, the emperor needed a name-sake substitute to officiate in that ancient Vedic, holy seat, a nominee of the 300-year-old dissident Peter-Paul group was put in that seat. That is how and why both Peter and Paul were canonized as saints,though they were declared and slain as criminals by the then Roman administration. That is the spurious and criminal origin of so-called Christianity which naturally went on patching up on its spurious corpus bizarre myths of a world-Saviour conceived

by a virgin and crucified by the public, to function post-mortem as a Saviour of all humanity.

Are not so-called Christians then victims of a blatant spiritual hoax! Every conscientious Christian thus needs to realize that he or she is a Christian i.e. a follower of Chrisn.

## TOTAL FALSITY OF MUSLIM HISTORY

History is an account of the past which is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

But since both Christianity and Islam were spread by terror, torture, tyranny, trickery,treachery, taxation and temptation, countries converted to Christianity or Islam never talk about or teach their pre-converssion histories.

Since UNESCO is a part of the United Nations Organization the former must compel Christian and Muslim countries not to skip over their pre-conversion histories and the brutal methods which forced them to convert. Currently both Christian and Muslim countries pretend as though their religion originated from the very first generation of humanity.

There is a slight difference in modern times in Christian and Muslim reactions. While a Christian would not generally react violently to suggestions that no Christianity existed before 1A.D. and therefore he is descended from non-Christians, every Muslim has been trained to react violently and brutally to even any suggestian that at least his pre-Mohamad ancestors were non-Muslims.

## MOHAMMAD'S OWN VEDIC HERITAGE

Since Mohammad was born in 570 A.D. and he proclaimed Islam in 622 A.D. while in his 52nd year should it not be crystal clear even to sworn Muslims that Mohammed

himself was a non-Muslim for the first 52 years of his life, and a Muslim only for the last 10 years. How many Muslims around the world will have the courage and honesty to admit that basic fact loudly and clearly? How many Muslims know or are ready to admit that Mohammed was born of parents who spoke Sanskrit and followed Vedic culture?

## ISLAM'S VEDIC SANSKRIT TERMINOLOGY

Let us examine Islam's basic terminology to realize that in pre-Mohammad times, West Asian countries and far eastern regions such as Malaysia and Indonesia, who are Muslims today used to speak Sanskrit and practise Vedic culture.

Syria, Assyria derive their names from the Sanskrit-speaking Sur, Asur communities. Palestine gets its name from an ancient Vedic saga Pulastin who had his Vedic seminary there. Jordan derives its name from the Vedic deity Janardan. Jerusalem, pronounced as Yerusalem is an ancient Sanskrit term Yedic Ishalayam signifying a township raised around a temple of God Krishna, who headed the Yadu clan.

Islam is the Sanskrit term 'Ishalayam' alluding to the gigantic 7-storeyed Vedic temple (currently known as the Kaba) housing 360 divine idols. Muslim pilgrims congregating their annual Haj pilgrimage still perambulate that temple seven times as per the ancient Vedic tradition. The only change they have introduced is to permbulate anti clockwise, reversingthe earlier Vedic clockwise perambulation.

The term Haj is a corruption of the Sanskrit term Vraj

signifying proceeding on a pilgrimage.

The Islamic greeting 'Salam Valekum' is a jumbled pronunciation of the Sanskrit term 'Ishalayam Balakam' implying a greeting in the name of the child-deity Krishna, enshrined in the Kaba shrine.

Arvasthan (currently pronounced as Arabastan) abbreviated as Arabia is a Sanskrit term signifying a land of (pedigree) horses.

Mecca, Madina, the two cities in Arabia mark the two ends of 400 kms, stretch of land. Those are Sanskrit terms 'Makha-Medini' signifying a land of fire-worship. In all Vedic worships, a holy fire is lighted and worshiped to the chanting of Sanskrit hymns, as representing divine energy on Earth.

The Kaba shrine housing 360 idols, was the spiritual hub of the Vedic world from times immemorial. As such Mohammad's father and the entire Arab community revered prayed to and worshipped the deities enhrined in that seven-storeyed temple.

## HOW AND WHY MOHAMMED BROKE AWAY ?

Since Mohammad ancestors and parents were a Sanskrit-Speaking family the basic, vital question is how, why and when did Mohammad break away from that hereditary universal Vedic tradition ?

It is that vital question which fanatic Islamic tradition has left unanswered and unexplored leading to its own embarrassing disadvantage and discomfiture.

## MOHAMMAD'S EARLY LIFE

Mohammad was born in 570 A.D. But his father had died before Mohammad's birth. Later his mother too died. Being an orphan Mohammed could neither read nor write. As a result as he grew in age he fell into bad company which

indulged in terrorizing the populaee robbing them of their wealth and women. That is what them led the contemporary law-abiding Sanskrit-speaking Arab citizenry to stigmatize the group-leader as Mohammed(महंमद) alias Ahammed(अहंमद). Those are Sanskrit synonyms.महान् मद: यस्य असौ महंमद: alias meaning a highly conceited person. Ahammed is also a Sanskrit synonym of Mohammed.अहम् इति मद: यस्दा असौ अंहमद:, implying a person who considers himself unique and towering over all others.

## MUSLIM AWAKENING URGENT

It is a wonder how generations of Muslim, spread all over the world for almost 1400 years, from realizing the sinisters defametory implications of the terms Mohammad and Ahmed, have been proudly affixing and suffixing them to their names such as Sultan Mohammed and Altaf Ahamed etc.

## URGENT NEED TO REVISE MUSLIM HISTORY

The above analysis should impal at least some conscietious Muslims to take a second hard look at their history and realize that they too form an integral part of the world wide holy Vedic Sanskrit brotherhood that existed from the very first generation of humanity.

It is hoped, therefore, at least that some modern, conscientious Muslims would come forward to breakaway from the terror, torture, tyranny, trickery, treachery, taxation and temptation tradition of Islam to awaken all Muslims to the fact that they are all part of a World Vedic brotherhood where each one is expected to lead an affectionate and helpful life without forcing anybody to any specific mode of worship or prayer. Vedic society includes and welcomes everybody from a staunch theist to a stark, atheist so long as he or she renders loving service to fellow beings.

# P.N. OAK

*Born at 9.54 a.m. On March 2, 1917 in Indore (Central India).*

The author, P.N. Oak having made some far-reaching discoveries in history, is the founder president of the Institute for Rewriting World History. His latest finding is that in pre-Christian times Vedic culture and Sanskrit language held full sway throughout the world.

P.N Oak was born in a Maharashtrian Brahmin family in which his father talked to him only in Sanskrit, mother only in English, relations in Marathi and town-folk in Hindi. That gave him fluency in those four languages from childhood.

After obtaining his B.A. degree from Agra University and completing M.A., LL. B, courses of the Bombay University, Oak worked for a year as Tutor in English at the Fergusson College, Pune and later having joined the army was posted to Singapore at the age of 24.

There, after British surrender, Oak was one of the organizers of the Indian National Army, a director and commentator at the Free India Radio, Saigon, and latter a co-worker of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Contd..

After the end of World War II, Oak hitch-hiked from Singapore to Calcutta across the border jungles of several countries.

From 1947 to 1974 his profession has been mainly journalism having worked on the editorial staffs of the Hindustan Times and the Statesman, as a class I Officer in Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, and as editor in the American Embassy's information service, all in New Delhi.

Around 1959, Oak developed a curious new insight into history which led him to some stunning discoveries as a result of his absorbing hobby of visiting historic sites. He then founded (June 14, 1964) the institute for Rewriting Indian History and wrote several books (listed elsewhere in this volume).

Oak's historical acumen led him to discover further that even world history has gone wrong. His discoveries have therefore, outgrown the name and scope of the Institute for Rewriting Indian History. Having discovered that from time immemorial up to the Mahabharat War, Vedic culture and Sanskrit pervaded the whole world.

Oak is keen to found a world Vedic Heritage University to educate the world in the primordial Vedic unity of all humanity. To that end he invites correspondence from all those willing to help.